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WASHINGTON.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, Does a Clown's Act in the Senate.

Vest Having Referred to the "Three Per Cent 'Law' of Congress,"

And to Windom's and Hayes' Contempt of "The Sovereign Power,"

Ingalls Puts on Vest's Cap and Bells, and Continues the Same Performance.

Windom Corners His Annoyer, and Ends the Laughter of the Bourbons.

Plumb's Amendment Killed—Voorhees Again on the Rampage.

Farmers in the House Disposed to Make a Grab Act Out of the Post-Office Bill.

A Million for the Mississippi—Bourbons Now All Repealing Taxes, of Course—Belford.

Ben Butler Says Guiteau Must Be Hanged with Chains—Arthur's Gang of Chums.

IN THE SENATE.

INGALLS AND VEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—This has been the liveliest day of the session in the Senate. The pending question which came over from yesterday as unfinished business was the Plumb amendment to the Funding bill. This amendment had been adopted by 4 majority in the Committee of the Whole, and the yeas and nays had been ordered on it in the Senate. Mr. Bayard had the floor at the beginning of today's debate. He made a brief speech in opposition to the amendments. He opposed it because he thought $100,000,000 was too low a maximum for the resumption reserve. He expressed himself however, strongly in favor of passing a law definitly defining the character of a resumption reserve

BY FIXING THE AMOUNT AND CHARACTER of the fund. He was glad public attention had been called to the loose way things have been conducted in the Treasury Department in the matter of the resumption fund. An attempt was made by Davis, of West Virginia, to increase the redemption fund provided for in the Plumb amendment from $100,000,000 to $120,000,000. But this proposition was voted down. Sherman insisted that the subject should be cut loose from the Funding bill. The Finance Committee was considering the question, and, he said, there would be no difficulty in the passage of a law at this session fixing a maximum and minimum limit for a fund to be set apart for resumption purposes exclusively.

SHERMAN INCIDENTALLY EXPRESSED HIS APPROVAL of Allison's proposition to issue gold certificates, and a vote was finally taken on the Plumb amendment, and it was defeated by two majority. The next proposition to be acted on was the amendment offered by Ingalls, ratifying and confirming the 3½ per cents, and declaring them to be valid and binding. Vest arose simply to announce that he did not believe in the practice or the theory of executive officers assuming authority and acting without warrant of law. He never would give a vote to ratify an executive act of such a nature, and he regretted that the question regarding the Windom bonds had been brought before the Senate. There was at this point every prospect of a final vote, but

UNFORTUNATELY Dawes thought it necessary to explain why he should vote against the Ingalls amendment. He would do it, he said, because he considered the action of the department entirely proper and legal in every respect. In the course of his argument he declared that the Secretary of the Treasury could accept the donation of a piece of land and could build thereon a public building authorized by Congress. Vest took exception to this doctrine, and he made an impassioned speech against executive usurpation of authority in general and the assumption made in the case of the continued bonds.

WINDOM DEMANDED AGAIN what law he had violated. Ingalls proceeded to answer him. For the next half-hour there were lively scenes. Ingalls is cool, exasperating, bold, and remarkably effective in debate. He never was more bold, trenchant, sarcastic, and irritating than today. The language of both Windom and Ingalls was at times well-nigh beyond the bounds of parliamentary rules. Both gentlemen showed much heat and feeling. Ingalls began with the statement that there are now, under the law, no bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest. He declared that the assertion that the department was purely passive on the transaction of continuing the 5s and 6s was

ABSOLUTELY FALSE, and he read from the department circulars in confirmation of his charges. He declared that the "bargain" was conceived and proposed by the department. Secretary Windom had invited the holders of the bonds to continue them at 3½ per cent, in the face of the declared will of Congress that the bonds should be funded into 3 per cents, and it was not an extenuation of the offense to say that the 3 per cent bill was vetoed by what he called

AN ALLEGED REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. That bill was vetoed, not because the banks and capitalists were opposed to the Carlisle amendment, but because they were afraid the issuing of a 3 per cent would affect their business by lowering the rate of interest on loans throughout the country. The bill was vetoed on a false pretense. He alleged that in the transaction of continuing the bonds the papers and contracts were prepared in consultation with the Government, thus showing that the Government was an active party to the bargaining.

OVER SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS of 5s and 6s were received by the department, canceled and destroyed without any authority of law whatsoever. The operation required the expenditure of money which had not been appropriated by Congress for this purpose. That expenditure was a violation of law. The new bonds issued were all registered without authority of law. It was a piece of jugglery. On the back of the new bond was printed an indorsement signed by nobody, authenticated by nobody. This was a sheer mutilation of the record

IN DEFIANCE OF LAW! Such were the main points insisted upon by Ingalls, whose speech was well-nigh a sensation. After he had concluded no one attempted a detailed reply to his argument. An amendment was finally adopted declaring the 3½s to be valid. Mr. Windom was vindicated by a strong vote. When the Senate adjourned there was pending an amendment offered by Mr. Hawley, requiring National banks to give thirty days' notice of a withdrawal of their circulation, and limiting the total retirement during any one month to $5,000,000. Whether this amendment is adopted or not, the prospect appears to be that the Funding bill as amended by the Davis amendment will be passed.

ANOTHER OPINION OF INGALLS' SPEECHES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Senator Ingalls' attack upon Windom's refunding scheme in the Senate is the subject of considerable comment. Many of the Republican Senators indulged in sharp criticism of Ingalls for his speech, and thought it very much out of place. One of them said it was really an attack upon the Republican party. Senator Ingalls voted for the 3-per-cent bill that was vetoed, and he naturally condemned the veto. Those who favored the 3-per-cent bill last year regarded the Sherman bill as an attempt to repair the mistake that had been made, and, besides, they claim there was an effort being made in connection with the pending bill to justify or approve the refunding operation of Mr. Windom. This is said to have prompted Mr. Ingalls' speech today. The Democrats enjoyed the speech, and applauded it. One Republican Senator said this evening that Mr. Ingalls' speech had determined him to vote against the bill, as its passage would now be construed as a reflection upon Secretary Windom, or a disapproval of his refunding operations.

THE DEBATE IN WHICH VEST AND INGALLS MADE THEMSELVES APPEAR QUITE FOOLISH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—In the Senate the Three Per Cent Bond bill was taken up, the question being upon Plumb's amendment to apply the surplus reserves over $100,000,000 to the reduction of the public debt.

Mr. Bayard suggested that the subject of specie resumption involved in the amendment was one too important to be disposed of summarily. The debate had shown that the Treasury reserve fund had not been sufficiently guarded; and, if it would have the effect of calling public attention to the fact that there is no law to regulate the amount, or control that specie reserve, or supposed specie reserve, in the Treasury, it would prove advantageous. Our power to convert the whole body of paper notes—the issue to the banks and the issue to the people—into money is at the basis of the present system, and he would maintain, and he would not impair it. He went on to show that

THE RECEIPT OF GREENBACKS FOR CUSTOM DUES and other purposes had gradually diminished the source of supply upon which the Treasury depended for its specie. He controverted the assumption upon which the Treasury was treated as a bank of issue, and spoke of the potentiality of a metal reserve held for the security of notes as averting a possible financial panic and disturbance by the very fact of its existence. He referred to the large reserves of the Bank of England as the sheet anchor of safety to the people in their financial relations. True, there was no law specifically setting aside as a reserve a certain amount, but he held it would be almost an express violation of the Government's obligation to its creditors to divert one dollar of gold coin bought by the sale of bonds to any purpose other than that of remaining in the Treasury as security for the notes. He denied the propriety of dealing with this reserve upon the basis of private banking. Even upon this basis, $100,000,000 would be insufficient. The Secretary of the Treasury had suggested to set apart 40 per cent of the volume of paper money, but $100,000,000 was not 40 per cent on $700,000,000, which was the total of our paper money, independent of the gold and silver certificates.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) suggested to increase the amount to $120,000,000.

SHERMAN STILL RECOGNIZES NOTHING BUT GOLD.

Mr. Sherman hoped the Senate would agree to turn over the whole proposition to the careful deliberation of the Committee on Finance, who would recommend both the maximum and the minimum limits for the reserve, of what the fund should consist, and other necessary provisions concerning the gold deposits, and the issue of paper based upon them. He then read figures just received from the Treasury giving the general balance account to the present moment. It showed, as the amount of coin on hand, including the bullion fund, $141,077,000, and this also included over $26,000,000 of fractional silver not legal-tender and some $20,000,000 required for the ordinary working operations. Therefore the proposition of Mr. Davis, if it included the gold and silver coin, would exceed the available total in the Treasury.

Mr. Davis said the official report showed there were $246,000,000 on hand.

Mr. Sherman explained that that included the amount set aside for the silver certificates.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was rejected.

MR. BAYARD moved to amend so as to require that the $100,000,000 to be retained in the Treasury shall be of standard coin value. He wanted the dollars to be real, honest dollars, not paper.

Mr. Plumb signified his willingness to accept the amendment, as he had supposed the only dollars in the Treasury were standard coin dollars; but, upon the point made by Mr. Garland, it was ruled a vote must be taken.

Mr. Bayard's motion was adopted—ayes, 37; noes, 14.

NOES.

Beck,	Jonas,	Slater,
Cockrell,	Maxey,	Vest,
Coke,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Garland,	Pendleton,	Walker.
George,	Pugh,	

MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT WAS REJECTED—ayes, 25; noes, 27—by the following vote:

AYES.

Beck,	Ingalls,	Pugh,
Camden,	Jackson,	Ransom,
Cockrell,	Johnston,	Slater,
Coke,	Jonas,	Teller,
Davis (Ill.),	Maxey,	Vance,
Fair,	Morgan,	Vest,
Garland,	Pendleton,	Voorhees,
George,	Plumb,	Walker—25.
Harris,		

NOES.

Aldrich,	Harrison,	Mahone,
Anthony,	Hawley,	Mitchell,
Bayard,	Hill (Colo.),	Morrill,
Blair,	Hoar,	Platt,
Cameron (Wis.),	Jones (Fla.),	Rollins,
Conger,	Lapham,	Sawyer,
Dawes,	Logan,	Sewell,
Edmunds,	McMillan,	Sherman,
Hale,	McPherson,	Windom—27.

AN AMENDMENT BY MR. HOAR, declaring that the bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest, to which the bills refer, are hereby declared legal, elicited a continuance of the discussion upon the ratification of the funding of the 5s and 6s by ex-Secretary Windom.

Mr. Vest said he would vote against any ratification, and leave to the Republican party the responsibility for the transaction and to the country to pass upon its validity. He entered his protest, so far as he could do so, against what the Secretary did, but regarded his act as now practically beyond the province of Congress.

Mr. Dawes inquired whether Mr. Vest did not think it was within his power to release to the Government his own salary.

MR. VEST replied that that was not the point, but it was as to the huckstering and bartering by an executive officer without an act of Congress authorizing him to do it.

Mr. Windom—Will the Senator state under which act he did that?

Mr. Vest—Well, that's the question. (Laughter on the Democratic side.) I've been trying to get an answer to that question, and it is not forthcoming.

Mr. Windom said he would like to hear some more specific definition of the particular act which was alleged to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Vest replied that that which he denounced was the act by which the then Secretary of the Treasury, without an act of Congress authorizing him to do it, called on the creditors holding 5 and 6 per cent bonds, and said to them: "I will treat with you in regard to terms on which these bonds shall be continued."

Mr. Windom—The Secretary of the Treasury did no such thing.

Mr. Vest—The whole country knows the position on that matter, and there can be no mistake about it.

Mr. Windom—But the Senator himself does not know it.

Mr. Vest—I will not let the Senator judge that for me. I believe he has violated the Constitution, and am willing to leave that matter to the people.

CONGRESS HAD POINTED OUT THE WAY to meet the emergency of the bonds falling due——

Mr. Windom (interrupting)—Right at that point, I say the bonds did not become due. They were payable at the pleasure of the Government, and they so stand today.

Mr. Vest—So much the better for my argument. The sovereign power of the country had spoken in regard to that. I had said the bonds were to be funded in 3 per cents. The Secretary, then, had the alternative either to let the bonds remain as they were, or fund at 3 per cent. But he violated the Constitution in undertaking to legislate in regard to the obligations of the Government.

Mr. Windom said that, at last, after his urgent call for three days for some one to point out a law violated, the Senator (Vest) had specifically indicated the law. It was a "law" which the President had vetoed, and which never did become a law.

Mr. Vest—If the gentleman is satisfied with that statement, I am. Let it go to the country in that way.

MR. INGALLS said the transaction had been presented here as a simple voluntary release on the part of the bondholders, and that they agreed, without solicitation or action by the Government, to surrender their bonds, and release 2½ and 1½ per cent respectively on the 6s and 5s, and that the Government accepted the proposition. Yet the language of the Treasury circular giving the notice was that, if the holders should request to have their bonds continued at 3½ per cent, their request would be granted if the bonds were received before a certain time. Here was a proof of a bargain proposed by an executive officer without authority of law, and in violation of an express declaration of Congress, made not more than two months before, that the only funded debt thereafter to be recognized by the Government was to be at 3 per cent.

Mr. Windom—Will the Senator

REFER US TO THAT ACT?

Mr. Ingalls—The Senator is pleased to be jocular. He is pleased again to repeat his witticism, that we are referring to a law that was vetoed. I say not—the law was not vetoed, but that, by a large majority, Congress expressly declared the debt should be funded at 3 per cent, and the fact that an alleged Republican President saw fit to veto it does not affect the accuracy of my statement. The pretense that the National banks were afraid of the results of the Carlisle amendment was a pretense merely; it was a subterfuge and insincere. The reason why the capitalists were opposed to the bill of the last Congress was because of the rate of interest in it, and not because of the Carlisle amendment. They use that as a blind—a cover. It has repeatedly been shown to have been not obnoxious to the arguments used against it. The Treasury Department,

IN EXPRESS DEFIANCE OF THE WILL OF CONGRESS, invited this transaction with the bondholders. The Senator from Minnesota had asked any Senator to point to one feature in which the operation was illegal. He (Ingalls) charged it was illegal from its inception, as the Secretary had no authority for it. It would have been as illegal, unconstitutional, and without warrant of law if he had bargained for 3 per cent or 10 per cent, and the argument that the Government was benefited by it was one unworthy of consideration. No requests having been made by the holders for an extension, a second invitation was given by the department, and then the responses were made. These were not voluntarily made by the holders, as had been represented, and it was not true the Government had acted the part of a spectator in the matter, and equally untrue the arrangement was without its solicitation. The issuance of the Treasury notices showed solicitation by the Government. There was nothing to show the bondholders suggested the plan.

MR. INGALLS AND MR. WINDOM here became involved in a controversy upon the accuracy of the former's assertion that the latter and others in the debate had repeatedly declared the transaction was a voluntary release on the part of the creditor without the Government solicitation of 1½ and 2½ per cent.

Mr. Ingalls reiterated the untruthfulness of this, and again referred to the Secretary's official notice in proof of the fact. He added: "This exchange of one for another issue of bonds was the only one in our financial history that has been made without authority of law, and its illegality is undeniable."

Mr. Windom asserted that the exchange had been made precisely as all others were made, and that the authority for it was the same as in other cases.

Mr. Ingalls expressed his regret that the Senator's obtuseness rendered him incapable of appreciating the difference between this and a like transaction authorized by law. He then read the indorsement across the face of the continued bonds, and charged that, being unauthorized, this was an unlawful mutilation of the bond.

Mr. Windom said the release of the creditor was on file.

Mr. Ingalls—Who put it on the bond?

Mr. Windom—The printer.

Mr. Ingalls—Then the holder of this contract, against whom it is to be enforced, had nothing to do with putting it on the bond?

Mr. Windom—The Senator believes the whole transaction to be unconstitutional.

WHAT DOES HE PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT IT?

Mr. Ingalls—I propose to say it shall be made valid.

Mr. Windom—You cannot say that if you think the Constitution violated.

Mr. Ingalls—Well, I can violate it just as well as you can. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Windom—Do you intend to vote to return the difference in interest to the bondholders?

Mr. Ingalls—No, I don't. I propose to say that, as far as Congress is concerned, this act shall not be disturbed; but, when a Senator says it can be justified under the laws and the Constitution, I deny it.

Mr. Windom—Is it not the duty of the Senator to take some step to refund the money unconstitutionally withheld from these people?

Mr. Ingalls—I don't think it is. I would RATHER PAY IT OUT OF MY OWN POCKET. [Laughter.]

Mr. Windom—Does the Senator intend to pay any part of it out of his own pocket?

Mr. Ingalls—I shall. If my bill passes to that effect I shall pay my share of the taxes.

Mr. Windom—The Senator does not intend to do anything to return to these holders the money he thinks was illegally extorted from them?

Mr. Ingalls—I have not said anything about their right to release their interest.

Mr. Windom—If the whole transaction is illegal, the Government is today withholding the money to which the bondholders are entitled, and the Nation is in default to that extent. Does not the Senator propose to do something about that?

Mr. Ingalls—

NOT TODAY.

[Merriment.]

Mr. Windom said he would take the answer as an illustration of the Senator's estimate of the force of his own argument, and would not press the inquiry further. He added that from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 of 5s and 6s were continued in Europe, and the houses that managed the arrangement employed upon it the best legal talent abroad. The question was thoroughly examined, and not one lawyer in Europe had raised a question or suggested a doubt as to the power of this Government to do as it did. It had been reserved for the Senator from Kansas and one or two others, more astute than any lawyers of those great banking-houses to raise this question.

Mr. Hawley said he would vote for the amendment, but would prefer to vote for a resolution declaring William Windom, late Secretary of the Treasury, by saving many millions interest, had violated no law, had conducted the negotiation with wisdom and ability, had prominently identified himself with the most brilliant transaction in modern finance, and deserved well of his country.

The amendment (as originally proposed by Mr. Ingalls and modified at the suggestion of Mr. Hoar) was then

ADOPTED—

yeas, 113; nays, 10.

It inserts the words "which are hereby declared valid" in the first section, making the section read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury and at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States and at any postal money-order office lawful money of the United States to the amount of $50 or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, which are hereby declared valid, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds.

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Hampton,	Miller (Cal.),
Anthony,	Harris,	Mitchell,
Bayard,	Harrison,	Morgan,
Beck,	Hawley,	Morrill,
Blair,	Hill (Colo.),	Pendleton,
Call,	Hoar,	Platt,
Camden,	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Cameron (Wis.),	Jackson,	Ransom,
Coke,	Lapham,	Rollins,
Conger,	Logan,	Sawyer,
Davis (Ill.),	McDill,	Sewell,
Davis (W.Va.),	McMillan,	Sherman,
George,	McPherson,	Teller,
Groome,	Maxey,	Windom—43.
Hale,		

NAYS.

Dawes,	Pugh,	Vest,
Edmunds,	Saulsbury,	Voorhees,
Garland,	Slater,	Walker—10.
Jonas,		

MESSAGES.

Pending a motion for an executive session, the Chair submitted messages from the President transmitting from the Secretary of the Interior drafts of bills authorizing the disposal of dead and damaged timber on Indian reservations; for a temporary increase of the force of the General Land-Office, and making conditional provisions for the expenses of the tenth census. The message also transmitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the "cowboy" disturbances in Arizona, in connection with which the President called attention to the suggestions in his annual message for legislation to enable the General Government to assist the local authorities there. The messages were referred.

The motion for an executive session was

VOTED DOWN,

as were also subsequent motions for adjournment by the opponents of the bill, Mr. Sherman declaring his intention to have the bill disposed of if possible without further delay, and a majority of the Senate supporting him.

Mr. Teller renewed the amendment of Mr. Plumb, with sundry additional features, requiring the application of surplus revenues over $120,000,000, etc.; but upon being appealed to by Mr. Allison and others to not endanger the bill withdrew it.

Mr. Hawley renewed his amendment offered in Committee of the Whole.

At 5 o'clock the friends of the bill manifested a disposition to press matters to reach a final vote.

Mr. Voorhees then took the floor, and proceeded to arraign the Windom funding operations, but had not made material progress when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

IN THE HOUSE.

FARMERS VERSUS CITY FOLK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The fight in the House today on the Post-Office appropriation was the old one of the country against the town. The rural members took the floor, and wasted almost the entire day in futile endeavors to force the extension to the small-town and cross-roads post-offices of privileges now enjoyed by the cities alone. Nothing definit has been decided yet as to the bill itself, but the sentiment of the House, as shown by the voting in Committee of the Whole today, seems to be overwhelmingly against any large increase in the items as reported by the Appropriations Committee, though the outlook is for a series of daily wrangles before the House finally agrees to the bill. Yesterday the general debate was concluded, and today the bill came up for consideration by sections. The first section, which appropriates $348,500 for the expenses of the Postmaster-General's office, which include expenses of Post-Office Inspectors, fees of United States Marshals, and attorneys and counsel necessarily employed by Post-Office Inspectors, and the outlay for advertising, stationery, stamps, balances, etc., was passed by the committee without objection, but

ON COMING TO THE SECOND SECTION, providing the appropriations for the First-Assistant Postmaster-General's office, the dispute over the items of appropriation began, and after a whole afternoon's debate only two items were agreed upon. The first attempt to amend was made by Robeson, of New Jersey, who wanted to increase the item for compensation to Postmasters from $8,800,000 to $9,548,000, giving as his reasons therefor that he desired to avoid a deficiency. The opposition to this, however, was so strong that Robeson withdrew the proposed amendment, and the item as reported by the committee was passed. The second item in this section, appropriating $4,235,000 for compensation to clerks in post-offices, provoked an extended contest. Herndon, of Alabama, first wanted it amended so that $25,000 might be expended by the department in the purchase of some patented postmarking stamp which he claimed would reduce the expenditure for clerk-hire, but his amendment was ruled out on a point of order as not germane. Then the members from the country districts took the floor and had their say and introduced their amendments, all looking to the procurement of an appropriation for additional clerk-hire for the Postmasters of villages and hamlets which do not arise to the dignity of salaried offices.

FULLY A DOZEN AMENDMENTS OF THIS KIND were introduced, and either ruled out on points of order or voted down by overwhelming majorities. The proposition submitted in all the amendments was that an appropriation should be made under this head to be used in the payment of additional clerk-hire in offices of the fourth class, known as "distributing offices," and the point made against it by those having the bill in charge was that it proposed to change the existing law in directing the Postmaster-General as to the disbursement of the fund for the compensation of clerks. After the stock of amendments of the class interested in securing this additional clerk-hire had been exhausted, and the House had agreed to the item as reported from the committee, the section making appropriations for the carrying on of

THE FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM was reached, and, almost as soon as read, at least a dozen members, all from the rural districts, were on their feet to propose amendments. Several five-minute speeches were made on the proposition to increase the appropriation and extend the system to some twenty or more towns not now provided with a carrier delivery. Bingham of Pennsylvania, Davis of Illinois, and Lord of Michigan also made speeches in favor of increasing the compensation of auxiliary letter-carriers. No conclusion was reached by the committee on this section before rising, and the debate on it will probably occupy several hours when the bill is again taken up.

IN COMMITTEE.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Committee on Ways and Means have again postponed the consideration of the Tariff-Commission bill, but the members today stated that they surely should take it up in full committee on next Tuesday. The time was occupied this morning by the distillers and warehousemen, represented by C. S. Clark, of Peoria, of the Western Distillers' Export Association, and D. J. Rush and H. H. Shufeldt, of Chicago, of the National Distillers' Association. They represented to the committee the plan upon which the distillers had agreed with respect to the reduction of taxation. They desire, in short, that the tax on whisky be reduced to 50 cents per gallon, and that the bonded period be extended from three to five years, the entering of bonds to be made annually, instead of monthly as at present. The ultimate object the distillers acknowledge to be to prepare the way for the entire abolition of the tax. The committee possibly shrinks from beginning the discussion of the Tariff-Commission bill, as, from the interchange of opinions that has already been had, it is evident that the committee will be greatly divided, and that the contest will be sharp, and possibly acrimonious, with both parties in the committee divided. Those who have given the subject most careful study, however, express the opinion that the Commission bill will ultimately be favorably reported to the House. The McKinley bill will not be reported to the house until after the Tariff bill shall have been reported and disposed of.

FRANCE.

The distillers also wish the duty on spirits imported from France reduced 50 cents a gallon, provided that the French shall put American spirits upon the same footing as those of the most favored nations. They claim that they have received assurances that the reduction of the duty on French spirits from $2 to $1.50 per gallon will be met by action on the part of the French Government reducing their tariff on American spirits.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the committee, the pending question being to strike from the bill the internal-revenue feature thereof. Mr. Randall, at the beginning of the session, announced his intention of moving to abolish all internal taxation. Later on, he modified his program to except distilled spirits. Now he says that he will favor a reduction of internal taxes to the amount of $70,000,000 a year. A calculation has been made by a member of the committee, approximating the reductions which must be made in internal taxes to reach the figure proposed by Mr. Randall.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Commissioner on perfumery, matches, bank checks, proprietary medicines, etc., amounting to about $11,500,000, must be repealed. There must also be repealed the tax collected by the Treasury Department on National bank capital and deposits, amounting to about $5,000,000. By reducing the tax on whisky from 90 cents to 50 cents a gallon about $28,000,000 of internal taxation will be abolished. If the special taxes imposed on dealers in spirituous and malt liquors are repealed there will be a saving of $6,000,000. By reducing the tax on cigars and cigarets classed as cigars (not touching paper cigarets) from $6 to $5 per 1,000 about $2,400,000 of taxes will be taken off. If

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO is reduced from 16 cents to 12 cents per pound $5,300,000 will be taken off, and the reduction of the tax on beer from $1 to 60 cents a barrel will reduce the revenue about $5,500,000, making a total reduction of taxation under this approximate estimate of $63,700,000. A member of the committee is authority for the statement that Mr. Randall had said that he would not support the Tariff Commission bill with the internal revenue feature left in. The gentlemen who desire a reduction of internal taxation, including nearly all the Democratic members, will vote in committee to keep the internal revenue clause in the bill, in the hope that by so doing they will secure its defeat in the House.

IT IS EXPECTED that the objection to the internal revenue feature of the Commission bill on the part of some of the members of the committee may be avoided by a change which Mr. Kasson proposes in its construction. Instead of directing the commission to consider the subject of internal taxation, the bill will be modified so that the commission will be required to consider the question of the tariff in relation to the internal revenue system. This may seem a distinction without a difference, but, at the same time, it will possibly obviate the objections which some of the advocates of immediate reduction of internal taxation advance.

THE M'KINLEY BILL will not be reported to the House for some time to come. Several of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means believe that it will be reported, and Mr. McKinley was today given notice that if, within a reasonable time, his bill is not presented to the House, Messrs. Morrison, Tucker, and Carlisle, composing the minority of the subcommittee on the tariff, would make up their minority report against the bill.

THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE has decided to begin the preparation of the River and Harbor bill immediately, and has agreed to limit the aggregate amount to be reported to the House to $9,000,000, with the understanding that in the House the committee shall agree to admit an amendment of $1,000,000 for appropriations for the Mississippi River, details as to appropriations for that purpose to be left mainly to the Committee on the Mississippi River. The estimates of the engineers for the river and harbor appropriations were $33,000,000.

SHERMAN'S STABLES.

The Senate Committee investigating the expenditures under the contingent fund expect to terminate their labors this week. They will undoubtedly report a great many irregularities of a petty nature, although it is doubtful if many of the grave charges which have been made against different persons will be sustained.

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE is making amends for lost time. It made rapid progress with the Indian Appropriation bill today, and expects to be able to report that bill to the House this week.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

It is now expected that the Crapo bill to extend the charter of National banks will be amended by the Banking and Currency Committee in such a way as to provide that banks which avail themselves of its provisions and extend their charters shall renew their circulation on the basis of the notes called in by them and returned to the Treasury. This would secure to the Government instead of to the banks the money value of the lost circulating notes, and it is expected that another amendment will be adopted which will afford better protection to the representatives of minority stockholders.

WHAT THE LIQUOR DEALERS ASK FOR AS AN ENTERING WEDGE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The draft of the bill relating to the internal revenue taxes, etc., submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means today by a delegation of the National Distillers' Association, provides, from the 1st of August, 1882, for a tax of 50 cents on each proof gallon of distilled spirits, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid before removal from the distillery or bonded warehouse. Sec. 2 provides for a statement on oath from the owner of the number of packages of distilled spirits and proof gallons contained therein, stored in the warehouse or warehouses on certain days, and a declaration of the largest number of packages and proof gallons of distilled spirits he intends to have stored at the close of any one day in said distillery, warehouse, or special bonded warehouse during the year or fraction of the year ending the 30th day of April next ensuing, and shall at the time of filing the statement and declaration give a bond in duplicate in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with two or more sureties, conditioned that the principal named in the bond shall pay all taxes upon the spirits withdrawn from the warehouse. The penal sum of said bond is also fixed by the bill. It ranges from $1,000 upon fifty barrels stored to $100,000 upon 30,000 barrels stored; but the bond in no case shall exceed $100,000. Special bonded warehouses are not to exceed three in any collection district, and each be in charge of a Storekeeper. On foreign brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials imported into this country the bill fixes the duty at $1.50 per proof gallon, and on cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, imported into this country $1.50 per proof gallon.

SARGENT.

LELAND STANFORD WANTS HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—A gentleman from the Pacific slope, who is perfectly familiar with the movements of the politicians there, said today: "There seems to be an impression that the great power which is pressing the President to appoint Sargent Secretary of the Interior is Senator Jones, of Nevada. I know this is not so. While Mr. Jones desires the appointment of a Pacific coast man to the Cabinet, and has favored the nomination of Sargent, way down in his boots he would much prefer some other person from our region should get the place. The influence backing Sargent is the Central Pacific Railroad. Questions are constantly arising in the Interior Department as to the indebtedness of the land-grant railroads under the provisions of the Thurman act. The Central Pacific is now in arrears to the Government, and it will be a great victory for the company if Sargent is appointed."

GOOD REASONS WHY HE TALKS SO MUCH.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There has not for a number of years been such a persistent tooting of horns about anybody's coming elevation to Cabinet positions as has been going on here for four or five weeks about the supposed prospects of Mr. Sargent being called to the head of the Interior Department. The day for his nomination has been publicly or privately set by his friends at least half a dozen times, and there has been an almost daily assertion that he was certain to have the place. Sargent, it is generally understood, has himself given frequent semi-public assurances to his friends to this effect.

THE PRACTICAL PURPOSE subserved by these positive assertions is said to be this: Mr. Sargent has been and is interested, as counsel or otherwise, in a number of cases before the Interior Department. The examination of such cases is necessarily intrusted to subordinates, clerks, and others, who, if they can be persuaded that Sargent is to be the next Secretary of the Interior, will at least be very happy if they can find facts which would lead to a decision agreeable to Sargent, and who, besides, would make uncommon haste to bring these cases to a close if he was soon to be their master. It would thus appear that, even if Mr. Sargent should not become Secretary of the Interior, the pains which have been taken so long and industriously to persuade the public that he would certainly get the appointment will not be utterly wasted.

MEANTIME THIS MUCH IS CERTAIN: All rumors, reports, and assertions of Sargent's coming greatness have come not from the White House, but from a circle of Sargent's friends and hangers-on, and some of these have used quite unusual means to produce on journalists and others here the belief that their master was going to be appointed at once. Whether or not a man who permitted his friends to "work up his case" in such ways as Sargent has allowed ought to be appointed at all to a Cabinet position, and whether or not Sargent ought to be intrusted

with the affairs of the Interior Department beyond all others, are questions which the President will no doubt carefully consider before he makes up his mind. There is no proof that he has so far considered them at all, for there is no publicly known reason, except the reports of Sargent's friends, to believe that he has been thought of by the President for the place.

LEASING LAND.

BELFORD'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Committee on Public Lands has agreed to favorably report the bill of Judge Belford, of Colorado, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease the arid and desert lands lying west of the 100th meridian. Judge Belford today presented the bill to the House from the committee, accompanied by a report which contains considerable novel and much interesting information as to the development of the stock-producing and export trade of the great Western plains. Whatever may be thought of Judge Belford's theory as to the leasing of land, the reading of his report can hardly fail to bring one to the conclusion that a change of some sort in the existing system is expedient. Mr. Belford, in his report, says:

This bill proposes to lease the arid or desert lands lying within the State of Colorado, in tracts not exceeding 5,000 acres, for a period of ten years, and at an annual rental of four cents per acre. The bill in its character is experimental, and is designed to bring individual capital to the reclamation of what is now conceded to be waste. No loss can possibly attend this experiment, either on the part of the lessee or the United States. At a merely nominal rent the lessee is secured in possession for a stated number of years, and can, during that time, pursue his business with all the guarantees and protection that an owner in fee simple could do. On the other hand, the Government will receive what may be considered to be a fair rental, and also the benefits arising from the increased value that will be imparted to the land by reason of its reclamation, if it should be reclaimed, by individual enterprise. It is well known that these lands are used at present for

PURELY PASTORAL PURPOSES,

and that they are of no use for any other purpose. Under the present system, if it can be called a system, any one can occupy freely and without cost untold thousands of acres, the land being open and common to all. There is no legal protection for its use by any, and conflicts have arisen between the parties engaged in raising cattle and those engaged in raising sheep who have attempted to occupy jointly the same range. It will be noticed that under the provisions of this bill all the rights of the United States are carefully guarded, and no man can claim any proprietary rights, except those of a lessee, nor can lands other than arid or desert lands be rented, mineral and timber lands being specifically excluded.

AT PRESENT

these arid and desert lands are occupied for cattle and sheep raising, but without warrant or sanction of law, and without that protection which men should enjoy who have large capital invested in legitimate business. The main purpose of this bill is to legalize this occupation and to protect the rights of those thus engaged, and also to bring to the Treasury a revenue from a quarter from which it derives nothing at present. To appreciate the importance of the business of cattle and sheep raising it is only necessary to refer to the following figures showing the exportation of fresh and salted meats during the past ten years:

1872—Horned cattle	$	565,719
Sheep		79,592
Beef, fresh		......
Beef, salted or cured		1,870,826
1873—Horned cattle		695,957
Sheep		107,698
Beef, fresh		......
Beef, salted or cured		2,447,481
1874—Horned cattle		1,150,857
Sheep		159,785
Beef, fresh		......
Beef, salted or cured		2,956,676
1875—Horned cattle		1,103,085
Sheep		183,898
Beef, fresh		......
Beef, salted or cured		4,197,956
1876—Horned cattle		1,110,703
Sheep		171,101
Beef, fresh		......
Beef, salted or cured		3,186,304
1877—Horned cattle		1,593,080
Sheep		234,480
Beef, fresh		4,552,523
Beef, salted or cured		2,950,952
1878—Horned cattle		3,896,818
Sheep		333,499
Beef, fresh		5,009,856
Beef, salted or cured		2,973,234
1879—Horned cattle		8,379,200
Sheep		1,082,938
Beef, fresh		4,883,080
Beef, salted or cured		2,336,378
1880—Horned cattle		13,344,195
Sheep		892,647
Beef, fresh		7,441,918
Beef, salted or cured		2,881,047
1881—Horned cattle		14,304,103
Sheep		762,932
Beef, fresh		986,284
Beef, salted or cured		2,665,761

IT WILL BE OBSERVED

that the value of horned cattle exported has increased from $565,719 in 1872 to $14,304,103 in 1881; that the value of sheep, which amounted in 1872 to $79,592, has increased to $762,932 in 1881. For years the General Land-Office has admitted that climatic and physical condition exempt the boon of lands to which this bill would apply from the operations of the Preëmption and Homestead laws. The late Commissioner of the General Land-Office advised the sale of the unsold portion for private entry for $1.25 an acre, but these lands are not arable lands except by

IRRIGATION,

and the problem of obtaining water is unsolved. Yet the policy of the Land-Office would permit land to be sold at $1.25 an acre close to a mountain stream or to a creek or spring, and would charge no more for land that could not possibly be irrigated. Such a system, it is claimed, is impracticable, and in lieu of it, the system suggested by the bill is proposed. The lease system has already obtained in reference to the Crown lands in New South Wales since 1861, and in Queensland Colony since 1868. It may be said that such a system would work a complete innovation in the land policy of the United States. This is true, but then it would not be the first innovation. Originally the Government regarded the public lands as a fund out of which it derived its revenues, and as a means by which it met its necessary expenses. This policy was abandoned, and one looking to the securement of settlement on the public lands adopted. This change was evidenced by the inaugural of the preëmption and homestead systems.

THE ASSASIN.

GEN. BUTLER'S ASSERTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Sensation seems to follow Gen. Butler's footsteps. He arrived here yesterday on some legal business, and is reported to have made some remarks relative to the execution of Guiteau that have attracted attention among lawyers. Some years ago Gen. Butler defended a policeman here who was charged with murder. The policeman was convicted and sentenced to be executed, but President Grant commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. During the argument of the question for a new trial, which was refused, Gen. Butler said he did not intend that his client (O'Brien) should be hanged unless he was hanged legally, and, to do it, the prisoner should be hanged in chains. He claimed that the Maryland law, which is in force here in regard to hangings, came from the old English law, and that it was never changed in regard to the use of chains, though a custom had grown up which allowed the use of rope for an execution. The commutation of the sentence postponed the question for the time. Other lawyers say that there is nothing in Butler's point.

GETTING NERVOUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Guiteau is beginning to show much nervousness and irritability. He is suffering from a severe cold, which has inflamed his eyes. One jail official says he would not be surprised if Guiteau did not live to be hanged.

John W. Guiteau last evening spent an hour in his brother's cell, in company with Warden Crocker. The prisoner became very much excited, and denounced his brother and Scoville.

GUITEAU'S BROTHER.

John W. Guiteau, in a card to the public, disavows all knowledge of the proposed exhibition of his brother's body, and says that, whether his brother dies by legal process or in the insane asylum, his body shall be disposed of in a manner that will not offend public decency.

IN THE JUDGE'S DISCRETION.

In view of the recent proposition to make a public spectacle of Guiteau's remains, it is thought highly probable that Judge Cox will exercise the discretion given him by the Revised Statutes, and include in the death sentence the disposition of the body.

SCOVILLE PRONOUNCES THE STORY

that Mrs. Scoville is insane as false. He says she is naturally under a high state of excitement, but her mind is entirely sound. He also declares the story of her having raised a row in Daniel's house at Chicago as false—that it was made out of whole cloth. He declares there is not a word of truth in it.

HE AND THE OTHER RELATIVES

of Guiteau have no doubt the body of the assasin will be delivered to them after execution. Scoville appears to regard favorably the proposition to exhibit the body of the assassin, but John Guiteau denounces it and says it shall not be done. Scoville has expended his means in the trial, and it is said he would not object to being reimbursed by the sale of the body in case Guiteau is executed.

DEFREES' PLACE.

CHILDS A PROMINENT ASPIRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Whether John D. Defrees has formally resigned the position of Government printer or not, he has indicated to the President he finds that he cannot endure the arduous labors of the office and he will resign, his resignation to take effect next month. This somewhat unexpected action of Defrees has placed the contest for Government Printer in a new light, and has given the opponents of Mr. Rounds, of Chicago, additional courage. It had been supposed, for instance, that in the event of the forced or voluntary retirement of Mr. Defrees there would be no question but that Mr. Rounds, on account of his strong political support here and almost unanimous support throughout the West and other portions of the country, would be appointed; but Mr. Childs, the Chief Clerk, it appears, has a great many friends, and he is making very good use of them now, and has secured some very strong indorsements for his own appointment to the position.

HE EVEN CLAIMS

to have the support of Hawk, of Illinois, thus dividing the delegation, which it was thought was solid for Rounds. Hawk was an old army comrade of Childs. Mr. Childs is a native of Ohio, but served in an Illinois regiment. He was formerly connected with newspapers at Tiffin and Fostoria, O., and is warmly supported for the place by Gov. Foster and by all the Ohio people, including Speaker Keifer. Childs also, it is said, has secured the indorsement of David Davis, of the Chairman of the Printing Committees in both Houses, of a great many Senators and Representatives whom he has known intimately during his long period of service as Chief Clerk, and, moreover, has some near friends who belong, it may be said, to the official household of the President. Mr. Childs, therefore, is rapidly becoming no inconsiderable rival to Mr. Rounds, though the best opinion still is that Mr. Rounds will secure the place for which he is so eminently fitted. Mr. Defrees is also earnestly recommending Mr. Childs' promotion.

DAKOTA.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Dakota delegations here say that they have obtained the support of Alexander H. Stephens in favor of the proposition both to divide and to admit the Territory. Other Democrats, however, are not favorably inclined to the admission of a State which, they claim, will give two more Republican Senators, and there are outcroppings of some decided Bourbon opposition to the plan. One Democratic Senator, for instance, in referring to the proposition, said: "I am opposed to it for several reasons. In the first place, they have not the requisit population, and, in the second place, it is a Radical scheme, pure and simple. I have no doubt that the Republican party is footing the bills of every man who is here from Dakota.

THEY WANT TO UNLOAD MAHONE,

and to do this they have got to get a Republican Senator. David Davis is not to be counted on by them in all their partisan plans."

"But it is said he favors the bill, and, if that is true, and they can pass it through the House, his vote will be sufficient to pass it in the Senate."

"I can state it as a fact," said the Senator, that Judge Davis has not committed himself for or against the bill."

"Then you doubt that the friends of the measure are strong enough to pass it?"

"I do. I shall oppose it in every way possible."

THE MORMONS.

MEMORIAL OF THE JO SMITH BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The consideration of the Mormon question by Congress is about to receive a fresh impetus through the presence in this city of the committee appointed by the General Conference of the "Reorganized Church of Christ" (of Latter Day Saints), to wait upon the President and Congress, and present their version of the Utah problem, and their proposed solution. Z. H. Gurley and E. L. Kelley constitute the committee. They were presented by Representative Kasson to President Arthur, and had a long conference with him. Their memorial sets forth that the Mormon Church, although classed and known generally as "Mormon," is, and ever has been, opposed to any compromising with that polygamic body in Utah also called Mormon. The organized Mormon Church, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, son of the original Mormon head, and duly organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois, has

FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS OPPOSED AND DENOUNCED

the doctrines and practices of polygamy, and has all this time kept and sustained missionaries in Utah to preach against them, the result being that at least 10,000 persons in that Territory have thus been extricated from the corruption of polygamy and its concomitant ills. They ask that more effective measures be enacted and carried into effect by the Government for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories. The Mormon Church (says the memorial) has 500 organized churches, 450 of which are in the United States, with a ministry of 1,500, and 20,000 communicants, and 20,000 others who sustain the church in its work. Nine-tenths of these are citizens of the United States and are loyal to the Government.

THE MEMORIAL DISCUSSES

at some length the legal questions involved, quotes from the "Book of Mormon" to show that polygamy is not a part of Mormonism, but, on the contrary, is expressly inhibited, and urges that the true standpoint from which to deal with polygamy is that it is no part of the Mormon faith proper, but a loathsome incumbrance. This, they say, will prevent those who practice polygamy from raising the cry of persecution, and thereby holding with them thousands of honest, ignorant souls of their number in Utah who are not actually engaged in the practice of this crime, and who would otherwise repudiate it and become good citizens.

THE MEMORIAL SUGGESTS

additional legislation by Congress, so that avowed bigamists may not be allowed to sit as jurors when one of their number is being tried for bigamy; that the statute of limitation be so amended that all persons, male and female, may be punished for the crime of polygamy; that the Homestead law be so amended that polygamous wives shall not be recognized under the title of "heads of families"; that the reputation of living together and cohabitation be received in the courts as evidence to prove the marriage relation.

A CHUM CABINET.

TOM MURPHY AS FACTOTUM.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Probably nobody ever supposed the Administration could get on without Tom Murphy. Of all men in the world Tom is the one to organize the Chum Cabinet. As a matter of fact he is a Chum Cabinet of himself. He has been on hand for a considerable time, having found it inconvenient to run things at long range, he being in New York. Of course you know (if you don't you should) that certain of the House committees were "fixed up" in New York, Tom doing the outside work for certain special interests that could not afford to lose any chances or submit to the ordinary ways of legislation. In one sense it was a kindly piece of business towards Speaker Keifer to do this. Moreover, it was a good turn towards the House of Representatives, also, as it facilitated business at the very start—in a certain direction, and saved members no small amount of trouble and labor, though they may not know it. The committees, as every one knows, are the mouth of the bag, whereat everything must go in and come out; and certain great interests—all private, of course—could not afford to run any risk, and so Tom was a handy man to have about.

Whoever supposed this Administration would get on without

A CHUM CABINET

labored under a false idea. Such a thing could not be. It would be saying that Arthur, well-poised, good-mannered, and mainly level-headed as he is, has not lived all his years where he has and not been part and manager of what he actually has. It would be denying one's life and antecedents, and going back on a multitude of old associates. It was inevitable that Tom, the irrepressible old boy, should come to the front. And not a day before his usefulness would take root, not a single moment so late as to endanger a particle of the disinterested objects for which he lives. Tom came and will stay.

If any one is ignorant of what a Chum Cabinet is he may as well be told that it is a few fellows who are "near the President," each individual at all times being permitted to see him without ceremony and on the ground floor. The relation presupposes some excellent things all round—a condition in a certain sense of mutual protection and in a special sense of mutual advantage.

MURPHY POSSESSES QUALIFICATIONS

to become an able member of such a body. There is a Senator who also has peculiar abilities, an editor of marked qualifications, a banker with some claims to genius, besides one or two others difficult to classify except that they are fitted to be chums and after their fashion keep secrets, and in this respect prove themselves worthy of the President's confidence.

The Chum Cabinet may be said to be what has been indefinitly termed "the power behind the throne," sometimes greater than the power of the throne itself, but almost always for purposes that may be said to be selfish. Primarily, its object may be to protect the throne, in the doing of which it advances its own purposes. To do and seem not to do; to suck eggs and not break up the nest is its golden rule. Weary not the horse that carries you far and gives you the longest rides, is a favorite maxim. A level-headedness that is not liable to be upset by a too narrow conscience is a characteristic of a member of the Chum Cabinet. Is there a good thing somewhere? They all know it, and it must be utilized, and not be permitted it to be frittered away for the benefit of undeserving outsiders. They determine who shall be the elect and who shall have the first cuts. By a law inhering always with Chum Cabinets the cards they mark win, and if by singular chance they themselves hold those that will advance their patriotic desires, little care have they who hold the others.

GRANT'S CHUM CABINET

in some respects was a famous one, composed largely of army favorits and cronies. They all managed to get rich, which at all times is the chief end of a chum. It required considerable effort to save one or two from a disgraceful ending. But these were exceptions, and their conduct may have been owing somewhat to bad example.

ARTHUR'S CHUM CABINET

is regularly constituted, and all are well-dressed people, whether in imitation of the President or because it has always been a habit is a field for speculation and inquiry for those who are at all curious. Good dressing, it is to be observed, is something peculiar to this Administration, whether in the interest of tailors or for a fancied or real necessity as a Government measure is also a matter of profound conjecture. It is something to have a policy, even if it is no more than this. It may be supposed to stimulate trade—if everybody pays his tailor's bills.

IF ANY ONE HAD PREDICTED

three months ago that Logan and Grant and the boss Stalwarts of the "306" would now be soreheads and grumblers on the outside, no one would have believed. But so it is. Logan—if rumor does not grossly misrepresent—is in the frame of mind the elder Cameron was when, on a memorable occasion, he came to Washington to find the Administration he had rendered important aid in bringing into existence had drawn itself into its shell and didn't know him. Grant, it is said on good authority, experiences more pleasure in contemplating the gifts that followed him around the world than Arthur's course. Conkling is too occupied in collecting his senses so that he may fully comprehend how it was he got out of the Senate and the particulars of his great fall, to take much interest in Arthur. Nevertheless, it is a wonder with the fallen chief how Arthur spends his time, seeing that he does nothing. Don Cameron is about the only one of the leading Stalwarts that is able to utilize Arthur. With a persistency that would drill the Alleghenies, the hard-pushed Senator pegs away at the departments for appointments wherewith to save himself in the impending struggle in his own State. Logan undertook a similar line of business with some success at first, but there came a turn in affairs. And that Senator wishes to be informed now after what fashion this Administration is modeled. The inquiry is quite general, and the more Stalwart the inquirer the more earnest, not to say dissatisfied, is he.

"LOOK AT THE BUSINESS!"

said one. "Any man conducting private affairs that way would conduct them to a speedy ending. 'Prudential reasons' so mysteriously pleaded for procrastinating outlaw in time. For instance: What profound reasons could there have been, after determining on a new Cabinet, for the hop, skip, and jump policy or want of policy? At first reticence was accepted to mean extraordinary sagacity, but the suspicion is created that it denotes the absence of it, and the presence of something which, carried into grave public concerns, would lead to unprofitable results. See! Sargent thought he had received a call from the White House to become Secretary of the Interior. Six weeks ago he came ostensibly on private business, for the sake of appearance. The private business soon ran out, and he is

STILL HANGING AROUND,

not knowing precisely whether he is afoot or horseback. The embarrassment has become most decided, while Secretary Kirkwood, who has had his things packed ever so long, is living with a single change of linen, not knowing whether it will be tomorrow or next day, or not at all, he will start for Iowa. Of course this sort of thing tells on public business. Hunt, the jolly old salt of the navy, is similarly conditioned, only he has very little business to be affected by anything. You ask, Do I think changes will take place in the Interior and Navy Departments? Without a doubt they will. Having determined on this, why delay? Better still, why thus determine? Procrastination has elevated this question in the public mind, and it is every day increasing

ARTHUR'S EMBARRASSMENT.

It would be of little consequence were it not almost the universal rule." The Stalwart Senator, who, with others, is undergoing constant modification, concluded with the philosophical observation: "We will hope for the best."

These things affect the Chum Cabinet very little. The procrastination does not materially extend to their wants, for proof of which see some recent appointments. Seemingly, when they were ready the President also was. A Chum Cabinet is a handy thing for those who enjoy its favor. It may be good advice to whoever wants anything to first see Tom Murphy. Whether he happens to be found in Washington or New York it will be all the same, if he once takes hold.

OBSERVER.

THE OLD CROWD.

Special to Detroit Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—There have been many Cabinet rumors lately and a great deal of speculation indulged in as to what President Arthur intends to do in the way of finishing up his Cabinet. Ex-Senator Sargent's friends still insist that he will be nominated for a place, while other who claim to know say that his name has long since been dropped. There is also much talk about Secretary Folger's intentions, and much guessing goes on as to whether he will go on the bench, although he has repeatedly said that he would not. A prominent member of the House from New York, in conversation with your correspondent today unburdened himself on the subject. This member is a life-long friend of President Arthur's, a man who has always been and is now his close personal and political friend and foremost in the New York delegation in the House. He says that Secretary Folger will be appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Ward Hunt; that Richard Crowley, a member of the House from New York City, will be made Secretary; and that Judge Lydecker, of New York, Arthur's lieutenant and formerly Assistant Treasurer at New York, will be made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He also says that Gen. Ed Beale, of this city, Grant's particular chum, will be made Secretary of the Navy, and that Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, will succeed Secretary Kirkwood in the Interior Department.

NOTES.

LANIER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Lanier, the Republican contestant of the seat of Floyd King, of Louisiana, who failed to complete his contest against King, is preparing a memorial to the House to oust King on the ground of bulldozing and intimidation. An attempt will be made to have an investigation ordered based upon this memorial.

COKE'S BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Coke has introduced a bill in the Senate amending the general act of March 3, 1875, "granting to railroads the right of way through public lands of the United States," by providing that the act shall be applicable to Indian Territory or the Territories, and especially to lands occupied by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians, as full and completely as if they had been named specifically in the act of March 3, 1875. The bill also provides that Sec. 5 shall read as follows: "That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military park or other lands specifically reserved for sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by act of Congress heretofore passed."

SENATOR GEORGE

has introduced a bill to enforce the forfeiture of lands granted railroad corporations upon conditions not complied with, and to apply the proceeds of the sale for educational purposes among the States and Territories.

SENATOR MORRILL

has introduced a bill providing, in substance, that the amount of circulating notes to be issued to any National bank depositing bonds for security shall not exceed 90 per cent of the market value of any bonds so deposited that may have fallen in value below par.

SECRETARY HUNT

has ordered an autopsy, that it may be definitely shown that Carpenter Duncan, who fell from the yardarm of the steamer Portsmouth, did not die from undue punishment.

MRS. LINCOLN.

The President has approved a bill granting an additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

A GENERAL BELIEF

exists that the Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, and Paymaster-General will soon be placed on the retired list.

SILVER

The Treasury Department today purchased 405,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans Mints.

UNITED STATES BONDS REDEEMED

under the 105th call, $19,278,100; under the 106th call, $15,464,700.

PROPOSED MINT AT CHICAGO.

The House committee will take up the bill to establish a mint at Chicago on Feb. 14. St. Louis, Omaha, Louisville, and Cincinnati will be contestants for the honor.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: George E. Bryant, to be Postmaster at Madison, Wis.; George Fisher, to be Surveyor of Customs at Cairo, Ill.

STRAW-BOND CASES.

There was no progress made in the star-route straw-bond cases today.

REDUCTION IN STEAMBOAT LICENSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butterworth, and favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce, proposes a great change in the cost of license fees paid by officers of steamboats. By an act passed in 1852, each engineer and pilot employed on steam vessels was required to take out a license and to pay $5, and $1 for its renewal. The cost of such a license was raised to $10 by an act passed in 1864, which provided that renewals should cost the same, and by another act passed in 1871 each master, chief engineer, and first-class pilot was required to pay $10 for a license, and each chief mate, engineer, and pilot of an inferior degree to pay $5. This act provided that all the expenses of this branch of the service should be paid out of the revenues received by the Treasury from the inspection of steam-vessels and the licensing of the officers of such vessels. These revenues, or so much of them as might be necessary, were permanently appropriated for the purpose. It appears that these revenues are largely in excess of the needs of the service, the amount which has accumulated being $649,320, and this sum now lies idle in the Treasury. The committee holds that this tax does not tend to secure more valuable or efficient officers, and that it was imposed to raise revenues beyond an amount necessary to render this branch of service self-sustaining. No other class of citizens is now subjected to the payment of such a personal-license tax. The bill reported and now on the calendar provides, therefore, that the cost of a first-class license shall be $1.50, instead of $10, and of a second-class license 75 cents, instead of $5. It is believed that this tax will meet the needs of the service.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Post-Offices, reported adversely to the Senate joint resolution granting the franking privilege to Senators and Representatives for official business. Indefinitly postponed.

Mr. Ferry, from the same committee, reported back the resolution of Oct. 13, introduced by Mr. Voorhees, making inquiry as to the reasons for the regulations in the Cincinnati and Boston post-offices prohibiting appointments therein of persons over 30 years of age, and thereby excluding Union soldiers. After debate of a political character, a motion was adopted discharging the committee from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill providing for the issuance of postal-cards with flexible covers to conceal the message written thereon.

Mr. Morgan's resolution for the printing of the testimony in regard to experiments with heavy guns and projectiles, and calling for the report of a mixed commission, etc., was adopted with some modifications.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported back the following bills, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole: To authorize a new metric gold coin for international use, to be known as the stella; to authorize the coinage of a goloid metric dollar, two-dollar, and fractions of a dollar, and also for the coinage of a goloid double-eagle, eagle, and half-eagle.

Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing so much of Sec. 3,385 of the Revised Statutes as imposes an export tax on tobacco. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Belford, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a bill to provide for leasing arid and desert land in Colorado. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Calkins in the chair, on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. White (Ky.) offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the compensation of clerks in post-offices to $5,000,000, $800,000 of which is for post-offices in Class 4, designated "distributing-offices."

After an uninteresting debate, the amendment was rejected.

Several other amendments to the same effect were rejected or ruled out on points of order.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.) offered an amendment increasing by $100,000 the appropriation for the expenses of the free-delivery system. In appropriating that amount for the extension of the system, he spoke in advocacy of his amendment, which would give a fair increase of salary to auxiliary letter-carriers, many of whom received but $400 a year, and were a hard-working class of men. The pages on the floor of the House, the men who cleaned the spittoons and swept the corridors of the Capitol, were paid more money than the letter-carriers, bonded to the Government, and faithfully carrying a thousand letters a day.

Mr. Lord (Mich.) advocated such an increase of the appropriation as would permit the compensation of letter-carriers to be raised.

Propositions were made to fix the amount appropriated for the extension of the free-delivery system at $55,000 and $15,000; but, pending a vote, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

Archbishop Purcell's Creditors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—A second meeting of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell was held this evening at Hibernia Hall. The purpose of the meeting was to devise means for compelling the Assignee to make a statement, and to distribute among the creditors such funds as may be in his hands. An attorney, who had been chosen Secretary of the meeting, said that he had examined the papers in the hands of the Assignee, and had found that the entire amount of the indebtedness is about $4,000,000, and that the funds now in the Assignee's hands amount to only $225,000. He supposed that, by the time the fees of the lawyers are paid, not more than $200,000 will remain. This, if distributed, would amount only to 5 per cent of the claim of each creditor. Should the Assignee win what are known as the "Church cases," which are to be tried soon, the assets will be considerably increased, but the "Church cases" are likely to go against the Assignee. This report excited much feeling, and several speakers denounced the Assignee in the strongest terms, and some of them charged that the priests were standing between the creditors and their money. A committee was appointed to secure legal counsel and apply to the Probate Court for an order to compel the Assignee to make a full statement of his objections. A permanent association of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell was then formed.

Refunding Railway Bonds under Difficulties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—On the 31st day of December, Harp Township, which has had so much trouble over its railway bonds, voted to refund them. Today the Town Clerk, B. L. Willmore, refused to sign them, leaving the case where it formerly was, and the township will lose several thousand dollars thereby.

Success of the Pennsylvania Loan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—About $9,000,000 has already been received in payment for the new State loan recently issued, and it is expected the whole $10,000,000 will be in by tomorrow. This will be paid out at once to redeem 6-per-cent bonds, so there will be little left of the original amount at the end of February.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Collection of Misdeeds and Breaches of the Law of Various Descriptions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 2.—Ex-City-Engineer Hathaway's testimony was continued today. He stated that the first intimation he ever had that ex-Chief-Engineer Drake was implicated in any fires was when Hemingway made his statement before the court. He denied ever preparing or assisting to prepare boxes for any fires, and did not know any of them were to be used for fire until after they had been taken from the engine-house. The first positive knowledge he had that Hemingway was connected with the fires was when he put the box in the stairway on the night of last Fourth of July, and which Hathaway went and took away so as not to have a fire.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—Constable Clark, on trial for killing Hazelton, one of Forepaugh's circus men, last summer, was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Judge Bagg stopped proceedings after the testimony was in, and informed the jury that he would not permit them to bring in a verdict on such testimony except of not guilty, which they accordingly did.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Daniel Drew has been convicted of larceny, and given one year in the Northern Penitentiary. The robbery is alleged to have been committed at a wake. A Mrs. Sullivan, who was present, toward morning had laid down to rest, and when she awoke she had been robbed of $90 in cold cash, and the jury has declared that Drew took it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 2.—One John Smith, who has resided at Wayland, Clark County, Mo., for about a year, got drunk and announced in a saloon that he had "killed his man" in Springfield, Ill., at the same time giving a graphic description of the murder. His story was so much like the facts in a murder case in Springfield that the authorities at that city were notified, and the Sheriff of Sangamon County went to Wayland and placed the self-confessed murderer under arrest, and he will be held until it is known whether he is the guilty party for whom the officers have been looking for about a year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 2.—New and important developments in the case of the murder of Oscar Hammer, the barkeeper from Chicago, are foreshadowed in the arrest of two women in Council Bluffs this afternoon. The women left this city to avoid testifying before the grand jury, and a funny episode occurred in connection with their arrest, they having taken refuge in a bathing establishment with the hope of eluding the detective, who had finally to interrupt their ablutions to get them into custody.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—In the case of Peter D. Cole, who killed John Harmon, at Deshler, O., in in August last, and whose trial has been in progress for ten days past at Napoleon, O., the jury this morning returned a verdict of manslaughter. Cole shot Harmon for maintaining criminal relations with his (Cole's) wife. It is understood the defense will appeal to the Supreme Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—Officer Jerry Smith, of the Allegheny police force, was shot and probably fatally wounded this morning while attempting to arrest three chicken-thieves on Perrysville road a few miles from the city.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—Another fraudulent check of Auditor Palmer, for nearly $7,000, has been discovered.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—As Deputy-Sheriff Platt, of Mahoning County, was taking an insane man from a train at Canfield today to convey him to the infirmary, the prisoner suddenly threw the officer down and stamped his head, inflicting ugly wounds with the hob-nail shoes he wore. The lunatic was rescued by bystanders after a desperate struggle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict charging Patrick McGlew and Russell Brown with having caused the death of Mrs. Sarah H. Dorris, who was found murdered in her bed last Sunday morning.

ENNIS, Tex., Feb. 2.—Joe Forsythe, a detective, was fatally shot last night by Charles Morse. Both were drinking, and the quarrel arose out of an old grudge.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Queer Kind of Justice—Killed by a Falling Rock—An Old Citizen Gone—Other Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—Henry Hoppley, a resident of Humboldt, Richardson County, was killed yesterday by a large rock, weighing several tons, falling on him. He was working at the Four-Mile Coal Mine when the accident occurred.

A Justice of the Peace in Hall County sued one of his neighbors lately, and had the case set before himself. When the day for trial arrived the defendant demanded a change of venue on the ground that the Justice before whom the case was to be tried was the plaintiff. The change was denied, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

A Decatur County man was recently attacked by wolves while returning to his home at night, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Abram Courtright, the oldest resident of Seward County, and well known throughout Nebraska, died yesterday.

Omaha wants an astronomical observatory.

There is a case of small-pox in Washington County.

UNPROSPEROUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—The buildings, furnace, etc., of the old La Salle Zinc Company in this city, purchased by the Mattheisen & Higeler Zinc Company in 1877, are being torn down and removed. In 1878 the former firm gave employment to 300 men, and operated extensive smelting works and a large rolling mill. But times have changed, and the scene of all this former business activity is fast being abandoned. The rolling mill alone stands intact, and about the sole monument of the departed greatness.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2—Arrived, the Wisconsin, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 2.—Arrived, the Neckar, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—Arrived, the Helvetia, from New York.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

SAD NEWS.

Lieut. De Long Heard From as Late as October 24.

September 28 He Was at a Deserted Hut on the Lena River.

He Then Had Fourteen Men and Two Days' Provisions.

There Was Then Some Game—Hans Eriksen was a Cripple.

Oct. 7 Eriksen Died, and the Whole Party Were in Danger of Starvation.

Two Messengers, Sent Ahead, Were Found in a Starving Condition.

News of These Messengers Reached the Search Parties and De Long's Record Was Found.

De Long Undoubtedly Got into the Great Wilderness West of the Lena River.

Danenhower's Dispatch Reads as if There Were No Chance of Life for the Little Band.

THE NEWS

FROM POOR DE LONG.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Herald* furnishes the following cable:

PARIS, Feb. 2, 1882.—The following important dispatch was received direct this morning from Lieut. Danenhower, at Irkoutsk:

"Our three boats left Seminowsky Island the morning of Sept. 12, bound for Barkin, ninety-five miles distant.

"We got clear of the ice at noon.

"There was then a heavy gale from the northeast, and the boats dispersed.

"During the night,

"THE CAPTAIN'S BOAT,

which was loaded deeply, lost her masts and sails.

"We made land on the evening of the 17th, in shallow water.

"The boat was abandoned two miles from the beach, and our party waded and reached the deserted Village of Sagapp.

"We cached the log-books, and proceeded south Sept. 19.

"LIEUT. DE LONG'S LOST RECORD,

which we have found, read as follows:

SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1881.—Fourteen of the officers and men of the Jeannette reached this hut Wednesday, Sept. 28, and, having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to the west side this morning on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena River.

I have two days' provisions, but, having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs, we have no fear for the future.

Our party are all well, except Hans Eriksen, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frost-bite.

Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river along which we have come from the north. GEORGE W. DE LONG.

"THREE OTHER RECORDS

have been found.

"Eriksen, died Oct. 7.

"The party were in great distress for want of food.

"Neros and Nindemann were sent ahead for relief Oct. 9.

"They marched south fifteen days, and were found in a starving condition Oct. 24 by three natives, who took them to a settlement.

"They could not make themselves understood.

"News of them reached us Oct. 29.

"IMMEDIATE SEARCH

was commenced, and the party were traced to a wilderness on the west bank of the Lena.

"The natives refused further work, and a return to Bolonenga was necessary (to get Russian assistance) on Nov. 28.

"A large force is

NOW SEARCHING

having to dig out everything, as the ground is deeply covered with snow.

"The wilderness is devoid of game.

"Very prompt and efficient action was taken by the Russians.

"Every effort is being made.

"JACK COLE

is tranquil today. He is violent only at times. He has softening of the brain.

"My left eye is ruined, and my right one badly impaired.

"The other men are well.

"JOHN DANENHOWER."

A DISPATCH

FROM DANENHOWER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Secretary Hunt received the following cablegram from Minister Hoffman, at St. Petersburg, this afternoon:

Danenhower reports: "Put on the sick-list on account of eyes. One is ruined; the other is nearly well. Melville was put in command. Ordered me here. He knows the ground. Useful summer search."

AID SENT.

HABER AND SCHEUTZE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—W. H. Scheutze, of the navy, who was appointed today to go to Siberia to aid in the search for the Jeannette party, is from Missouri. He has been in the service twelve years. Lieut. G. B. Harber, also detailed for the trip, is from Ohio. He was a protégé of the late President Garfield, and accompanied the remains to Cleveland when the funeral took place. Harber and Scheutze go direct to St. Petersburg, where they will purchase an outfit for the Arctic trip. They sail from New York Saturday.

OFF FOR SIBERIA.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Secretary Hunt has designated Lieut. Giles B. Harber and Master W. H. Scheutze, of the navy, as officers to assist Lieut. Danenhower in his search for Lieut. Chipp and his crew, and they will take passage in the steamship Germanic, which leaves New York on Saturday, with the expectation of reaching Irkoutsk, Siberia, about the middle of March. Their instructions are not quite complete, but will include orders to spare neither effort nor expense in the prosecution of the work assigned them. Lieut. Harber is now in command of the torpedo-boat Alarm at the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C. Master Scheutze is on leave at St. Louis. He has been ordered to proceed to New York without delay.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Some Lively Fun at New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—The exhibition tonight at Exposition Hall was the finest and liveliest affair of the kind ever had in New Orleans. The largest hall in the South was filled, and there was no standing-room. A number of boxers participated, and Sullivan put on gloves with Joe Goss, showing fine work. In conclusion, John MacMahon and William Kennedy wrestled, the former throwing the latter two times in three. Sullivan's man, Pete McCoy, has challenged Charley McDonald, the Canada champion, to fight him in the same ring after the Sullivan-Ryan fight is won, on a wager of $500. William Kelly and J. R. Lewis, Ryan's other second, arrived today. Betting is light today. Pools will open Saturday night.

Postponement of the Visit of the Milwaukee Curlers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—A telegram from Chicago today informed the Milwaukee curlers that the ice was decidedly soft, and it would not be advisable for them to start until they had received further notice of its condition. At a late hour in the day a dispatch was received stating that the ice was more favorable, and requesting that they should come down to the number of six rinks. As it was found impossible to then collect the members in time for the afternoon train, an answer was sent to that effect, and requesting the Chicago curlers to name some day next week for the contest.

Races at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—The spring meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club:

One mile: La Gloria won. Time, 1:53.

Three-quarters of a mile: Kent won, Sportsman second, Clara third. Time, 1:20.

Mile and a quarter: Keno won, Linchpin second, Bonnicastle third. Time, 2:18.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Francis H. Kales.

The death of Mrs. Ellen Davis Kales, wife of Francis H. Kales, the well-known lawyer, occurred at the residence, No. 301 Erie street, at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Kales had a very wide circle of friends in this city, where she has lived for many years, and was loved by all who knew her. She was the daughter of Dr. N. S. Davis. Mrs. Kales was a woman of rare endowments and many charming qualities. She was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, where her early death will be felt as an irreparable affliction. She was in her 39th year. The funeral will take place Saturday. The time and the place where the services will be held will be hereafter announced.

The Hon. Frank C. Falls, of Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—Information has been received of the death of the Hon. Frank C. Falls, Treasurer of Pope County, and a well-known and influential citizen.

Maj. Charles A. Webb, U. S. A.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 2.—Maj. Charles A. Webb, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, died at Fort McDavitt yesterday.

A FEMALE MISER.

She Deliberately Starved Herself to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Tuesday evening officers of the third division found a woman about 50 years old, named Annie Howard, in a helpless condition in a room at No. 139 Chambers street. She had locked herself in the room, and the officers were obliged to break the lock in order to gain access to the room. She was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but died last night, the medical examiner declaring her death to have been caused by a lack of food. On searching her room today the officers found a gold watch, $40 in money, and four bank books representing deposits aggregating $4,669. She had deliberately starved herself to death.

LYSSOPHOBIA.

The Father of a Hydrophobic Boy Scared Nearly to Death—What Has Come of the Froth Spat Into the Father's Eye, Also Into a Sister's Wounded Lip.

Philadelphia Press.

Lyssophobia, or spurious hydrophobia, has been developed in the father of Edward Gardner, the 16-year-old boy who died on last Monday night in Camden of genuine rabies. The case is a remarkable instance of the effect of imagination. On the evening preceding that of his son's death, Mr. Gardner entered the sick room while the patient was writhing in a painful convulsion. The boy struggled strongly, and, to prevent him from injuring himself, the father seized both hands, and bending over the bed, endeavored to hold him. While in this position, the lad, who was foaming at the mouth, made several savage snaps with his teeth, and then spat in his father's face. A small quantity of the frothy saliva entered Mr. Gardner's right eye. As soon as the violence of the spasm had exhausted itself Gardner ran out of the room to his wife and told her that he believed he had been poisoned by the spittle, insisting at the same time that his eye pained him, although the only inflammation visible about the eye-lid was that caused by rubbing. On Monday he said very little about the matter, but after the boy's death in the evening he began to get nervous and excited.

Three hours later the frightened man had worked himself into a state bordering on hysteria, and it was only by the greatest persuasion that he could be induced to go to bed, and then simply to toss about without sleep. By morning imagination had so thoroughly conquered judgment that Gardner announced that he felt a severe pain at the lower part of the cerebellum and complained of a chilly sensation in the spinal column. He professed to feel the same dryness about the throat that his son exhibited, and actually gave vent to a series of short, sharp coughs, the same as the dead boy had done in the preliminary stages of the genuine malady. This was sufficient to alarm the family seriously, and Dr. Ireland was sent for, and when he arrived the imaginary sick man was found in bed, bathed in a profuse perspiration. His eyes were wild and staring, and his mouth parched, but when given a glass of water he experienced no difficulty in swallowing it. This one fact gave assurance to the physician that the patient was not suffering from the effects of hydrophobic virus, besides the knowledge that there has never been a case on record where the poison had been transmitted by one human being to another.

Despite the assurances of the Doctor to the contrary, however, Gardner persisted in declaring that he would go mad, and predicted that it would only be a matter of time when he would be attacked by spasms similar to those suffered by his dead boy. The nervousness increased so rapidly that Dr. Ireland at last gave up the attempt to force a cure by will-power and resorted to physical treatment. Hydrate of chloral and bromide of potassium were administered in doses rather above the average, but even then the patient's brain had become so thoroughly under the control of the morbid imagination that sleep could not be induced until the doses were repeated.

Gardner then fell into a troubled sleep, which in the course of a few hours settled into an apparently healthful slumber, and he awoke on Wednesday morning decidedly better, but still convinced that poison was running through his veins. The nervines were again exhibited, and yesterday at noon he had gained enough mental strength to discuss the matter calmly, and to be partially persuaded that he was in no immediate danger of dissolution. He is still in bed, and very much prostrated by the remarkable mastery gained by the mind over the body, which, had it continued without medical treatment, would have, in all probability, ended in dementia and death.

While Mr. Gardner was battling with an imaginary malady, his youngest daughter, Kate, was attacked by a more serious trouble, from the same cause that made her father take his bed. She, too, had bent over her dying brother, and had been spat upon. The saliva lodged in her lower lip, where there was a slight abrasion of the skin, and the violence of the poison was shown a few hours later when the lip began to swell and inflame. With rare courage the girl made no complaint, but went about her work as usual. She did not permit the matter to worry her in the least, and dismissed all thoughts of any evil effects resulting from the swollen lips. Her case will probably develop a more pronounced case of lyssophobia than that of her parent, with the exception that if she does exhibit similar symptoms they will be the result of inoculation instead of the nerve centres being affected by the imaginings of the mind in an abnormally sensitive condition.

This will be a very interesting case to the medical profession, inasmuch as no inoculation of human being by rabid animals hitherto reported has incubated inside of forty days, generally ninety days or more are required. It is equally unknown in medical history that one human being has communicated the disease to another, a fact, by the way, that has rendered nursing of such patients much less undesirable than it would otherwise have been.

FIRE RECORD.

Burning-Out of a Chicago Paint and Oil and a Crockery Establishment.

The Loss, Estimated to Be $75,000, Fully Covered by Insurance.

A Dangerous Blaze Kept Within Bounds by the Efforts of the Firemen.

A Paint and Oil and a Crockery Store Cleaned Out.

At 11:25 last night while Sergt. Clark, of Pinkerton's Preventive Watch, was walking on State street, between Lake and Randolph, he happened to look up Couch place, the alley in the centre of the block, and noticed a bright light, which appeared to be east of Wabash avenue. Concluding that there was a fire he ran to Box 25, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, and turned in an alarm. At almost the same moment a man named Gould, employed as a watchman by Franklin MacVeagh & Co., heard the crash of glass, and thinking that some thieves were at work, he came outside the building to look after them. As soon as he reached the sidewalk he saw smoke coming out of the windows of a building opening on a blind alley nearly opposit. He at once ran to Box 22 on the corner and turned it in. The operators at the City-Hall received the signal from Box 25, and struck that number on the engine-gongs. By responding to this box the firemen went somewhat out of their way, as it was two blocks from the locality of the fire. However, little delay resulted, as Sergt. Clark remained on the corner of State and Randolph streets, and told the different companies as they came up where the fire apparently was. It proved to be in the west half of the five-story and basement stone-front building,

NOS. 19 AND 21 LAKE STREET.

The flames would seem to have originated near the centre of the fourth floor, and worked both backwards and forwards, mainly the former. Access to the burning contents was easy from the front of the building, but it was a far different matter on the blind alley, into which the windows opened from the upper floors, and in the rear on Couch place. All the windows except those on Lake street had iron shutters, which were tightly closed, and fastened on the inside. When the firemen reached the scene only dense smoke issued from the structure, but ten or fifteen minutes later flames were observable behind the shutters. The ladders available (the Skinner escape being on Lake street) reached only to the third story, where there was no fire. So not a drop of water could be thrown into the building except from the Lake street front, and from that point, on account of the great depth of the store and the rapidly increasing volumes of smoke, little execution could be done. As there were no means of opening the shutters, the firemen in the rear were obliged to direct the streams of water against the building or play over the cornice and wait until the heat forced the shutters open. Some of them, however, although becoming red-hot, remained closed, and thus limited the quantity of water which might otherwise have been thrown into the building. With one shutter open on the blind alley and two on the fourth floor opening to Couch place, it was possible to get water for some little distance into the body of the building. A door on the first floor opposit the elevator in the rear was forced open just in time to prevent fire from getting into the basement. A stream was constantly played into the elevator shaft, and in this way large chunks of burning timber which fell from above constantly were extinguished. The firemen in Couch place succeeded in confining the fire to the fourth and fifth stories and the roof until a little after 12 o'clock, when the flooring of the fourth story, having burned through, fell on the crates of crockery on the floor below, and they began to blaze. Almost immediately thereafter there seemed to be an explosion of an oil tank, and in a few moments the flames enveloped the rear part of the third as well as the fourth and fifth floors and the roof, and lighted up the vicinity for blocks. As soon as Marshal Swenie arrived, and took in the situation, he ordered pipemen of four or five companies to get on the roofs of the adjoining buildings, which were higher than that of the burning structure. Although enveloped in smoke and covered with millions of sparks they remained bravely at their posts, and did efficient service.

GALLANTRY OF THE FIREMEN.

At one time the fire broke out very fiercely at the rear of the Lake street building, and it was plain that Gould, Hall & Co.'s store would catch unless something was done to protect it. A spliced ladder was run across the twenty-foot alley, and half a dozen firemen crawled across this narrow bridge, carrying with them a hose. To the people below in the street this perilous climb was very interesting, and, as the firemen slowly worked their way across like bugs on a net against a background of flame, the throng under them gave them an encouraging cheer. Another piece of daring was shown at the Lake street front of the building. The Skinner escape, which had been erected in the middle of the street, was cleared of men when the fire had been beaten back from the front wall, and the upper end of it was lowered to one of the window-sills on the third floor. A fire company was then sent up with hose, and the leader stepped in at the window, apparently in a mass of flame, and directed a stream against the wall of fire. This soon told, and the white smoke poured out of the windows.

RAYNOLDS & CO.

At 1 o'clock Mr. C. H. Cutler, the resident partner of the firm of C. T. Raynolds & Co., made his appearance on the scene. In reply to the questioning of a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Cutler said his estimate of the stock carried by his firm was $125,000. On this there was an insurance of about $105,000, placed in English and domestic companies in policies of from $2,500 to $5,000 each. Raynolds & Co. occupied the basement, first, fourth, and fifth floors. The house is a branch of a New York firm and has been long in business in Chicago. Prior to the great fire it was located at No. 59 Michigan avenue, and it was established on Lake street as soon as rebuilding was effected. The fourth floor was devoted to dry colors, and there was no one inside the building last evening so far as he knew. Mr. Cutler left the building about 6 o'clock and left two or three of the clerks there then. The premises were watched by Pinkerton's police and there was no inside watchman. No fires were allowed on any of the floors, the building being heated by steam supplied from a boiler in the basement under the rear structure. About twenty clerks were employed, and a number of laborers. Assuming the loss to be total, of which there was every appearance at that hour, the firm would be losers, but not to a very great extent. Mr. Cutler knew nothing of the stock or insurance held by Whitney & Johnson, whose business was that of wholesale glassware and lamps.

THE INSURANCE.

The following is a complete list of the insurance upon the stock and fixtures of C. T. Raynolds & Co.:

Hartford, of Hartford	$3,000
Westchester, of New York	1,500
Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco	2,500
Long Island, of Brooklyn	2,500
Prescott, of Boston	2,500
Howard, of New York	2,500
Mechanics', of Brooklyn	2,000
Commercial Mutual, of New York	2,500
Farragut, of New York	1,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	2,500
Park, of New York	2,000
Home, of New York	5,000
Commercial Union, of London	5,000
Imperial Norther, of London	5,000
State of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	2,500
Fireman's Trust, of Brooklyn	2,500
Montauk, of Brooklyn	2,500
Reliance, of Philadelphia	2,500
American, of Philadelphia	2,500
Relief, of New York	2,500
New York, of New York	2,500
Phoenix, of Brooklyn	2,500
Republic, of New York	2,500
Rutgers, of New York	2,500
New York Alliance, of New York	2,500
People's, of New York	2,500
Connecticut, of Hartford	2,500
Merchants', of New York	2,500
Shoe & Leather, of Boston	2,500
Queens, of Liverpool, Eng	5,000
Rhode Island, of Providence	2,500
Standard, of London	5,000
Union, of California	2,500
Liverpool & London & Globe, of England	2,500
Franklin & Emporium, of New York	2,500
Buffalo, of Buffalo	2,500
Phoenix, of Hartford (fixtures)	1,500
Total	$106,000

WHITNEY, JOHNSON & CO.

Mr. Duane P. Whitney, the head of the firm of Whitney, Johnson & Co., left for New York Monday last to buy goods, stopping over at Pittsburg on his way East. Neither his father nor his brother, who reside with him at No. 174 Warren avenue, had any idea as to the insurance, except that the stock was insured pretty well up to its full value. They were pretty certain, however, that Fred S. James had placed it. That gentleman, on being roused from his slumbers, said he was unable to recollect just how much he had on the risk, but he was sure all his list of companies—the Boston Underwriters', the Lorillard of New York, the Lancashire of England, the Commonwealth of Boston, and the Mercantile of Cleveland—were on it; while, judging from the rather hazardous character of the risk—a crockery store over a paint store—he was equally positive that the line was not more than $2,500 in each of the five, and a look at the books this morning might show that one or two of the list were somewhat under that figure. As near as he could recollect, however, the firm's insurance was in the neighborhood of $12,000.

THE BUILDING.

The building—a five-story one, sixty feet front by 150 deep—was put up in 1872 at a cost of $85,000, and is owned by Cyrus H. McCormick. It was insured for $20,000, and the insurance was placed by W. G. McCormick & Co. in their numerous list of companies. The damage done will amount to about $12,000.

SLIGHT LOSSES.

Had the Fire Department not kept the fire under as good control as it did, there is no telling how much damage might have been done. The building east of the one in which the fire occurred, which, in fact, was a portion of the same building, divided by a fire wall, was on fire several times, and the firemen were kept busy playing water on the roof. No. 19 is occupied by Bouton, Smith & Co., manufacturers and dealers in carriage and wagon goods, including all the woodwork of such vehicles. This building was a dense mass of this combustible material, and had the fire once gotten in among this the building and stock would unquestionably have proved a total loss. As it was, the building was damaged about $500, and the stock about $1,500 by water and smoke, which is fully covered by insurance.

A large five-story and basement building, Nos. 42 and 44 Wabash avenue, owned by Mr. Robinson, of Milwaukee, and occupied by Gould, Hall & Co. and a variety of firms in different lines of business, was only slightly damaged. It adjoins the west wall of the rear end of the burning structure, a place where the fire was hottest. The roof of the building was considerably higher than the burning one, and furnished a ground of vantage for the firemen.

Bennard's restaurant and barroom, Nos. 23 and 25, was damaged to the extent of perhaps $100 by water, including a pane of glass, which was broken by the firemen in attempting to get to the roof.

The total loss was about $75,000, which was fully covered by insurance.

THE CROWD.

Although the hour was late an immense crowd assembled on Lake street, Wabash avenue, and in the alleys about the building, to watch the progress of the fire. Occasionally when the flames would break out in a new place there would be a stampede, and a break would be made every once in a while when a hose-pipe would burst and baptize those who had approached too near the burning building. The crowd hung on until after 2 o'clock, and departed only when it was plainly to be seen that the fire was under control, which occurred about half-past 1.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and can only be guessed at. The place where it appears to have originated was filled with the most inflammable materials of a paint-dealer's stock.

At White Hall, Ill., Loss $15,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of White Hall, in the saloon of J. N. Israel, which consumed Mrs. John Brace's millinery store, Israel's drug-store, Dossel's confectionery, Boehim's boot and shoe store, and Waggoner's barbershop. Amount of property destroyed not covered by insurance, about $15,000.

Destruction of the Depot at Green Island, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—The depot at Green Island, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, burned this morning. The agent and family barely escaped with their lives. All their furniture and clothing burned.

A Building at Louisiana, Mo.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Feb. 2.—Fire last night destroyed a three-story brick building owned by Marx Lesem, and occupied by him as a dry-goods house. The building also contained the *Journal* office and the Knights of *Pythias* lodge. Insured for $26,000.

The Court-House and a Bank Burned at Grafton, Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—A special from Grafton, Dakota, announces the burning of the bank there, owned by parties in this city. The court-house, adjoining, also burned. The loss is quite heavy.

Nominal Damage.

The alarm from Box No. 166 at 4:05 yesterday afternoon was caused by a small fire in the oil house of the Union Iron & Steel Company at the works. Damage nominal.

ELI PERKINS IN FLORIDA.

All About Raising Oranges—Bananas in Southern Florida—Insects and Reptiles.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FLORIDA, Jan. 30.—Orange-trees grow in the sand. All Florida is a bed of white sand enriched by phosphates. These phosphates are in the shape of decayed animal matter. The sand is specked with shells, the occupants of which have died and gone to enrich the soil. So an orange-grove is set out in a sand-bed. Fifty trees are set to the acre, which gives each tree about thirty-five feet. Late orange-raisers are setting thirty-five trees to the acre. The tree commences to bear when eight years old; and keeps increasing, as far as any one knows, forever. The age of an orange-tree is not known. They continue to bear and grow for no one knows how long. I saw trees forty years old. They were forty feet high, eighteen inches through, and bore 10,000 oranges. Col. Hart, of Palatka, told me that he had sold $200 worth of oranges in one season from one of these fine old trees.

An orange-grove has to be cultivated constantly. It is harrowed and cow-peas are sown in the spring. In the fall the cow-peas are turned under to fertilize the soil. I believe there are now orange-trees enough in Florida, when fully grown, to supply the world with oranges.

Oranges commence ripening in December, and ripen all along till March. It is a delightful crop for a farmer to raise, because he has plenty of time to harvest it.

This is the way they harvest oranges: The oranges are cut off the trees with shears, and sorted by rolling them down a right-angled triangle open at the bottom. The little ones go through the opening first; and the very largest ones roll clear to the end of the trough. Then they are rolled up in paper, boxed up, and sent to New York—freight 50 cents a box. A box holds from 100 to 150 oranges.

A tree will bear from 200 to 8,000 oranges. Trees pay from $5 to $200 apiece annually. A tree paying $200 of course would be a phenomenal tree, very old, and splendidly cared for. Col. Hart told me he realized $175 from one tree Groves produce from $50 to $500 an acre, according to age and cultivation. An orange-grove of twenty acres will sell for $40,000. There is much money made in the cultivation of oranges, but much patience and skill are required. Many Northern men have failed, because they simply set out the trees, and then go away and leave them. They have to be constantly attended to. They are not a sure "bonanza"; and really only the patient, skillful, and painstaking get rich in their cultivation.

Good sweet oranges in Florida are worth from $2 to $4 per hundred. Boys all over Florida peddle small, delicious oranges two for five cents. The small, sour Valencienne oranges, which sell in Chicago thirteen for 25 cents, would not be eaten in Florida. Some groves in Florida, well kept up and well fertilized, produce large, sweet oranges, which sell on the ground for $4 per hundred. Such oranges would be sold for $7 in Chicago.

The Mandarin orange, a new variety in Florida, is the highest-priced. They are worth $6 per hundred in Florida. They are very sweet. They are called the kid-glove orange, because a lady can peel them without soiling her glove. They grow on small trees, seldom producing over 200 to a tree. The Tanzarin orange is produced by engrafting the Mandarin onto the native orange-tree. The fruit is about the same. Both come from dwarf trees.

Orange and pineapple trees can stand a good frost. Freezing kills them, but a good frost is a benefit. It kills the insects. So the best pineapple-groves and orange-groves in Florida are along the tropical belt.

The banana, on the contrary, is a purely tropical plant. It will stand no more frost than corn. At Palatka I visited Col. Hart's fifty acre orange-grove. It is along the St. John's River. Next to the water he has several hundred banana-trees. They had been touched with the frost, but still the bunches of bananas were ripe. A ripe banana picked from the tree is truly delicious. When the frost cuts down the banana it sprouts again from the roots; and in twelve months you will see another stalk, fifteen feet high, bearing one big bunch of bananas. The root remains forever.

Bananas spring up from the same root each year, bear one bunch of fruit, and die. But during the summer little "suckers" shoot up about five feet high. When the parent stalk dies these little suckers take their places. Bananas grow in South Florida, where there is no frost, and are a profitable crop. The old banana-stalk, after the fruit is plucked, is as good as green corn-stalks to feed cattle with. The future will see many bananas raised in Southern Florida.

One phenomenal feature of the St. John's River is the variety of fish and reptiles in it. The water from Jacksonville for 100 miles up is about half salt. Shad run all winter—for winter in Florida is summer in Connecticut. At Tocoi I caught a twenty-pound catfish—a regular Illinois River Catfish; and I find the muddy bottom of the St. John's is the natural home of this fish. This is the first time I ever fished for fresh-water fish in salt water and caught them.

There is probably more animal and vegetable life on the St. John's than in any other locality out of the African jungles. In the hot summer the buzz of insects sounds like the carding-room in a cotton factory. The air is filled with sound from unknown sources. Sit on the grass, and a thousand insects crawl over you. The frogs croak in winter, and summer, too. Worms wriggle up through the ground; grubs, lizards, centipedes, and snakes crawl on the surface; insects buzz in the lower air; birds sing in the trees; and over all soars the buzzard, hawk, and crow. Each is a parasite on the other. The trees are pastures for other vegetation. They are loaded with Spanish moss and mistletoe. The mistletoe feeds on the tree, the insects feed on the mistletoe, birds feed on the insects, and hawks feed on the birds.

"Good many insects in this country?" I remarked to a Florida "cracker," when I was out in the woods, looking for strange botanical specimens.

"You oughter be here in the summer if you want to see insects," he said. "Why, over on Indian River, where the best oranges grow, they're so thick in June that you can't see the sun. When I want to see the sun over there, I generally thrash around with my fishpole and make a hole through 'em, and then look quick before they close up. One day the insects got so thick and 'clipsed the sun so that we had to shoot our guns through them and make a hole to get light enough to pick oranges."

I believe the man lied a little; still, I gave him the benefit of the doubt. ELI PERKINS.

WILL NEW YORK BURN DOWN?

What Chief Bates Replied to That and Other Questions—Weak Building Laws, Huge Houses, and Great Stores of Combustibles Not Met by Adequate Improvements in Apparatus.

New York Sun, Jan. 30.

Chief Eli Bates, the father of the Fire Department, and even yet its most active member, was told of the dire prophecies that the losses by fires during the past two months in New York have called forth from the press of the country. The gist of these is that every city sooner or later falls a victim to a fire that devastates a whole section of it, as has been the case in recent times with Portland, Boston, and Chicago, and that the startling growth of the losses from fires in the metropolis shows that New York is preparing to take her place in the line for the third time in her history.

"Well," the Chief replied, after a moment's reflection, "I don't want to say anything to create alarm, but I won't say that it is impossible. Twenty or even ten years ago the department considered itself doing well if it conquered a fire in a building five-stories high and sixty-feet deep after battling all night long, and now we have buildings 200 or more feet in depth and rising ten stories—sometimes a distance of over 100 feet in air. We have made great strides toward the perfection of our system and apparatus, and our appurtenances embrace everything that has been found useful in other cities, but I cannot say that this progress has been proportional to the growth either of the city or the buildings that compose it. Under the volunteer department the city was divided into only eight districts, and the firemen lost much time chasing hither and thither to find a fire. Now we have 600 stations, and the engines are sent very close to the spot. For instance, there is a station at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the Metropolitan, at Bleecker street, at the New York Hotel, at Eighth street, at Eleventh street, and at Fourteenth street, all along Broadway. That shows you how close the stations are. Again, we have got the time for reaching a fire down to the minimum, we have thorough discipline, we have got a water-tower for lofty buildings, improved tools for breaking through iron, and, perhaps more than all else, the four-way joint by which we can combine the streams of four engines and send a two-inch stream to the heart of a fire. That has only been in use a very short time.

"But," said the Chief, "a fire is dangerous according to its area. The twenty-five-foot two-story and attic dwelling is giving away to towering tenements and apartment houses, and the four-story business-houses are being elbowed out by gigantic structures, in some cases a block in length. This explains the heavy losses by recent fires. These great buildings are stored with hundreds of thousands of dollars', perhaps a million dollars' worth of stock, and a fire need not burn over much ground in order to pile up the losses. Across the street, where that enormous new building has been put up by the Astors, there were eight houses a few months ago. A fire in that block would have attacked but one of those at a time. But now a fire in one of those great lofts, especially if it were a loft packed with inflammable goods, would not be restrained within an end or a corner. In a few minutes we might have 400 feet of flame belching out on all sides. Such fires are dangerous as well as costly."

"Yes; but is the danger of their spreading very great?"

"I only say that a great fire is not impossible," said the Chief. "Much depends upon the elements and surroundings, and other matters. In the case of one dangerous fire, we have a great force of men and machines which we can concentrate; but suppose two broke out, and it was windy, and one got beyond control. To be sure, we could call on Brooklyn for aid, but that would take time.

"The building laws are faulty here," the veteran continued, "and in the past even these have not been enforced. Buildings are called fireproof that are not at all fireproof, and obstacles are put in the way of firemen that are forbidden by law, while facilities that might be provided are ignored. For instance, the merchants have an idea that iron shutters, securely bolted, keep out not only burglars, but fire, whereas we know that they should not be bolted where they are out of the reach of burglars, and they keep away only fire from outside. The law which says they shall be left so that a fireman can open them is more than half the time disregarded, and our men are called upon to mount the tallest ladders and endeavor to cut open or knock away iron shutters that should be held only by a latch. Meanwhile the fire within is growing to frightful proportions. Every tall building should be fitted with either a fire escape or a landing at a distance from the ground, upon which we can rest our ladders so as to get to the uppermost stories. As it is, we cannot do much with our longest ladders, and our water-tower is not very effective at a hight of over sixty-five feet. With it we can send a stream to the highest windows; but we need to send it in rather than up. We think so well of that that we will probably soon have another."

"How do you regard these new giant office buildings?"

"Well, they are not so bad. They are built of materials that will not be burned by the small quantity of combustible material in any room in which a fire may start."

"How about the lofty apartment houses?"

"They are very different. I am afraid you newspaper men may have something very sad to report about one or more of them in time to come. You see they are built of wood and stored with furniture. Their occupants, in case of panic, will flee from the presence of fire without shutting doors behind them, thus providing the means for fire to lick up stairways and elevator shafts, and, as these buildings have not been fitted with proper escapes, as the law requires, there would be no way out for people above the flames. Even where there are fire escapes they are not always properly built or located. For instance, at a recent fire in a Madison street tenement, you remember, the fire escape and the stairs were both in a line, and both were seized by the flames. You remember that a woman had to throw her children out of an upper window. The recent fire in a Fourteenth street flat house, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, where the firemen had to help the women and aged folks down the ladders, is not a case in point, as that was only an ordinary and small building."

"Is there any lack of water for your uses?"

"No; that does not concern us at all. We have from time to time asked for increased facilities and larger mains here and there, and the Department of Public Works has always done what was asked of it. As to the water-supply itself, we don't use so much as you would think. I have not got the figures for last year at hand, but they are not large. Let me give you an idea. You know that when we want water we telegraph to have this gate or that opened at the reservoir. Well, at one big fire where we had a gate opened we worked at the flames for seven hours. The night was freezing cold, and there were hundreds of thousands of open faucets in the city, yet altogether the water only fell five inches in the reservoir.

"The main trouble with New York from our standpoint," the Chief concluded, "is that the building laws are not what they should be, and in the past were not enforced. With these odds against us, in addition to the growth of the buildings and the lack of inventions to meet the wants of the department, all I can say is that the work of the firemen is constantly growing more difficult and dangerous."

"New York is getting ready for a big fire that may sweep all or a big part of it away," said an officer of the Continental Fire-Insurance Company. "We need here appliances to prevent fire rather than to put fire out, for the fire areas and the quantities of combustible materials stored in single buildings have grown so that after fires start they frequently cannot be controlled until what they seize has been destroyed. We need strict building laws, for, since we cannot prevent the erection of big buildings, it is vitally necessary that they be built so that fire will not destroy them.

"At that fire on the corner of Grand street and Broadway, two or more years ago," he continued, "the wind had been blowing at a rate of over thirty miles an hour. It died away when the fire broke out. The area there was immense, and the flames shot fifty feet in air. Had there been a wind to bend them down they would have eaten their way to the East River or the Battery, or wherever they were blown. At that fire the apparatus of the department had been concentrated, and one of the Chiefs said: 'The New York Department is now doing its level best.' The situation was similar at the great fire opposite Claflin's, in Church street. A stiff wind would have sent the flames through to the North River or anywhere else that they might have been directed, and there again the firemen were doing the best they could."

Journalism and Groceries.

Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 1.—J. Arthur Moody, who has been engaged in the grocery business here for several years, succumbed to financial pressure last night, and tendered the key of his establishment, together with a deed of assignment, to Brainard S. Higley, a member of the bar. Moody had a lucrative trade until a short time ago he took the newspaper fever and purchased the *Gospel Temperance Advocate*, located at Sharon, and removed the office here. Since then he has been devoting more of his time to using shears and pencil than to weighing sugar and measuring molasses, and, as a consequence, the store has been conducted by clerks while the proprietor was engaged in writing leaders on theology and temperance. Moody claims to have sufficient assets to meet all his liabilities in full, and that his paper will be issued as usual.

THE SOUTH.

A Tavernkeeper's Faith in Confederate Currency.

Rugby as Viewed by the People in Its Neighborhood.

The Only Man to Whom the Scheme Has Not Proved a Failure.

Southern Love for Titles—"A Colonel by the Code, Sah!"

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The region of country traversed by the Cincinnati Southern Railway is a charming one to the tourist. I am told that the engineers who surveyed the route were employed in war-times to go over the same ground by the Government. They undoubtedly did a grand work, and made a road that was more needed than any other in the United States. Notwithstanding the good work of the engineers, the roughness of the country necessitated the construction of about twenty-five tunnels between Cincinnati and Chattanooga. The lamps in the cars are kept constantly lighted during the day, to provide for these tunnels. The regular breakfasting point is some fifty or sixty miles from Chattanooga, but, after dragging along at a snail-pace for some miles, we at last came to a dead stop just beyond

A LITTLE TOWN CALLED DAYTON.

The passengers were informed that the engine had given out, and that it would be at least three hours before another could arrive from Chattanooga.

Feeling that we were on the verge or stravation, I started out, in company with two fellow-passengers, to hunt up the town, situated in a bend of the mountains, to make a raid for some breakfast. The first place which struck our attention was a low, rambling, wood-colored house, that we thought might be a store, or possibly a tavern. The front door was occupied by a man apparently 60 years of age, smooth-faced and good-natured.

"Where is the hotel?" asked one of our party.

"Right here, sir," was the reply.

"Is this the best one in the place?"

"Of course I would say so; and I reckon I'd be mighty near right, as it's the only one here. We'll try'n git yer sunthin if ye'd like ter hev us."

"Well, give us breakfast for three as soon as you can."

"Breakfast for three!" called the landlord to his ancient helpmeet, who just now put in an appearance at the back door.

While the sausage and hot bread were being prepared by the old lady and an elderly unmarried daughter, the old gentleman entertained himself by ventilating his views upon currency, the Lost Cause, etc.

"Were you in the Rebel army, uncle?" I asked.

"No, but I was in Dixie, though; and I was as much of a Rebel as any in these parts, I reckon. I staid there till the wah was all over. I have $8,000 in Confederate money, and I consider it

JUST AS GOOD AS ANY IN THE WORLD."

"It doesn't pass quite so readily as greenbacks, does it?"

"O no; but then it is just as good, and I just as soon have it. I've made enough since the War so that I can afford to lay out of the use of it, anyhow."

"Let's see your money. Do you want to sell any of it?"

"I don't care to sell any. I wouldn't take a cent less than 100 cents on the dollar for it, no how."

So saying, he drew forth, from a safe that evidently had done service many years before the War, an old-fashioned long pocket-book, from the depths of which he produced an immense stack of Confederate bills, of all issues, and of all denominations from $5 to $500. Said he:

"I haven't anything in the world that I am more choice of than these. I shall keep them as long as I live, I reckon, unless they come to be plenty again and pass for money; and even then I think I shall keep these, and leave them in my will to my children."

"You have seen something about the recent boom in Confederate bonds, I think?"

"Yes, I think I have. They will yet be valuable, and so will the bills. You see by their face that

THEY ARE NOT YET DUE,

don't you? They read, 'Two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America, the Confederate States of America will pay the bearer.' Now, that time has not yet come. We may try it again. I'm not afraid to show my colors, and let everybody know just where I stand. Our cause was right, and there are very few who don't see it so now. There are a right smart lot of them in these parts who sympathized with the Yankees, but they see where they were wrong now. They put themselves on a level with the niggers, and they are getting all they want of it now. This nigger rule is the ruin of us."

"How has the railroad affected you in the way of trade here?"

"O it's been a heap o' damage to us. In the old times, when we used to get our goods by the way of the river and in wagons and there were only two of us in trade there was something in it. Now there are seven trying to sell, and the result is we don't none of us do anything to speak on. I began trade here in 1855, and know a heap about things in these parts, I reckon. Things is mighty dull now. The niggers run the country largely, but I think

THERE'LL BE AN END ON IT

some o' these days. I b'lieve the niggers will see its fur their profit to vote the Democrat ticket, and then things will move off better."

At length breakfast was announced. It consisted of the orthodox diet in these parts for this season—viz.: pork, sausage, and hot biscuits. One of our party considered the buscuit so good a specimen that he solicited one from the landlady as a curiosity, and brought it home to be placed with his relics of the battlefields and purchases at the Cotton Exposition as a true and just representation of the culinary handiwork of the great sunny South.

That morning a poor, deluded girl had disappeared from her home in the mountains near by, and the villagers had been out in full force in search of her. She had imagined that everybody was "down on her," our landlord had told us, and that she was different from everybody else; and so had left her home suddenly, and probably had drowned herself in the river.

We had still something like two hours to while away after our breakfast was finished, and so followed the rapid mountain-stream up into the country near by. Presently we met a countryman

DRIVING TWO CALVES

some six or eight months old. They were of the stinted, inferior kind which is so common in the South.

"What will you take for those?" was asked.

"Wal, now, really, Mister, would you object to makin' me an offer?"

"O you ought to set your own price on your own property."

"Yes, I 'spose so. Wal, I'd hate to take less nor $3 a head for 'em."

Taking this for the price of stock in this vicinity, I shall conclude that its cultivation was not a strikingly profitable business.

At Glen Mary Station we learned something about Mr. Tom Hughes' English colony. The train stopped about ten minutes, and so we had plenty of time to talk to the natives. I talked with the man who looked the most intelligent of any in the crowd.

"How far is it to Rugby?" I asked.

"Yes, I'll take you to Rugby. It's over the hills there, a few miles back in the country."

"I don't want to go there, but simply want to know something about it."

"O I took you for one of the fellows who were going out there. If you want to know about it, I reckon I can tell you."

"Well, how are they getting along there?"

"To cut a long story short—

RUGBY IS A D—D FRAUD."

"What do you mean? Have they all left there?"

"O no—there are some of them left."

"Is Tom Hughes, the founder of the colony, there yet?"

"I don't know anybody by that name. Tom Boyle, or somebody like that, is there; but a good many have gone away, and a good many more would like to. In short, it is a big failure."

"How many houses are there?"

"O a good many houses, and a good big hotel-building and livery-stable, etc. But the way over there is very bad, and no one wants to go but once."

"What are they trying to do over there?"

"Give it up."

"Are they farming?"

"Don't know. Never saw nothing that looked much like it."

"Wasn't that what they came over here for?"

"Don't know about that. Now, look a here, stranger—I'll tell you all there is about Rugby. A man here had 250,000 acres of land, which he paid 12½ cents an acre for. He was shrewd. He wanted to sell out, and thought he could make

A PRETTY GOOD SPEC.

He went over to England, and told those Englishmen that this was the most remarkable country in the world; that the soil was seven feet thick; that one could raise anything in creation that he had a mind to plant, and it would grow so big that it could scarcely be harvested; that a man could never die in this healthful climate, and the way the cemeteries were made was by occasionally killing a man. He showed the matter up in such a way that they bought out the whole tract at $10 to $15 per acre. It was a good scheme for the schemer, but rather bad for the schemees."

"What was the name of the man who devised this fine idea?"

"I forget."

"O I guess you could tell if you should try, couldn't you?"

"Well, possibly I might. I think it was —well, no matter; he was a smart fellow, anyhow."

"Rugby was not a failure to him, was it?"

"I should rather say not. To him it was a great success; and he is the only man who will ever be fully satisfied with it, I reckon."

A good story was related to me here by a Chicago man who had been traveling in the South. We had been speaking of the

GREAT PREVALENCE OF TITLES

of all kinds and among all classes of men.

"The man who isn't a 'Jedge,' a 'Majah,' or a 'Colonel' is of little consequence," said my friend; "and, if the title can't be obtained in one way, it will be in another. A Northern man started in as editor of a paper in a border city of considerable size, and made good headway until finally an old subscriber and political friend of the paper came in one day, and in a tone of injured innocence asked:

"'What are you mad at me about?'

"'Mad at you!' exclaimed the editor. 'Why, I'm not made at you.'

"'Now, I know you are, and I am here to make it all right. I like your paper, and always have subscribed to it and backed it right up,' said the old subscriber, 'and I don't want to have no fallin' out now.'

"The matter was becoming unpleasant; but the editor didn't know what to do, except to continue to protest to the subscriber that he was not angered. He ascertained afterward that the paper had failed on one occasion to give this man his title of 'Majah,' and had committed the crime of dubbing him simply 'Mr.'

"I was in Kentucky lately, and was introduced to an old Bourbon who had the title of 'Colonel' before his name. After becoming a little acquainted, I finally ventured innocently to ask:

"'On which side did you fight, Colonel, and gain your military rank?'

"'I'm no d—d soldier. I wasn't in the Wah at all, sah.'

"'You must excuse me, but I noticed your title of Colonel, and concluded you were in the War.'

"No, sah. I'm

A COLONEL BY THE CODE,

say. If a man wings one man, he is a Majah by the Code, sah; and, if he wings two, he is a Colonel by the Code, sah. I'm a Colonel, sah!"

The things related in this letter show the life in the back counties. It will still be many years before the full blaze of civilization shall burst upon the people there; but, while that is so, it cannot be denied by any one who has studied the subject that the South is on the rapid up-hill grade. There is a disposition in the more enlightened and progressive communities to throw off the Bourbon yoke; to learn of the carpet-baggers, as they were once called; and push forward to the future, instead of imitating the past. GARY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Signs of Impending Defeat for the Bourbon Democracy—Republicans and Independents to Coalesce—How the Democrats Got Control of the State—The Evils of Carpet-Bag Legislation—President Hayes' Policy Productive of Good Results.

New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.—There are unmistakable signs of a coalition of Independent Democrats and Republicans during the present year that will undoubtedly defeat the Bourbon Democracy in this State at the election in November next. In order to fully understand the present situation and the change that is apparently taking place in the political forces of the State, it is necessary to refer to a number of past events. At the first election in this State in 1860, upon the question of union or disunion, the Unionists carried the State by 30,000 majority. After the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, and it was then seen that a war could not be avoided, and not until Virginia had passed the secession ordinance, did North Carolina agree to cast her lot with her sister States. Four years of Rebellion, with all the attendant horrors and persecutions, did not quench the Union feeling that existed in 1860, and continued to exist during the entire Rebellion, among the men of North Carolina. There were thousands of men throughout the State who most earnestly desired the success of the Union armies and the utter downfall of the tyranny and despotism of the Davis Government. These men were Union men from principle, and they never contributed one cent more in aid of the Confederate cause than they were compelled to by surrounding circumstances. From hundreds of windows and housetops did the Union troops in North Carolina, while on their march of subjugation, observe the Stars and Stripes floating to the breeze. This revered bunting had been hidden away for four years more carefully and secretly than gold and silver, because its discovery meant death to the man who kept the Abolition rag concealed in his house.

The secret organization of Heroes of America, or Red Strings as they were called, originated among the Union men, with a view to their protection when the country should be finally overrun by the Federal armies. The foundation of that organization is based on the eighteenth and twenty-first verses of the second chapter of Joshua. Two spies were sent out by King Joshua into the land of Jericho. The King of Jericho heard of their arrival and made search for them. They were concealed near the roof of the house, with stalks of flax, by the woman Rahab, who put the pursuers on the wrong trail and thus saved the life of the two spies. Rahab then asked a return of the kindness she had shown when the Lord had given the land of Jericho to King Joshua, and that the lives of her father, mother, brother, and sisters be spared from death. The spies answered, "Our life for yours if ye utter not this our business. And it shall be, when the Lord hath given us the land, that we will deal kindly and truly with thee." And the spies told Rahab to bind the scarlet line of thread in the window, by which she had let the spies down outside of the town wall, and that she should gather her family into her house, and when Joshua came with his people and they observed the scarlet thread bound in the window, they would remember her kindness and their oath, and she and hers would be protected. The spies departed, and Rahab bound the scarlet line in the window of her house. It appears that the Federal soldiers understood the meaning of the "Red String," as it was called. Whenever they saw one hanging in a window the inmates of that house suffered no harm, and their property was protected from injury.

When the War ended it was thought that the Union men would at once resume control of the State without protest or opposition. In June, 1865, President Johnson appointed William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina. For many years before the War Gov. Holden had been the editor of the leading Democratic paper in the State. He came within two votes, in 1860, of being nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He was strongly opposed to the secession of the State, and only gave the Confederate cause a lukewarm support during the first two years of the War. In 1862 a peace movement, based upon the return of the State to the Union, spread like wildfire all over the State. This movement was heartily supported by Gov. Holden in the *Standard* newspaper, and upon this platform Col. Zebulon B. Vance was elected Governor in 1862 by more than 30,000 majority over the Secession candidate. From this time until the close of the War Gov. Holden was the avowed enemy of the Confederate Government. His office was mobbed by Banning's Georgia Regiment, and for two years before the War ended Holden scarcely ever slept a night in his own dwelling for fear of being killed by some Confederate. Gov. Vance soon went over to the War men, and in 1864 Holden was a candidate for Governor against Vance, and was voted for by all the Union men of the State who had the courage to vote for the Union candidate. Vance was elected by the free use of the bayonets of Jeff Davis' troops. These things made Holden exceedingly distasteful to the men who had thrown themselves heart and soul into the Confederate cause.

As soon as Holden was appointed Governor, President Johnson commenced to grant pardons for complicity in the Rebellion upon the recommendation of Gov. Holden. In order to ascertain the policy of Holden in this respect the ex-Rebel leaders made haste to apply for pardon. Ex-Gov. William A. Graham and a number of men who had been prominent in the Rebellion sent in their applications for pardon. Gov. Holden made a discrimination between the Union men and the Rebels, and refused to recommend the pardon of Gov. Graham and others of like ilk. This action at once cemented the Rebel leaders together as one man, and they set to work to obtain control of the State. A convention was called and a new Constitution was framed and submitted to the people, and was voted down by the united efforts of the Rebel element. An election was ordered to be held in November, 1866, to elect Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen. Gov. Holden was distasteful to many Union Whigs because of his original Democracy. The Rebel leaders, in casting around for an available man to run against Gov. Holden, selected Jonathan Worth, an old Union Whig, who had accepted the office of Treasurer of the State from Holden. It was claimed for Worth that he was a better Union man than Holden, and notwithstanding the fact that the whole power of the National Administration was wielded in favor of Holden, the Rebels were too strong, and Worth was elected by 6,000 majority. This was the beginning of the organization of the White Man's party in North Carolina.

The next step that crippled the Union cause in this State and added great strength to the White Man's party was the unfortunate disfranchising clause as contained in the reconstruction acts, which made no discrimination between the Union men and the men who had been active in support of the Rebellion. The friend and foe to the Government were alike fed out of the same spoon—banned and disfranchised together. This unwise legislation was fatal to the permanent ascendency of the Republican party in North Carolina. It drove thousands of men who were the friends of the Union during the War, and who hated Secession, into the "Conservative Democratic party," as it was then called. It robbed the Republican party in every county in the State of nearly all the Union Whigs who would have been the Republican leaders, and left the party without enough white men of education and ability to officer the State after reconstruction had been completed. Consequently the way was thus opened for the "thieving carpet-bagger," and the swarm soon left the Northern States and deposited large numbers in each of the Southern States. The negroes, who were then elated over freedom and suffrage, were partial to the men who had fought to free them; consequently the carpet-baggers speedily obtained control of the negroes, and the high carnival of peculation, fraud, and thievery of the reconstruction period was entered upon in North Carolina, to the scandal, disgrace, and defeat of the Republican party. This conduct of the Republican Legislature in 1868, 1869, and 1870, together with the terror inspired by the Kuklux, enabled the Democrats to carry the State in 1870 and to elect a majority of the Legislature. The force policy of the National Government from 1865 to 1877, as administered by the Republican party, together with the Civil Rights bill as passed by Congress in 1874, with the indefensible record of the Republican Legislature in 1868, 1869, and 1870, induced the Democrats to stand closely together, and they have stood for the last twelve years as one man in order to prevent the Republicans from regaining control of the State. So long as it appeared necessary for the Democrats to hold together in opposition to the force policy, just so long was it impossible to make a break in the Democratic ranks. The pressure for self-preservation was so great under the circumstances that no leader dared to bolt, no matter how much he was dissatisfied with the acts of his party. Then, again, the record of the Republican party in North Carolina was so disgraceful that it drove every young man as he became of age into the Democrat party.

The intensely bitter feeling that existed between the parties from 1867 to 1877 prevented any thought of independent action on the part of any class of men who affiliated with the Democratic party. Then, again, it was held out that with the 138 Electoral votes of the solid South the Nation could be carried by the Democrats, and the overwhelming desire to regain control of the Nation smothered, for the time being, all thought of breaking away from the Democracy. So that it was not until 1877, after President Hayes had refused to use the army, in order to keep the Republican party in the ascendency in the Southern States, that Democrats began to see and believe that in their State politics they were to be no longer menaced by the United States army, and that they were to be left alone to work out their own salvation. Then, again, it was demonstrated in 1876, and again in 1880, that the means used to make and keep the South solid furnished the material whereby the North was made solidly Republican, and that 138 Electoral votes cannot beat 231. And thus the pressure that had for ten years forced unity and rudely suppressed every independent political thought was removed, and the leaven of independent thought and action began to rise and swell until it assumed proportions that finally culminated in the recent victory in Virginia. Now that Virginia has opened the way, it will be comparatively easy for North Carolina to throw off the Bourbon yoke. There are more white men who belong to the Republican party in North Carolina than in any other Southern State. There are also a large number of men who were forced by circumstances already mentioned into the Democratic party who have never been satisfied with their political affiliation. It is this class of men who are now preparing to break away from the Bourbon Democracy and who intend to coalesce with the Republicans during the present year, and endeavor, in November next, to defeat the Bourbon Democrats, horse, foot, and dragoons.

BOVINE VIRUS.

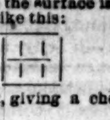
How the Useful Article Is Obtained—Visit to a Vaccine Farm—Inoculating Cows—An Interesting Description of the Process.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

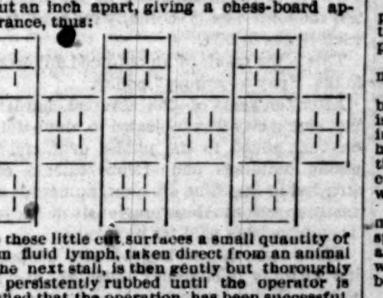
Thinking it would interest the public to know how bovine virus is obtained, a *Plaindealer* representative visited Dr. J. Pettet at his vaccine farm on Mayfield street, in East Cleveland, was cordially received and shown about the farm and stables, the Doctor explaining as they went. Everything was arranged in the most convenient manner possible and kept in the best of order.

"Doctor, if it is not a secret, will you please explain your method of propagating vaccine virus?"

Dr. Pettet replied: "During the first four years of my vaccine experience I used heifer calves exclusively, selecting the best I could find. I found considerable difficulty in getting proper supplies and in feeding them. After considerable study of the subject I filled the stable with new milch cows with which to suckle them. This I soon found impracticable, without first vaccinating the cows themselves, and thus I gradually abandoned the use of calves almost entirely, and for the last six or seven years have used milch cows almost exclusively. This I believe to be the natural seat of the disease. I believe the use of calves, especially if too young, results in the degeneration of the vaccine disease and the destruction of what is known among propagators as a strawberry excrescence. My personal process is very simple. In order to secure all the vaccine when mature, and be able to make neat work, the most available parts of the milk gland and adjacent to it, are shaved closely and sponged off clean. Then, with a sharp lancet, the surface is covered with small scarifications like this:



about an inch apart, giving a chess-board appearance, thus:



Into these little cut surfaces a small quantity of warm fluid lymph, taken direct from an animal in the next stall, is then gently but thoroughly and persistently rubbed until the operator is satisfied that the operation has been successful. The animal is then removed from the operating-stall and placed upon an elevated platform with proper accommodations, and allowed to remain comfortably situated until the disease reaches its critical stage, when she is again placed in the operating-stall. This is generally seven days from the time of the first operation. At this time the points of insertion of the vaccinia have been swollen and elevated, and have assumed the appearance of a blister with a small brown spot in the centre, which is depressed. The covering of this blister or vesicle is then punctured or even removed. This gives opportunity to gather the limpid contents of the vesicle upon small ivory spatulas very similar in size and shape to a common penknife blade. The serum—or vaccine lymph, as it is called—continues to be secreted for some time afterward, and finally the secretion becomes thickened and gummy, clogging up the mouth of the vessels and drying down into what is known as scale-crust or scale. This is hard and firm enough to remove in from four to eight days later, at which time it consists of hair epithelium, cell membrane, and other foreign material, in addition to the small quantity of dry lymph. For this reason you see how much better the ivory points (as they are called) should be considered."

"Do you produce more than one scab on a cow?"

"I usually raise from six to twelve, and in exceptional cases even eighteen on one animal."

"Does the inoculation always 'take' on the animal?"

"The inoculation does not always take, but my failures in this respect are decreasing each year, so that failures are with me now very rare (exceptional)."

"After a cow has been once inoculated is it afterward capable of producing virus? If so, after how long a time?"

"This is a hard question to answer. With eleven years' experience I am still in doubt, but am inclined to the opinion that the animal is only partly susceptible to the disease after the one inoculation. I am of this opinion because I have given some animals repeated trials and with great care, and have been successful in every attempt if the first one was a failure. I have never tried upon one where the first operation was successful."

"What is the effect of inoculation upon a cow? Is it rendered unfit to give milk during the working of the virus in its system?"

"About the fifth day she becomes slightly feverish, winks more freely, and eats less. About the ninth day the milk decreases in quantity and remains thus for about two or three days, during which time it seems to be much richer in cream. Otherwise I have not detected any change in the milk. About the thirteenth day the cow seems to be well, and begins to eat freely and fatten rapidly."

"What quantity of virus can be obtained, or is generally obtained from one heifer?"

"I have never made any careful estimate, but Dr. Wilde, of England, who has, gives the average as 200 points to each calf. The cow being the natural seat of the disease, gives considerable more, besides having more ground upon which to plant."

"Is any breed of cattle better than another for the propagation of vaccine virus?"

"The finest milkers are the best for my use. One of my friends who is in the same business prefers Jerseys. I prefer Ayrshires and Durhams, something which has a large, square, flat surface above and adjacent to the udder."

"From what extent of country do you receive applications for virus?"

"China on one side, England on another, Central America on another, and British Columbia and Canada on the north, Texas, and every approachable corner within these boundaries."

"What does your business indicate as to the prevalence of small-pox in this country compared with past years?"

"I do not think America has ever before been visited with such a scourge of small-pox."

"In how many shapes do you prepare vaccine virus? And will you please describe each manner of putting it up and the various transformations the matter undergoes from the time it is removed from the cow's udder until it is absorbed into the human system through vaccination, explaining the preparation of 'points,' 'packages,' etc.?"

"The ivory lancets, after being dried thoroughly in a drying-closet, are put in packages of ten and enveloped in gutta-percha tissue or self-sealing wafer and air-tight rubber; sometimes in silvered paper boxes and again in rubber. These are put into labeled envelopes, on which are marked the register of each point contained therein. The points that have been dipped from the lymph of two animals are called XX, and are sold in packages of ten for $1. Some are again redipped, labelled XXX, and sold in packages of five for $1. The XX are warranted for five days as packages only. The XXX are each warranted separately for two weeks after purchase. Having a heavier coating they keep their vitality longer. When vaccine becomes old it seems to die, so to speak, and its use produces no effect, or, if any, acts very slowly, it sometimes being two or three weeks before its presence becomes known. Quills are prepared for being charged; the Russian quills seem to be the finest on account of the inconvenience in handling, preparing, shipping, and using quills. I only put them up to order and in times of leisure. Capillary tubes of fluid lymph are filled direct from the animal, and hermetically sealed at once. On account of their unreliability, I have not prepared any for about six years. I have here about 10,000 empty ones, you see, which will probably never be filled. The dry scab is cut in small pieces and hermetically sealed in glass tubes. This I abandoned some years since, on account of its unreliability. Solid dry scabs are carefully cut up into pieces weighing one, two or three grains, and mounted on gutta percha plates at $1 per grain. Many are sold, but these are now being superseded by dry, pulverized crust, which is much more convenient, and also much more to be depended upon, being second to points only. This form is the latest improvement, and is giving excellent results. The course of vaccine disease ought to be well understood by every physician, but I find there is still much ignorance upon the subject, even among well-informed physicians. During the first three days after vaccination there ought to be little or no result apparent except such as follows the use of the knife. On the fourth day a small pimple can be felt; sometimes this cannot be discovered for two or three days later. On the fifth day the pimple has become larger, and on the sixth day appears a little round blister about the diameter of a pea. On the seventh day this has a small dark spot in the centre, which gradually becomes larger, until on the ninth day the whole pocket, except the margin, has the appearance of a scab with a hollow point in the centre. On the thirteenth day the patient is sometimes covered with a rash resembling scarlet-fever. This is a part of the disease, and ought not to be mistaken for erysipelas, nor treated by iodine or other external application, for fear of the disease changing its location to some internal organ, such as lungs or brain, and perhaps causing death. This rash soon goes away of itself, leaving the patient safer from small-pox than if he had had it. The scab dries down, falls off, and leaves the scar with which every one is familiar. In people who have once been vaccinated the vaccine runs a shorter course, and sometimes a very imperfect one."

"How much virus have you produced this and other seasons? How much greater is the demand in winter than in summer? Why does small-pox flourish most in cold weather?"

"The last year, ending Oct. 31, 1881, was a very busy one for me, but from that time until the present I have sold just twice as much vaccine as during the twelve months preceding. The small-pox season generally begins about the middle of October. I suppose the reason to be that at that time the heavier clothing necessary to autumn weather is exhumed from trunks and closets where they were placed the spring before, with perhaps some small-pox effluvium. During the evening some friend comes in, and in the warm room the small-pox is circulated around gratis, and some one gets it. The windows and doors are kept closed, and every one who comes in gets a good dose, and it soon bears fruit. In summer it is warm enough to keep doors and windows open, and ventilation and safety are secured. There is another theory why we have more small-pox in winter. The early frosts may chill the skin, causing the disease to start without other cause. I have no opinion in reference to the theory, but give it for study. Thorough ventilation I believe to be the best preventive of small-pox—except, of course, vaccination. The country certainly is filled with small-pox this year, for every propagator of vaccine in the country is turning out large quantities."

FAITH IN PRAYER.

A Party of Devout Maidens, by Prearrangement, Supplicate the Deity on Behalf of a Stricken Companion.

Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 28.—"Hush! Step softly!" The words were addressed to the *Leader* correspondent as he brusquely entered for the purpose of using the telephone. Around several instruments were standing men with bated breath and glistening eyes, straining to catch every sound transmitted along the wire.

Silently advancing to an unoccupied transmitter he adjusted the instrument, and the following pathetic words, delivered in tones of exquisit sweetness, fell upon his ear:

"Father, dear Heavenly Father, Who hast promised to grant anything asked in Thy dear Son's name, we, Thy children, assembled around the bed of Thy child, ask Thee to raise her up once more. We pray for a manifestation of Thy love and power, such as we have experienced before. Show today that Thou art the God of the Bible, the God of miracles. All earthly hopes is past, and now we look to Thee, believing that He who raised the dead to life in the days of old can arrest the hand of death which is touching Thy dear daughter here."

A prayerful chorus of voices followed, supplementing the appeal of the first speaker, and terminating with a soft "Amen" from one apparently in great anguish.

"What is it?" softly whispered the *Leader* man.

The answer came from one who appeared to be deeply affected: "It is Zora Van Dyke. She is dying, and some young ladies who have faith in miracles are invoking the Deity for one in her behalf. Others in the city are praying for the same miracles at this moment by preconcerted arrangement, and it is believed the result will be successful."

The speaker spoke in a whisper, as if afraid of making the faintest sound to break the sacred spell of that holy scene, although the dying girl and the band of miracle-believing maidens were fifteen miles distant, in the Village of Edinboro.

The voice came again:

"O God, even as Thy servant Elisha called upon Thee to prove Thy existence, and dumbfounded the unbeliever, so do we now call upon Thee to show this day that Thou art God. We have Thy promise for what we ask, and we rely upon it. Hear us, O Lord! Hear us for Jesus' sake! Amen."

Had the gentle applicants at the Throne of Heavenly Grace been less occupied with their appeals to the Almighty, they might have heard the sounds of deep, manly sobs from the breasts of those hardy listeners in Erie, fifteen miles away. During an interval in the supplications the *Leader* correspondent learned the following facts:

The young lady for whose restoration the maidens were praying is Miss Zora Van Dyke, daughter of W. H. Van Dyke, a citizen of high standing in the community. Miss Van Dyke, who is not yet 19 years old, is a girl of surpassing loveliness, finely-educated, and possessing many brilliant accomplishments. About a year ago she was affianced to a young student at the Normal University, and their marriage was regarded as one of the events of the near future. Soon after her engagement she fell sick, and her physicians detected the presence of ovarian tumor. This fearful disease developed very rapidly, defying the skill of the most eminent physicians, and at last the fiat went forth that she must die, the physicians pronouncing her case to be hopeless.

About two weeks ago a friend mentioned to the afflicted family that he had seen in the Cleveland *Leader* some months ago an account of a young lady in Erie being miraculously cured by prayer—one of the supplicants being Miss Carrie Judd, of Buffalo, whose alleged cure by a miracle caused so much wonderment a few years ago.

The case of the friend referred to was that of Miss Mamie Leo, of this city, whose bedridden condition, prayer-combination, and sudden recovery were published in the *Leader* at the time. Some Christian young ladies conceived the idea of writing Miss Leo and Miss Judd, with a view to making arrangements for a special appeal to God around the bedside of the dying girl. Both ladies agreed, and the meeting, of which the above invocations formed a part of the proceedings, was arranged. The prayers will continue until midnight tonight, as this is the special day set apart for the miracle—the praying band firmly believing that it will take place precisely as in the case of Miss Leo, who, it is alleged, was healed on the very day set apart several weeks before for the united appeal to God.

LATER—1:30 a. m.—A telephone message from Edinboro states that midnight passed without the expected miracle, but that Miss Van Dyke feels easier, and is trusting in the mercy of God.

CUT WITH A RAZOR.

At 11 o'clock last evening, during a quarrel at No. 129 South Clinton, Albert Schultzer drew a razor and cut James Douglas, the proprietor, producing a painful but not dangerous wound. The cut extends from the right temple across the ear and down the back of his neck, stopping at the coat-collar. Sergt. O'Connor, who was passing, arrested the two men concerned in the fight and another boarder named William H. Canther. They are all at the Madison Street Station.

STRIKING PUDDLERS.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Phoenix Iron Company's striking puddlers have left for other mills, the company refusing their terms and objecting to outside associations saying how business shall be conducted.

WALLER M. CHASE.

Waller M. Chase, whose arrest at Milwaukee was announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, will be confronted today by Miss Metzger, whom he robbed. The young lady started for Milwaukee last evening with Detective Heinzmann.

VICIOUS DOGS.

A bulldog and a fox-hound, pets of Olof Ausen, on Waubansia avenue, attacked several children yesterday afternoon, and made it interesting for several men who interfered. Their owner said he would kill them last night but it is not known how well he kept his word.

The people's remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for sale by all druggists, price 25 cents.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Her Majesty's Opera Company. "Fidelio."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Marie Geistinger. "Der See Cadet."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Adelaide Cherie. "Only a Farmer's Daughter."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Anna Dickinson. "Lady of Lyons."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Snellbaker's Majestic Consolidation. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side Variety entertainment.

West End Opera-House.
West Madison street, No. 433. Lecture on Psychology and Mesmerism by Dr. Townsend.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

FAIR weather and a continuation of agreeable temperature is indicated for the Upper Lake region today.

A SPECIAL session of the Michigan Legislature is called by Gov. Jerome for Feb. 23 to take action for the relief of the sufferers by the great fires on the Huron Peninsula, and, if Congress shall have in the meantime passed an apportionment bill, to enact legislation necessary for the redistricting of the State.

THE next sensation in the Virginia Legislature will be a bribery investigation by the Senate. Mr. Riddleberger, United States Senator-elect, is the leading spirit in the investigation, and proposes to show that officers of the Senate were solicited and used by State officers as agents in the bribery, and that offers of money were made directly to members of the Senate and House. Some of Riddleberger's old Bourbon adversaries are doubtless on the ragged edge.

IT has been agreed by the House Committee on Commerce that the river-and-harbor grab this year shall be restricted to a total of $9,000,000, besides an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Mississippi River, the latter item to be divided up as the Committee on Mississippi River shall determine. The estimates of the engineers for river and harbor appropriations amounted to $23,000,000, and it is comforting to know that a limit has been placed on the grab, even though at so enormous a figure as $10,000,000.

A POSSIBLE explanation of the positive assurances, given of late with great frequency and persistency, that Sargent is to be appointed Secretary of the Interior, is furnished in a Washington dispatch. Sargent, as is well known, is interested as counsel and in other ways in numerous land cases now pending in the Interior Department, and it is suggested that his opportunities for securing valuable service from the subordinates of the department in their search for the right kind of testimony, as well as his prospects for a speedy and favorable settlement of these cases, are greatly enhanced by the impression that Sargent himself is soon to be at the head of the department. Tactics such as these are quite in Sargent's line, and should he ultimately fail to get the place he would have the satisfaction of knowing that his candidacy was profitable it not successful.

INTERESTING information concerning the fate of Lieut. De Long, commander of the Jeannette, comes from Lieut. Danenhower at Irkoutsk. The record "cached" by Lieut. De Long shows that his party, consisting of fourteen officers and men, reached a deserted hut Sept. 28, and from thence proceeded in their endeavor to reach some settlement on the Lena River. Later records were found showing that on the 9th of October two men were sent ahead for relief, and that after marching south for fifteen days they were found in a starving condition by natives and taken to a settlement. Efforts to find Lieut. De Long's party had to be abandoned by reason of the refusal of the natives to go on further, and a Russian force was then organized, and is now searching. There is reason to fear that starvation may have been the fate of the De Long party, as they had but two days' provisions, and there was nothing to depend upon for subsistence but the precarious supply of game afforded by that desolate region.

IT is only an insignificant sum—only $1,347,651,593—the pension roll we mean. We suspect, however, that the Commissioner of Pensions has omitted the odd cents. There must have been some odd cents—59 or 77 cents. Perhaps the Commissioner intends to pay the odd cents out of his own pocket. It would be a relief to the country to be assured of this. The country don't care for the dollars, but it is particular about the cents. There is a proverb to the effect that if the cents are taken care of the dollars will take care of themselves. It is comforting to feel that the whole sum will be paid by June 30, 1906—$1,347,651,593 in twenty-five years. Then there is nothing appalling in this sum when one reflects that it is to be divided into twenty-five small amounts to be paid annually. If it had to be met in a lump some of the taxpayers would be put to their trumps, as it were. Another charming feature of the Commissioner's figures is the fact that the annual payments will be on a decreasing scale—the first year $62,000,000 and the last year $23,000,000. Only $23,000,000 in 1906! There's consolation for the taxpayer of the next century. Of course the Commissioner cannot be expected to vouch for the absolute accuracy of his estimates. It will be remembered that the original estimate of the demands of the Arrears-of-Pensions bill, made by Senator Ingalls, was from ten to twenty millions. Pensioners increase so fast in a rich country with a surplus revenue that it is difficult for the very best "estimaters" to "keep up" with them. The Commissioner's figures may prove, upon revision, to be a trifle too small. We are inclined to think that they will prove a trifle low—a thousand millions or so.

YESTERDAY'S financial debate in the Senate was productive of a spirited encounter between Mr. Windom and Messrs. Vest and Ingalls, both of the latter assailing the ex-Secretary's finance record. Both made the very stupid assertion that the continuation of the 5s and 6s as 3½ per cents was in direct violation of a law of Congress, and when asked by Mr. Windom to specify the law referred to, they named the Funding bill passed by a Democratic Congress two years ago and vetoed by President Hayes! Mr. Windom could afford to be taken to task by a pair of statesmen capable of asserting that the funding achievement in question was in violation of a law which never existed. He could also afford to treat good-naturedly the proposition that, while the law was vetoed and of no more effect than as though it had never been heard of, it was nevertheless the act of "the sovereign power"—meaning the United States Congress. Messrs. Vest and Ingalls have a convenient way of forgetting that Congress amounts to but one-third of the "sovereign power" of the Government—hardly so much as one-third, remembering the veto prerogative and the power of the Supreme Court to set aside any act of Congress on the ground of unconstitutionality. The assailants of Mr. Windom are not making a very brilliant record, taken as a whole or in part. A gratifying feature of the proceedings was the defeat, by a vote of 25 yeas to 27 nays, of the amendment of Senator Plumb providing for the employment of all the Treasury reserve in excess of $100,000,000 toward the payment of the public debt.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS—"PAY AS YOU GO."

The Constitution wisely places a limitation upon the power of municipal corporations in this State to create debts, and this wisdom was never better illustrated than in the experience of Chicago since the fire. In 1871 all the public buildings and public property of the city and county were destroyed by fire. Under the desolation and impoverishment caused by that disaster it is impossible to limit the temptation and the provocation which then existed to borrow money with which to rebuild and restore this public property. The new Constitution (then only a year old) forbade the creation of any loan or other addition to the debt of the city, and this restriction was then the subject of great complaint. But the result has proved the wisdom of the Constitution. Chicago today is all the richer and grander because she was denied the privilege of adding a dollar to her debt; and, though she has passed through a panic hardly less disastrous than the fire, she today, instead of owing a debt of twenty-five to thirty millions, has carried on her Government, has restored her improvements, and actually paid off a portion of her ante-fire debt.

At the time of the fire the county owed in round numbers about three and a half millions of dollars and the city about thirteen and a half millions, making an aggregate of $17,000,000. Both city and county have struggled through these years, carrying on the work of restoration, and at the close of 1881 the joint debt is actually reduced from what it was in 1871.

This is the result of an enforced adherence to the "pay-as-you-go" policy.

After ten years of the severest hardship that ever a city was subjected to, not a dollar has been added to the public debt, and the public buildings and improvements constructed in that time are more numerous and vastly superior to those previously destroyed. They have been paid for by taxation.

There was a meeting of very respectable citizens Wednesday evening at the Palmer House to consider the question of an increased water-supply. That subject was discussed very earnestly, but this discussion was met by the difficulty that the city had not the means wherewith to engage in a job that would call for the expenditure of $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. The result of the deliberations was that the Governor be requested to include in the call for the special session of the Legislature the subject of proposing an amendment to the State Constitution that Chicago be allowed to make a loan for the extension of her water-supply.

It is to be hoped the Governor will do nothing of the kind. A new Legislature will hold a regular session in January next, and to that Legislature may be safely left the important question of destroying, suspending, or weakening one of the most salutary provisions of the State Constitution.

Nor will the proposition be any more advisable at a regular than at a special session. In the first place, if confined to the City of Chicago, the amendment cannot hope for approval by the Legislature, and certainly would be ignored by nine-tenths of the people of the State. Such an amendment to the Constitution would be special in its character, and be making a Constitution for Chicago alone. The amendment to the Constitution to enable Chicago to issue and sell bonds to extend the water system would, very probably, invite the demands of other cities and towns to ask to be included within its provisions. The fascination of some people to embark in public works, by selling bonds for other people to pay, is irresistible. Other public improvements besides water-works are desired. There are many counties in the State where there are contractors willing to take county bonds, and in exchange for them gridiron the counties with highly-finished macadam roads; in other counties there is a popular demand for new court-houses; in others for a more complete system of school-houses, and any suggestion to lay aside the peremptory restriction of creating debts beyond the constitutional limitation would elicit countless propositions of every possible character, that bonds be issued without limit. There are several small streams in the State which are generally dry when not frozen, and there are several enterprising citizens who think that the adjacent counties might be permitted to issue and sell bonds that these streams be made navigable. Any amendment authorizing this county to borrow six or eight millions of dollars for water purposes would instantly evoke other propositions that would substantially authorize all the cities, towns, and counties of the State to enter upon a system of internal improvements as wild, as rash, and far more excessive than the fatal scheme of 1837. Every county in the State would demand the privilege of selling all the bonds it could and make "good times" universal by wasting the money.

In this county no such measure is desirable. In this city the total assessment of taxable property is about $119,000,000. The Assessors have demagoged the basis of taxation down to the point of leaving the city without sufficient revenue. The remedy for this is not to borrow money to supply the deficiency. The Constitution provides the only proper mode for raising public revenue. That mode is by taxation. There will not be the slightest objection by the people of the State to the increase of the assessment of taxable property in this city to whatever amount the city may require for revenue. An addition of $25,000,000 to the city assessment will yield a half million of dollars revenue a year for water purposes, whenever the city feels it necessary to engage in that business. This half a million of dollars a year, collected by taxation, will be as much as can be honestly and economically expended each year. A greater sum would lead to corruption and waste. That is the proper mode of providing for such a work. It is the direct and responsible proceeding to take. One million of dollars raised by direct taxation will accomplish one-fourth more than can be obtained from the same sum raised as part of a large loan and subject to the discretion of the City Council.

It is to be hoped that the constitutional provisions limiting and controlling municipal indebtedness will not be disturbed, leaving the people, however, of each city, county, and town to raise whatever sum of revenue they may need for municipal purposes, provided they do it by taxation. There is a most laudable effort now making by the municipalities of Illinois to reduce their outstanding indebtedness, into which many of them were tempted in the days when there was a fatal facility to sell bonds without limit. This is no time to tamper with the constitutional restrictions by restoring the old system and leading these communities into further debt, insolvency, and in the end enormous taxation. Let there be a strict adherence to the policy of "pay as you go."

INGALLS' ATTACK ON WINDOM.

The attack in the Senate on ex-Secretary Windom's brilliant achievement in extending the old 6 and 5 per cent bonds at 3½ per cent interest came with exceedingly bad grace from Senator Ingalls. There was no single event in the brief Garfield Administration which did so much to gain the confidence and respect of the people, and not even the successful resumption of specie-payments under the preceding Administration earned so much credit for the Republican party. It was a solecism, therefore, that a proper recognition and ratification of Mr. Windom's achievement should have been suggested by a Democratic Senator (Morgan), while a Republic Senator (Ingalls) took upon himself to denounce it as "illegal and unconstitutional." The country is not aware that Senator Ingalls has ever made good any claims as a financier or constitutional lawyer which warrant such an aggressive and dogmatic condemnation of a measure that was received with universal applause and saved the Government $15,000,000 a year in interest.

At the time Mr. Windom's project for the extension of the old bonds at a lower rate of interest was first made public it was suggested that the Democrats in Congress might endeavor to make some technical and factious opposition to it in order to harass a Republican Administration. But the suggestion was immediately dismissed by representatives of both parties—the Republicans holding that the Democrats would not dare to condemn so desirable a change in the condition of the public debt, and the Democrats maintaining that they were equally interested with Republicans in the reduction of the interest charge. The situation was one requiring prompt action. Some $700,000,000 of bonds bearing 6 and 5 per cent interest were about to become redeemable at the option of the Government. It was generally conceded that the debt represented by these securities could be floated at 3½ per cent; there was really no difference of opinion about that rate, though many contended that as low a rate as 3 per cent was feasible. The Democrats in control of the preceding Congress had allowed it to expire without providing for the contingency at hand because a Republican Administration would not sanction their effort to work out a spite against the National banks. It was a question how the Government should avail itself of the possible saving of $15,000,000 to $17,000,000 in interest. The right to pay off the bonds was undisputed; it was a part of the contract. The Government had not the money, it is true, to pay off the entire amount of the outstanding 6 and 5 per cents, but it had sufficient money to call in and redeem very large blocks of these securities, and the individual holders had no means of knowing whether a call would cover the particular bonds they held or not. The bondholders, as a rule, were averse to taking the chances of having their securities called in and being compelled to accept the money. They much preferred to extend the loan at 3½ per cent instead of the 5 or 6 per cent they had been receiving, and actually filed requests to that effect, stipulating moreover that the Government need not pledge itself to continue the bonds for any fixed period, but might redeem them when and as it liked. Secretary Windom then did what every other good business-man in his position would have done: he insisted on paying off so much of the debt as he had money to meet, and announced that the bondholders applying for an extension at the lower rate of interest, up to a certain amount of the outstanding bonds and before a certain time, should have the preference. The scheme worked to a charm—so much so perhaps as to excite envy in some of Mr. Windom's former and present colleagues in the Senate.

Legal quibble must be drawn out exceedingly fine to reveal any defect of law or violation of the Constitution in the process of extension which we believe we have described accurately. Aside from legal quibble, which is almost always arrayed against common sense and justice, the most conspicuous circumstance of the whole transaction is the fact that a saving of something more than $15,000,000 was effected to the Government, which Mr. Ingalls in his self-constituted censorship as constitutional lawyer admits he would not have made. As between Windom's actual accomplishment and Ingall's gratuitous criticism the country will continue to have in the future, as it has had in the past, considerable more admiration for the former than for the latter. It may well be doubted, too, whether Ingalls' comments were founded in good law. It is certain that Windom's scheme had the approval of the late President Garfield and his entire Cabinet; the then Attorney-General, after a careful examination of the matter, gave an opinion that the transaction violated no law of Congress nor any section of the Constitution. The bondholders were satisfied; the people were satisfied; the present Administration is so well satisfied that it specifically recommended there should be no more funding legislation for the present; everybody appears to be satisfied except Ingalls, and possibly Sherman, whose exploits as a financier had been completely eclipsed by Windom's achievement.

THE official statement, just issued, of the foreign commerce of the United States for the last two years makes it appear that the culminating point in our renewed prosperity since the panic of 1873 was in the year 1880. The showing for the year 1881 was not near so favorable as for 1880, and with the present aspect of business 1882 seems likely to make even a less favorable showing in some respects than 1881. In 1880 our total exports of merchandise were $889,680,422, against which were total imports of foreign merchandise to the amount of $696,807,176, leaving a net surplus of $192,876,246, being the excess of exports for which foreign nations had to pay us. The payment of this balance was partly made by the import of $69,229,822 of foreign specie, the remainder of the $192,976,246 (viz.: $123,646,424) being largely offset by our interest obligations to foreigners for American securities held abroad. In the year 1881 our total exports of merchandise were $833,514,129, against which were total imports of foreign merchandise to the amount of $670,117,903, leaving a balance in our favor of $163,396,226. The payment of this balance to us was partly made by the import of $49,327,448 of foreign specie, the balance of the $163,396,226 (viz.: $114,068,778) being largely offset by the annual interest obligations to foreign holders of American securities. The commercial results of the current year will of course depend very largely upon the exportable surplus of our grain crops next summer and the ability of Europe to pay for American food. Just at present the prospect for such ability in Europe is not so good as at this time last year, though this will be in some measure compensated by the probability of a large increase of foreign immigration in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Europe.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Senator Allison has, during the recent debates on the Funding bill, suggested that a proper measure for the time will be one authorizing any person to deposit gold coin in the Treasury and receive therefor Treasury certificates, the certificates to be in whatever denomination he might select. There are now $66,000,000 of Treasury certificates in circulation in the form of notes of $10, $20, $50, and $100, issued in exchange for silver dollars. These are redeemable on demand in coin, and the only reason why there are not more of them is that they already equal the amount of silver dollars coined, and not in actual circulation.

For some reason the Treasury Department is hostile to the issue of like certificates for gold coin in the Treasury, and the department would like to suppress also the silver certificates. This objection to the issue of gold and silver certificates proceeds from the National banks. The certificates representing coin actually held in the Treasury for their redemption, though not legal-tender, are as receivable for all purposes and as much legal tender as are the bank-notes, which bank-notes lack the security of coin deposits. If gold be made exchangeable for Treasury certificates, they will take the place for all purposes except exports of gold coin as a general currency. So familiar have the American people become to the use of paper money that silver and gold coin have practically ceased to be currency except for special purposes and as change. The more convenient certificates have absorbed two-thirds of the coined silver dollars, and would in like manner absorb the gold coin if permitted by the Treasury Department.

Including what is in the banks and other public depositories, and held by the people, there are now $550,000,000 of gold coin in this country. A small proportion of this is in general circulation, while nearly one-half is hoarded away in sums ranging from $50 to $1,000. It is safe to assume that if the Treasury was permitted to issue in exchange for gold, certificates in the form of notes of $20, $50, and $100, the bulk of this gold would find its way to the Treasury. It is safer and easier to hide and hoard a few of these notes or certificates than it is to hide the gold, especially if the amount be large.

Every certificate issued in exchange for silver dollars has been added to the currency in the hands of the people. If now Congress shall direct that like certificates be issued in exchange for gold coin, such certificates would largely enter into the currency of the country. With, say, $100,000,000 in silver certificates and $300,000,000 in gold certificates, added to the $356,000,000 of legal-tender greenbacks, the question would suggest itself, What particular necessity is there for National-bank notes, especially as so many of these banks assert that the issue of notes is of no possible use or profit to them? So desirable in all respects is this issue of gold certificates, that it is more than likely that when Mr. Allison shall propose a bill for that purpose it will meet with as cordial an approval in Congress as it will in the country.

FRANKLIN, PORTER, AND GRANT.

One of the most vociferous defenders of Fitz John Porter is W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, formerly Major-General of Volunteers, now engaged in business at Hartford. Years after the court-martial Franklin wrote to Porter that Pope was unworthy of belief. He also informed Gen. Grant, in an appeal addressed to him on behalf of Porter, that at the time of the court-martial he (Franklin), Gen. J. F. Reynolds, and Gen. G. H. Thomas were prepared to go on the stand and swear that they would not believe Gen. Pope under oath. Unfortunately for the purposes of the assertion, Reynolds and Thomas were dead when it was published. Reynolds fell fighting gallantly at the head of his corps at Gettysburg, and Thomas died at San Francisco in 1870, not knowing then what Franklin had said of him. Neither of them ever did certify publicly that he would not believe Gen. Pope under oath, and we have only Gen. Franklin's word for it that either of them was prepared at any time to do so. These facts reduce Franklin's statement to an unsupported assertion of his own, and raise an issue of comparative veracity between him and Pope.

Franklin had the strongest motives for desiring to have Porter acquitted. He was, in the first place, an intimate personal friend of the accused, having been two years with Porter at West Point and associated with him in the Army of the Potomac as one of McClellan's corps commanders. In the second place, Franklin had been tarred with the same stick that smirched Porter. It was generally believed at the time, and still is by persons conversant with the facts, that Franklin was nearly, if not quite, as culpable as Porter. There is no reasonable doubt that Franklin, Porter, and McClellan were resolved to ruin Pope if they could. They did not at any time give him a cheerful or effective support. While Porter lay all day within hearing of Pope's guns on the 29th of August, 1862, Franklin rested idly on the road from Alexandria, having full knowledge that Pope sorely needed reinforcements and being under the most positive orders to join him as speedily as possible. The nature and extent of Franklin's treachery is set forth by a friendly witness, Mr. John C. Ropes, in a book lately published under the title of "The Army under Pope." Ropes' narrative is strongly prejudiced in favor of McClellan and his aids. It whitewashes Porter, Franklin, and McClellan, as far as the author can accomplish it, while it accords but scanty justice to Gen. Pope, for whom the writer has ill-concealed hatred and contempt. But this partial witness is compelled to confess that McClellan and Franklin did not loyally support Pope. On this point Mr. Ropes says:

> Very possibly the presence of the corps of Sumner and Franklin might have prevented the [second] defeat of Bull Run; *but it must be remembered that Pope was not forced into this battle, but was the attacking party.* . . . That there should be unlooked-for delays in bringing up the army of the peninsula should not have surprised him [Pope], nor even that there should have been some delay caused by the unwillingness to put the whole Army of the Potomac under his command. *Something of the kind, human nature being what it is, was to have been expected.* . . . There was no good reason why Gen. Pope should not have been quite content, in order to get the reinforcement of the troops of Sumner and Franklin, to fall back behind Bull Run. These troops might, no doubt, have joined him further to the front. *But that they did not was certainly not his fault, nor was it for him to complain that they did not.* . . . We are inclined to think that McClellan allowed Franklin's corps to remain in Alexandria after he knew that Gen. Halleck supposed it had gone. *But, etc.*

In each of the above passages this extraordinary military critic, Mr. Ropes, first makes a fatal admission, and then follows it with a feeble and inadequate apology. We have put the apologies in italics. They show the animus of the author, and, by contrast, make the admissions concerning McClellan and Franklin important.

With his record, Gen. Franklin should find plenty to do in taking care of his own fame. He would better let out the task of whitewashing Fitz John Porter to persons who have cleaner hands. It may be easy for Franklin to testify to the good character of Porter, but in what court has the trustworthiness of Franklin been established? In the estimation of thousands of his countrymen he is no better than Porter.

Still, it would not be wise to underrate the influence of Franklin in obtaining a rehearing of Porter's case. He has been persistent in defending Porter, and has brought all manner of influences to bear on his behalf. Franklin graduated first in Gen. Grant's class at West Point in 1843, and has been ever since on friendly terms with the ex-President. It will not be surprising if Franklin shall prove to be the author of Gen. Grant's surprising change of mind in the Fitz John Porter case. Certainly no man has equal interest in bringing that change about, or would be more likely to have influence with Grant, than Franklin.

GAMBLING IN GRAIN.

The investigations of the grand jury now in session in this county have been especially directed to the subject of gambling. They appear to have covered a great deal of ground, and really tried to understand the character and extent of the evil they were charged to deal with. They have investigated not only the gambling about the enormity of which there can be no doubt in any well-regulated mind, but also that speculation in the produce of the country which is often denounced as gambling. In regard to the latter they have received some information which is of vital importance to a proper understanding of the subject.

The Board of Trade of this city handles a very large proportion of the grain and other farm produce of the West. Some of its members buy from the farmer through agents in the country. These men sell to others, who make it their business to forward the material to other parties for consumption, in the East and in Europe, as well as in this city. These processes involve the buying and selling for future delivery, as naturally and legitimately as does the prudence in housekeeping, which leads the good wife to order groceries that she will not want to use for several days. The man who buys grain from the farmer at the country station can do it on a much closer margin if he can "sell" it the same day, to be delivered when wanted by the agent of the consumer. The latter, in turn, is able to make arrangements ahead for transportation and to find parties who will be ready to receive it when sent to them. The whole process is one of making arrangements in advance. To attempt to break up this would be to try to abolish the grand distinctive feature of modern commenrce. While these processes of transference are going on the scene is watched by others who try to take advantage of its changing phases, and make a little money for themselves by guessing which way the scales will turn at a given time. They have the same right as others have to buy and sell the property, and so long as they live up to their agreements they are entitled to the full benefit of their foresight and enterprise. If they do not buy or sell, but simply bet on the ups and downs of the market which is made by those who do buy and sell, then they are simply gamblers, and are amenable to the laws which prohibit gambling under penalty.

The grain and pork of the West are actually bought and sold on 'Change, and they are delivered from one party to another as a consequence of such purchase and sale. If any one doubts this, he has only to see how large a proportion of the bank clearings is made up of checks for such deliveries, and see how the produce pours into this city and moves out at the bidding of the men who receive and give those checks. It is true that the magnitude of the transactions on paper is often larger than what would appear to be warranted by the quantity of stuff received and shipped; but it is no more possible to prevent this by legislation than it is to make a sailing-vessel steer straight from one port to another, instead of making tacks which may double the distance run.

All this, however, does not justify the mere gambling, which has no influence over the movement of produce, and no connection with it. The buying and selling on 'Change actually makes the market. The gambler in the so-called "bucket-shop" has nothing to do with making a market. He simply bets on what the market will be, as he would bet on the turn of a card or the running of a horse-race a thousand miles away. As one of the witnesses is reputed to have observed, "No one ever heard of deliveries being made as a consequence of those transactions." The deliveries of small lots which have been credited by some of the papers to the bucket-shops really belong to the Open Board of Trade, which is an altogether different kind of institution.

TOO MUCH guano, too much nitrate—this is what is the matter, so to speak, with Peru. Since the Peruvian Company of the United States wanted guano and nitrate and stood ready to pay millions for the privilege of delving in the precious deposits, and the "Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial" of Paris wanted guano and nitrate and stood ready to pay more millions for the same privilege, it is no longer necessary to inquire as to the source of the "unpleasantness" between Chili and Peru. Why should not Chili want guano and nitrate too? And if Chili wanted guano and nitrate, why should not she create the occasion for taking guano and nitrate? Big dogs are not in the habit of starving while the little dogs in the adjoining inclosure indulge in unlimited bones. Chili is a large dog; Peru is a small dog. Peru had a very large bone, and it naturally appeared very absurd to Chili that such a very small dog should have the exclusive right to gnaw such a very, very large bone. What more natural than that the large dog should propose to fight with the small dog? But how stupid it was in the small dog to consent to fight! Plainly, the fault is all on the side of the small dog, for there can be no fight unless both parties to the dispute agree to fight; and the winning dog is certainly entitled to possession of the bone fought for! Nor can either the Peruvian Company or the Paris Company justly complain. They lacked the courage to fight for the bone; but, imbued with that mean commercial spirit which believes everything is for sale, from votes in Congresses and Parliaments to guano-beds, tried to buy the little Peruvian dog's bone. They offered magnificent figures, to be sure, and used all the arts of diplomacy to secure the prize, but the figures were not submitted to the right parties, and their diplomacy was not exerted in the right quarter. The Chilian dog put one of his fore paws on the guano and the other on the nitrate, and there was nothing left of the Peruvian Company and the Paris Company but their prospectuses.

THE Massachusetts Legislature is grappling with some very interesting social problems. It has already established one policy, and with considerable success—namely: that of placing the dependent children of the State and municipalities in families instead of congregating them in reformatories or orphan schools. A bill has also been prepared by which the Central Board of Health, Charity, and Lunacy will be authorized to board out in family any child of the State which has been committed to it. Other subjects for legislation are indicated in the following extract from the recent report of this board:

> Legislation is needed in regard to the support of wives and children, and their desertion by those who should support them. There is a lack of power by direct statute at present to compel husbands and fathers to support their families. The desertion of wives and children in this community is an increasing evil; and there are pauper families living today in defiance of our marriage laws and still receiving public relief. The fact of desertion can only be reached indirectly through the vagrant act, which magistrates are often unwilling to put in force. Consequently men receiving abundant wages now squander them in vice and pauperize their families with impunity. There is ample power to compel a man to support his illegitimate child, but the more sacred ties can be severed with impunity. There is also grave need of distinct legislation for the protection of infant life. The first desire of the mother of an illegitimate child, overpowering even the maternal instinct, is to avoid exposure and consequent disgrace. The child must be disposed of at any risk.

Whatever shape such legislation may take, or whatever may be its results, Massachusetts is to be credited with having instituted a most laudable attempt to accomplish a class of social reforms that are almost entirely neglected elsewhere.

ONE of the best of Mr. Keppler's cartoons appears in this week's number of *Puck*. In the distance crowning a steep and snow-covered hill is the Capitol. The various Presidential aspirants are attempting to roll their balls of snow up the slope. Blaine has a very large one in the centre, at which he is tugging. Grant and Conkling are critically examining Arthur's very uncertain-looking ball. Tilden stands in despair over his little one, trying to keep his hands warm, while he is encouraged by Dana. Hancock is vainly trying to move his with his back to it. David Davis has accumulated quite a ball, but is interrupted in his work by Ben Butler, who, hopeless of rolling his any further, is breaking it up and pelting Davis with the fragments. MacVeagh has lost his and is scrambling down the hill after it. Pendleton is just starting one in the distance. Meanwhile *Puck* stands observantly by, advising them not to work too hard, as there are three hot summers yet to come. The picture is not only very clever in its drawing and portraiture, but is admirable for its quiet satire. It is a long time, and there will be many changes yet before the next Presidential election. As Garfield said: "It is the unexpected that always happens."

MR. S. N. DEXTER NORTH, of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, who was employed by the Census Bureau to collect the statistics of newspaper industry in this country, has given the general results of his labors to the *International Review*. The figures showing newspaper growth since 1850 are stupendous. In 1850 there were 254 dailies, 1,902 weeklies, and 370 others. Now there are 980 dailies, 8,718 weeklies, and 1,705 others. The aggregate of daily circulation has risen from 758,454 copies to 3,637,424, and of weekly circulation from 2,944,629 to 19,459,107. There are mechanically employed 54,654 persons, and editorially 16,489, and the gross amount paid for wages is $28,571,336. The aggregate number of papers and periodicals printed in the census year was 2,077,659,675, using 178,165,951 pounds of paper. Mr. North's statistics as to newspaper reading are sufficient to make one's head swim, and yet he thinks that his facts warrant the belief that in another quarter of a century the American newspaper press will have left its present statistics as far in the rear as the latter are in advance of those of 1850.

THE Governor-General of Canada in his recent address to the City Council of Ottawa made an observation that has aroused much enthusiasm among the young Canadians. Alluding to the future of Canada, he said: "The possibility of a national existence for Canada is, I think, distinctly recognized." The Club Nationale of Montreal has made this declaration its watchword, and has asked for its adoption as the leading plank in the platform of the Liberal party. As the Marquis of Lorne was sent to Canada with no political purpose in view, and as representing no political principle in his Government, his sentimental mission places him in a position where his words have more than ordinary weight. It is only a question of time how soon Canada will have its national existence, and the remark of the Governor-General would indicate that the time is not very far off. The only tie that connects Canada with Great Britain is one of sentiment, and sentiment is a weak barrier against material progress.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know the meaning of the terms "scrutin de liste" and "scrutin d'arrondissement," which were used so frequently in connection with the recent bill introduced by M. Gambetta, which caused the downfall of the French Ministry. The terms have been explained before in these columns, but we may repeat it. France is divided into arrondissements, or districts, each one of which elects a Deputy. This is "the scrutin d'arrondissement." By the "scrutin de liste," these arrondissements would be grouped into larger districts, and the Deputies would be elected on a general ticket. As compared with our own electoral laws, our present system resembles the "scrutin d'arrondissement." If we were to elect Congressmen by States on a general ticket instead of by districts it would resemble the "scrutin de liste."

THE Union Générale furnishes the most striking illustration of the wild speculation prevalent in France. It increased its deposits from 22,000,000 francs December, 1878, to 62,000,000 December, 1879, and paid a dividend of 13 per cent; in 1880 it doubled its stock, issuing 50,000 additional shares, and earned 11,466,768 francs on an actually paid-up capital of only 12,500,000 francs, declaring a dividend of 32 per cent. In 1881 its shareholders made great profits by allotment of shares in the Laendor banks of Austria and Hungary, and again doubled its nominal capital. The stock, which had sold at 738 at the beginning of 1880, and 960 at the end of that year, rose to 1,500 in July, was powerfully assailed by great bankers, but was effectually "cornered," and advanced to 3,000 in November. Since the "corner" the bank appears to have been loaded with a vast quantity of its own stock, for which there has been no market.

ALEXANDER III., Czar of Russia, is about to attempt the experiment of a coronation at Moscow. His imperial journey to that city will resemble more the flight of a fugitive than the triumphal approach of a monarch to his throne. His army will be called upon to keep the peace. Not daring to trust himself to the railroad, he will approach the city in a private conveyance, guarded by soldiers, police, and detectives. His faithful subjects will be kept from approaching too near him by ditches and double lines of troops, and the church at Moscow where he is to receive the sacrament will be guarded as if it were besieged. Could there be a more scathing satire upon the claim of divine right by which Alexander exercises the governing power over Russia?

A WASHINGTON special dispatch says:

> The business of selling lottery-tickets has grown to such large proportions in the District of Columbia in the past few days that it bids fair to make pecuniary wrecks of a majority of the citizens and Government clerks. The sale of these tickets among employés of the various departments has been very great lately, and has had a tendency to break up discipline in the offices, where pools were made up almost daily. To do away with this evil a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Vance from the District Committee, making it unlawful under certain conditions to sell lottery-tickets in Washington. The bill will probably become a law.

AN English mob recently made a second attack upon some Mormon missionaries in London. It is among the lower classes of the English workmen and the Welsh colliers that these Mormon proselyters have made their converts hitherto, and they have been successful by setting forth the advantages and beauties of Mormon life in a glowing manner, and keeping in the background its hideous evils. It is apparent from these demonstrations that the real character of its abominable doctrines has at last reached these classes, and that the Mormon missionaries will not be likely to recruit any more converts in England, but will have to go to more remote localities in the future.

THE exportation of potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables from Germany to this country has constantly increased since it began last fall. One steamer in October took 8,190 heads of cabbage; four others have since left with 6,000 bushels of potatoes, 11,000 heads of cabbage, and 30 bags of turnips. It is said in Germany that additional shipments will be made during the winter.

THE Police Department of Philadelphia made 45,126 arrests during the year 1881, an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 811. Various nationalities were represented as follows: United States, 23,279; Sweden, 7; Ireland, 16,970; Norway, 6; Germany, 3,092; Russia, 6; England, 1,353; Scotland, 54; France, 241; Italy, 107; Cuba, 5; Chili, 1; Spain, 3; and Denmark, 2.

IN San Francisco men of science and the gaping throng have been alike interested of late in examining an angel-fish caught by Italian fishermen twenty miles outside the Farallone Islands. It is the first of the species ever seen in San Francisco, and a handsome specimen, its wing-like fins, from which its name is taken, measuring two feet from tip to tip.

THE brass medal of the Grant Guard should contain, in some form, the useful information that only 10 per cent of the "306" were from Republican districts, and that the rest represented such Republican possibilities as Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, and the Democratic districts of Pennsylvania and New York.

IT is noticeable that the "immortal 306" were obliged to purchase their own brass medals. No grateful constituency rose up spontaneously or otherwise to do it. Giving yourself a medal is a new invention. In one sense it may be said to add to the value of the distinction—you know exactly what the thing cost.—*Ex.*

ONE plank in M. De Freycinet's declaration of the policy of the new Ministry was very remarkable. He says: "Nations do not live by politics, but by business." This would of itself indicate that the French Republic is very young and romantic. When it gets its growth it will find that most of its people live by politics.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, the namesake and grandson of the writer of the "Star Spangled Banner," is an applicant for the first vacancy in the rank of Second-Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. His application is signed by the most prominent men of all parties in Maryland.

THERE is a young man traveling around in Eastern Texas vaccinating the negroes with beeswax. He charges a dollar a vac., represents himself as being appointed by the United States Government, and threatens that dire penalties await those who refuse to be operated on.

THE proposition to increase the weight of first-class mail-matter, so that a letter weighing less than an ounce can be sent for three cents, will be regarded with more favor by business-men than the reduction of letter-postage from three to two cents for a half-ounce.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

There is little doubt that Cashier Baldwin is insane. He pleaded guilty.

"Don't talk to me about this being a mild winter. It was cold enough for me to get left."
—*Ex-Senator Sargent.*

"I haven't heard anything lately about dark horses for 1884. Please say that I am eating my oats well, and can kick over the stall."—*S. J. Tilden.*

"I have no objection to having my body frozen after death. In fact, I shall consider myself lucky if I can keep reasonably cool. Ingersoll is just as likely to be wrong as anybody else."—*Guiteau.*

"I see there is a faction of the French Chamber of Deputies called the Extreme Left. Please secure me a front seat. If anybody has been more extremely left than myself I should like to hear about it."—*Minister Hurlbut.*

A New York paper thinks that Messrs. Conkling and Tilden will be the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of New York next fall. If this should prove true, Maud S. and St. Julien might as well take back seats.

Some day, my dear, you'll remember;
You will understand all some day;
Some day, my dear, you'll wonder
How you ever could go away.
You may be among the mountains,
Or down by the sea on the sand,
But some day you'll surely remember,
And remembering—understand.

You will think of that bitter quarrel,
And the cruel words that you said;
You will wonder if I have forgotten
And forgiven them now I am dead.
You will look in vain for a something—
You will miss the clasp of a hand—
Oh! then you'll surely remember,
And then you will understand.

—*Man Who Doesn't Know His Luck.*

PERSONALS.

The recent death of an aunt of Henry D. Thoreau leaves the name of Thoreau extinct in this country.

H. H. Hayden, of murder-trial notoriety, is going from New Haven, Conn., to New York, to work at his old trade of carpenter.

"Mrs. Emmons," says the Washington *Republic*, "is the name of the lady daily seen in company with a large stag-hound, which matches in the color of its shaggy coat the shade of her ulster. The dog has a private room at Wormley's, and has its meals served to it in as fine style as any other dignitary residing there."

The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* recalls the fact that the late Theophilus Parsons, when living in Taunton in 1828, was associated with the late Pliny Merrick as editor of the *Free Press*, a weekly paper, which they started in the support of Mr. Calhoun against the candidacy of John Quincy Adams for President, and of William Eustis for Governor against Harrison Gray Otis.

Judge Cox, of Guiteau-trial fame, has visited Narragansett Pier every season for eight years. His habits there are methodical: breakfast at 8:30, cigar-smoking on the piazza at 9 o'clock, followed by a salt-water bath. He dines every day at the same hour, and takes a walk to the cliffs. He rarely opens conversation with any one, but when approached his manner is affable.

The Lord Mayor of York, England, having been recently requested to attend a charitable performance, replied as follows: "I am in receipt of yours and most respectfully decline to accede to your application, as I am not accustomed to go to the theatre. My time is too fully occupied in performing the real acts of life and preparing for the future to allow of my attending mere representations."

Olive Logan, in a London letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "I really think a change has come over the heart of the Princess Louise. By the expression of her face I should say she loves and appreciates her husband as she never did before; while he, on the other hand, has had his ideas immensely enlarged by his sojourn in America, and finds that the whole of life is not centered in the particular degree of latitude wherein the maps say Great Britain lies."

Early in March Queen Victoria will pay an unofficial visit to the Continent. She will journey to Cherbourg in her steam-yacht Victoria and Albert; but whether her destination will be Italy or the South of France is uncertain, though the expectation is that she will proceed to the same beautiful district she made her headquarters on the occasion of her last Continental trip. She will again travel incognito, to avoid ceremonial receptions and insure comparative privacy.

Two distinguished men have just died in Paris from a singular cause. Col. Adan, Director of the Institute Cartographique, thought he had a chair behind him, and in sitting down fell with all his weight on the floor. He died within a short time from the effects of the accident. About ten days before M. Pirson, Governor of the Banque Nationale, went to a dinner party at the Spanish Legation, and sat beside the hostess. She rose from the table, and, then continuing a conversation, resumed her seat. M. Pirson followed her example, but a footman had meanwhile removed his chair, and in his fall he injured his spine and survived only a few days.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Hon. Moses Hallett, United States District Judge of Denver, Colo., is in Galena visiting old friends. The gentleman is to be married on the 9th inst. to Miss [illegible] Felt, eldest daughter of Mrs. L. S. Felt, of this city—the lady who accompanied Gen. and Mrs. Grant to Cuba and Mexico in 1880.

FOREIGN.

Widespread Measures for the Relief of the Money Market.

Statements of the French Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Great M. Bontoux Now in One of the Paris Prisons.

Yesterday's Exchange Settlements Continued with Great Difficulty—Feeling in London.

M. Le Royer, an Ex-Minister, Elected President of the French Senate.

Extraordinary Defalcations Reported from Taganrog, in Russia—The War in the East.

Nearly All Lough Mask, Ireland, Arrested for Murder—The Egyptian Crisis at Hand.

THE PANIC.

IN JAIL.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Herald's* special says: MM. Bontoux and Feder, respectively the President and Director of the notorious Union Générale, have been arrested. It appears that several other members of the Board of Directors expect to share their fate. M. Bontoux and his friends affect to have no uneasiness as to their ultimate exoneration.

OTHER INFORMATION

tends to show that their action in regard to the Union Générale has been rash. It would cause astonishment if M. Bontoux escaped without having to produce his books in the law court. As anticipated

SEVERAL MINOR CRASHES

have followed, or will shortly follow, the grand crash of the Union Générale. It is reported tonight that one so-called bank, the name of which it is premature to mention, in the Rue Drouet is 13,000,000 francs to the bad.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Bontoux, President, and Feder, Manager, of the Union Générale, were arrested last evening at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and it is stated that legal proceedings will be commenced against several of the Directors.

BAIL HAS BEEN REFUSED

Bontoux and Feder, President and Manager respectively, of the Union Générale.

THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE

has formally declared the failure of the Union Générale.

THE BOURSE SETTLEMENT

is progressing comparatively satisfactorily.

DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Feb. 2—Evening.—The settlement today was laborious. The carrying over was accomplished with difficulty, but only a few second-class firms have so far suspended. The failures of other firms, waiting until the last moment, are expected tomorrow, which is awaited with anxiety.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

today the proposal of Andrieux to ameliorate the condition of the Paris and Lyons bourses—recommending for Lyons the appointment of an official sequestrator, and providing that compositions with creditors be not called bankruptcies—was rejected.

M. HUMBERT, MINISTER OF JUSTICE,

stated that the judicial authorities were considering whether legal proceedings should also be taken against the Board of Superintendence of the Union Générale. Events, he said, had shown the necessity of modifying the law of 1867, in order to prevent financial societies speculating in their own stocks.

M. SAY, MINISTER OF FINANCE,

announced that the licensed brokers had taken steps to insure the full payment of their creditors, without having the assurance that their debtors would be equally punctual.

IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England was for Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening.—The reports of favorable progress in the settlement at Paris seem to be confirmed by the effect on the London Stock Exchange, where most of the foreign securities closed firm, except Egyptians, which were affected by other causes.

CORRESPONDENTS AT PARIS

say the Union Générale has issued a notification that, the company being bankrupt, there will be no meeting of shareholders Friday.

A BAD PLACE.

Bontoux and Feder are charged with swindling, which brings them before the Correctional Police. Thus, they will not obtain a jury trial.

BETTER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

The bourse settlement was better than anticipated. The carrying-over rates were not enormous.

A BANK CALLED THE CREDIT PROVINCIAL

and a few outside brokers were unable to fill engagements on account of the collapse of the Union Générale.

THE WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF BONTOUX AND FEDER

charges them with abuse of trust by speculating with their customers' funds.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Gambetta has resumed the editorial direction of the *Republique Française*.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Radical Left and the extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies have decided against the proposed interpellation of the Government on the postponement of the bill for the revision of the Constitution. This is an unexpected triumph for the Government.

LEON SAY'S SUCCESSOR.

M. Le Royer, formerly Minister of Justice, received 168 votes for President of the Senate, to 65 for all others, and was declared elected.

LAST NIGHT'S PLAY AT THE BILLIARD-MATCH

Special Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Herald's* special says: When play in the Slosson-Vignaux match was resumed, this evening, the score stood, Vignaux, 1,695; Slosson, 1,800. Slosson resumed play a ten minutes past 9 p. m., in the presence of a very full house. He made only 46 more. Vignaux followed with 29, 40, and 304, the last break made chiefly by rail play. Meanwhile Slosson was unable to make effectual progress. In the fifth inning, however, he ran 25, following up with 29 in the sixth inning, and 317 in the seventh, probably the finest break made, a great part of it being open table play, the score then standing: Vignaux, 2,080; Slosson, 2,224.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES

was called. The match had become more exciting than ever, every phase of the game being watched with breathless integest. At ten minutes to 11 the players had been exactly tied at 2,080 each. On recommencing operations, after the ten-minute interval, Vignaux made only 4, and Slosson, following, ran out at twenty minutes to 12 with 176, stopping for the night with the balls railed. The score stood then for Vignaux 2,084. Slosson was heartily cheered again at the close. Slosson's average tonight was 75; Vignaux's over 55. Since beginning the game Slosson has had sixty innings, Vignaux ditto. During the evening

SCHAEFER

publicly offered, through the intermediation of the marker, to play the winner, whether Vignaux or Slosson, for any sum he might like to fix. The challenge was at once accepted by Vignaux. Slosson made no response, possibly not understanding the challenge, moreover being averse to play an American in Paris. Immense crowds watched the score in the Place de l'Opéra.

THE FRENCH PAPERS

are giving a great deal of space to the billiard match. Slosson seems to have the French sympathies largely with him in this game. The *Clarion* today says: "The transatlantic player seems to have won the sympathies of the spectators. His adversary is really too bad-tempered. He disputes strokes, claims that balls touch, lights matches to look at them, and does his best to unnerve the American champion, whose strength lies in the rapidity of his play."

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Parnellites in the House of Commons have resolved to vote with Northcote against the admission of Bradlaugh.

THE JEWS.

The corporation of London subscribed £300 to the fund for the relief of the Jews in Russia. The Rothschilds of London and Paris contributed £5,000 each.

The Mayor's fund amounts to £19,000.

Manchester and Glasgow, in public meetings, expressed indignation at the atrocious cruelties practiced on the Jews in Russia.

MURDERED.

Phelan, money-lender, was found murdered in his house in Cashel.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF PERSONS FOR SUSPECTED COMPLICITY IN MURDER.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Feb. 2.—Nearly every inhabitant of one town on Lough Mask has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of the process-server, Huddy, and his nephew.

A WOMAN NAMED CRONIN,

in the town of Millstreet, informed against eighteen "moonlighters," who disguised themselves at her house.

RUSSIA.

AN ENORMOUS DEFALCATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The defalcations recently discovered in the Taganrog Custom-House, in South Russia, amount to 70,000,000 rubles (about $47,000,000).

EGYPT.

CHERIF PASHA RESIGNS.

CAIRO, Feb. 2.—The deputation of Notables waited upon Cherif Pasha, President of the Council, and requested him to sign their draft of an organic law. Cherif Pasha referred them to the Khedive, who deferred his reply, and summoned the English and French Consuls to a consultation. In the course of the conference Cherif Pasha arrived at the palace, and tendered his resignation.

SPAIN.

RUMORS DENIED.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—A denial is published of the rumors of a plot to assassinate King Alfonso during his recent journey to Portugal.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

The Bishops of Valencia, Segorbe, and Oreuse insist upon the pilgrimage to Rome being conducted under the control of the ecclesiastics, to the exclusion of all lay supervision.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—In the Landtag, one of the new Schleswig, or Danish, members declined to take the oath, forfeiting his seat. This incident, it is claimed, affords a significant proof of the unpopularity of the Prussian régime in North Schleswig and the tenacity with which the inhabitants defend their Danish nationality.

THE WAR.

THE BALKAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation has approved of the grant of 8,000,000 florins for the suppression of the insurrection in Dalmatia. The Minister of War says the insurrection is now moving more towards the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ITALY.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Count Pierre Louis Bembo, Italian author and publisher, is dead.

GREECE.

A NEW PRINCE.

ATHENS, Feb. 2.—Queen Olga has been delivered of a son.

Death of a Noted Mechanical Engineer.

New York Evening Post, Jan. 30.

Alexander Lyman Holley, the mechanical engineer, died last evening at his home, No. 89 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Holley was born in 1832, at Lakeville, Conn., where his father, ex-Governor A. H. Holley, still lives. He was graduated in 1853 from Brown University, and soon afterward entered the Corliss Steam Engine Works near Providence, R. I. His technical studies were supplemented by a year's practice as a locomotive engineer on the Stonington Railroad. During the period from 1855 to 1860 he published several important works. Among the most notable were a treatise on "Railway Economy" and "Reports on European Railways." He visited England and contributed a series of letters to the New York *Times*. He crossed the Atlantic on the steamship Great Eastern on her first voyage, then he was engaged as consulting engineer in the construction of the Stevens Battery at Hoboken. This work led him to visit England a second time, in 1862, for the purpose of studying the latest improvements in offensive and defensive warfare. The result of his studies was the publication, in 1864, of a treatise on "Ordnance and Armor," which has since been recognized as a standard authority. Through the efforts of Mr. Holley the patents in the United States for the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel were secured in 1864 for an association in this country, and in 1865 the first Bessemer works in the United States were built under his supervision in Troy, N. Y. He also built the Bessemer steel works and rolling mills at Harrisburg, Chicago, Joliet, and Pittsburg. He made many improvements on the English manner of employing the process, doing away with the pits and elevating the vessels in which the steel was melted.

Mr. Holley took a prominent part in all discussions pertaining to steel, and on this and other scientific subjects contributed largely to both American and European journals. He was President of the American Institute of Engineers in 1875, and in 1876 he held the same position in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was one of the organizers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. For the last two years he lectured before the Columbia School of Mines on iron and steel. He was greatly valued as a consulting engineer, his knowledge embracing almost every branch of mechanics.

An American Girl Who Is to Marry a Duke.

The Paris papers begin to gush over the wedding-gifts which are preparing for Miss Medora von Hoffman, a daughter of Mr. Louis von Hoffman, of New York City, and a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Grymes, of New Orleans, who is about to marry the oldest son and heir of the Duke of Vallambrosa, whose magnificent villa at Cannes adjoins the scarcely less beautiful residence long occupied by the late Mr. George Eustis, who married Miss Corcoran, of Washington, and now tenanted by Mme. von Hoffman. The Duke of Vallambrosa is the head of one of the oldest families of Aragon. His son, born at Paris in 1858, bears the title of Marquis of Mores and Monte Mayor, granted to one of his ancestors for valor in battle against the Moors in 1480, by Ferdinand and Isabella. The Ducal title of Vallambrosa was granted to the family in 1720 by King Victor Amadeus I. of Sardinia. The Duke of Vallambrosa himself is still comparatively a young man, having been born in 1834. He has three stately residences besides the well-known villa at Cannes—one at Paris, one at Sassari, and one in the Department of the Eure-et-Loir. His wife, a niece of the Duke des Cars, is still in the prime of life, and his third child, a boy, was born only a year and a half ago. . . . The marriage will take place at Cannes, and among the presents described in the Paris papers is a superb pair of ruby solitaires set in diamonds.

NEW YORK.

Burned Bodies Still Repose in the Ruins of Newspaper Row.

They Are Believed to Include One Woman and Five Men.

An Unseemly Squabble as to Who Shall Remove Them.

Story of One of the Tenants of the Burned Building.

What the Chamber of Commerce Wants in the Way of Legislation.

Controverted Questions in Customs Revenue Cases and a National Bankrupt Law.

Indictments Found by the Grand Jury in the Spuyten Duyvil Accident—Recommendations.

NEWSPAPER ROW.

THE RUINS STILL SMOLDERING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—No attempts have yet been made to dig any of the bodies from the ruins of the fire of Tuesday morning which destroyed the old *World* building. The safes have nearly all been removed and their contents generally found in a fair state of preservation. Water is still being poured on the smoldering mass from the fire-engines, as the débris is too warm to permit the workmen to search for the bodies, which it is now thought number six—one woman and five men. All of the other people reported missing have been found, one of them serving a term for drunkenness on Blackwell's Island, excepting a printer, William H. Beene, living in Hoboken, who was employed on the *Scottish-American*, and who has not been seen or heard from by his relatives since the morning of the fire.

AN UNSEEMLY CONTEST

arose during the day as to whose duty it was to make the search. It was alleged by several of the firemen that Orlando B. Potter, the owner of the building, had said that he did not think that he should be called on to pay for this work. A reporter who asked Mr. Potter if he intended to employ men for this purpose, was told to "get out," and so enraged was Mr. Potter that it was utterly impossible to gain any information from him. Chief-Engineer Bates, when applied to in regard to the matter, said he supposed Coroner Hermann was waiting with the expectation that the firemen would search for the bodies. "That is not our work," said the Chief. "Our duty is done when we have put out the fire and torn down the walls, and when we have done that we shall

ABANDON THE GROUND TO THE OWNER

or to the Coroner to dig for the bodies. The débris is piled up from the basement nearly to the sidewalk, and it would be impossible for us to overhaul it properly. It will have to be all picked over foot by foot, and it will require at least 100 men to do the work." President Gorman, of the fire department, said he should write to Mr. Potter, and, if that gentleman refused to do the work, the fire department would do it at its own expense, beginning tomorrow morning. It was said last evening that Mr. Potter had already engaged fifty men to dig for the dead bodies, but, as he declined to verify the report, it is impossible to say whether it is true or not. A jury of inquest has been selected, but no date fixed for the hearing. Fire-Marshal Sheldon is investigating as to

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE,

and four occupants of the building testified to substantially the same story. The following was told by Alfred E. Beach, of the *Scientific American*: "We occupied the entire third floor of the *World* Building south of the dividing wall. On Monday afternoon last I found our office was growing cold, and subsequently, finding Mr. Potter, I inquired the reason of it. He explained that they had been using a new flue, and had discovered that a beam projecting into it on the fifth floor had taken fire, and that he had ordered the flue to be stopped up and the old one used, which was near the Nassau street side. We were in the hallway on the third floor when this conversation took place. I then felt of the wall by the new flue and found it very hot, and I could smell

THE ODOR OF ROASTING WOOD.

At 5:30 o'clock I was about going home. I felt of the wall again, and found it quite hot, and the smell of burning wood was stronger than before. We had occupied the building for over twenty years, and I never noticed such a smell of burning wood before. I went down to Mr. Potter's office on the second floor and saw Mr. Frederick Potter. I called his attention to the matter, and we were examining the wall when Mr. Orlando Potter came up-stairs. I had a conversation with him about it. We examined the wall again on the third, fourth, and fifth floors opposite the new flue, and found it very hot. Mr. Potter showed me where they had cut the burned beam out of the chimney. I expressed to Mr. Potter my

APPREHENION OF FIRE,

and urged him to send for the fire department and have the place watched all night with hose already to use, but he insisted that there was no danger. I got to the office about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning and remained there until about 9:30 o'clock. I then left the office, and in the hallway I observed that the odor of burning wood was much stronger than on the previous evening. I went to floor below and found it still hotter. At the door of Mr. Potter's office I met his clerk and

TOLD HIM ABOUT THE HEAT.

He said neither Mr. Potter nor his son had arrived yet, and he thought there was no danger. On the second floor I observed a very strong smell of burning wood coming up the elevator shaft. I felt of the wainscoting in the hallway of the second floor by the old flue, which they had begun using on the previous evening. I found that very hot—indeed, much hotter than on the floor above. I then left the building. A man was at work on the stairs cutting away the plastering from the new flue when I left."

RECOMMENDATIONS

BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today Osgood Welch offered a preamble and resolution declaring that, an appeal to Congress having been generally signed by the importing houses of this city protesting against the enactment of a bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, "to facilitate the decision of controverted questions in customs revenue cases," the Chamber of Commerce heartily indorses the protest, and, in behalf of the commercial interests of the country, urgently requests Congress that the bill shall not be enacted. Mr. Phillips offered as an amendment a resolution bitterly denouncing Senator Sherman's bill as one that was designed to take from merchants the right of a trial by jury in controverted revenue cases, and providing for a committee of five to report more freely in relation thereto. D. C. Robbins and Royal Phelps urged that the chamber was prepared now to put

THE SEAL OF ITS CONDEMNATION

on the measure, for there was not a merchant or importer in New York who had not fully informed himself of the nature and effect of the bill. Mr. Phillips withdrew his amendment, and the Chamber, by a unanimous vote, adopted Mr. Welch's resolution.

Mr. D. C. Robins submitted from the Committee on Bankruptcy Laws an elaborate report in regard to the bill now before Congress. The report states that when the committee was appointed it was expected that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate would soon make a report from its sub-committee of three, appointed to confer with the commercial bodies of the country on the subject. Senator Ingalls has informed this committee that the Senate committee is not yet prepared to report, and that when presented it will be a report not of the sub-committee merely, but of the full committee. Since the Chamber a year ago recommended the passage of

THE LOWELL BILL,

a remonstrance opposing the passage of any bankrupt act has been very extensively signed in this and other cities. In New York, however, a general sentiment exists that we should have some kind of a bankrupt law. While a large number of mercantile men and firms are either opposed or afraid of any such law, large traders with other cities and States are generally in favor of any law that would control State legislation and place the liquidation of insolvent estates in the hands of creditors. To these some such bill as the Lowell bill would be acceptable. For them a non-official or commercial bill was preferable, while in interior districts remote from market, where

THE LIQUIDATION OF STOCKS OF GOODS

was difficult and the creditors widely separated, a very different act is required. The weak point in the act of 1867 was the provision which made the Assignee depend on the choice of the creditors, as in almost all cases the Assignee thus chosen was the person that the bankrupt advised, and only too frequently his tool. A law to administer bankruptcies in the local State Courts, as well as in the United States District Courts, has been advised, but the ability of Congress to clothe the State Courts with power to execute a National bankrupt act is disputed, and this whole matter rests for the present very properly with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the advocacy of any particular bill that has as yet been presented is deemed unwise. The committee,

IN CONCLUSION,

say:

"We consider the substitution in the Lowell bill of a plan of salaried officials in place of compensation by fees as an improvement, while on the other hand there are very serious objections to the proposed institution of some 200 new judicial districts, with attendant patronage, under our present civil-service regulations, and this brings us to the main question to be considered after that of court organization. This main question is, whether the administration of the law shall be what is called official or non-official, using terms in common use in England in regard to this subject, where attempts have been repeatedly made to remove bankruptcy settlements from court control and court delay and expense, but always with unsatisfactory results. The English amendment of 1869 was a non-official or commercial measure, passed at the instance of prominent merchants and tradesmen, and it has

UTTERLY FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION,

and is denounced by the very men who were most active in promoting the adoption of the measure. Bankrupt laws were originally instituted not for the collection of debt, but to try the insolvent merchant upon his career as a trader, and to relieve the deserving from imprisonment. Any law will prove a disappointment that does not recognize this fact, because the discouragement of insolvency is much more important than any economical or speedy settlement of insolvent obligations. All past experience has proved that the business career of the bankrupt will never be properly considered by the creditor; furthermore, the right of a majority of creditors to confiscate the property of a minority is disputed. The debtor should only be relieved from obligations upon decree of proper court. Any law that will allow composition settlements without court supervision is unjust, and that such a law if enacted will prove to be as

UNWISE IN PRACTICE

as a permission to compound felony in the interest of owners of stolen property.

In speaking of the report, Mr. Robbins said he had a letter from John Stetson, of Boston, containing forty recommendations for changes in the bill now before Congress, all of which brought the act nearer and nearer to the English law and the English usages in bankruptcy. Of course, if these were all adopted there would be very little of the Lowell bill left. He offered the report of the committee for acceptance merely, not for adoption, because there was too great a diversity of opinion on this topic for the chamber to express itself too freely and conclusively on it. The report was adopted.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

INDICTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The grand jury have investigated the Spuyten Duyvil disaster, and have returned an indictment against George F. Hanford, conductor, and George Mellis, brakeman, of the wrecked train, charging them with manslaughter in the fourth degree. The jury censure Superintendent Toucey and the managers of the New York Central Road for not having the cut better guarded, and for allowing a too high rate of speed through it. They advocate some method for car illumination other than mineral oil, and say that

HEATING CARS BY FIRE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED;

they [should be heated by hot air, steam, or hot water. The grand jury also recommend that on all trains of more than three passenger-cars a conductor and not less than one trainman for every three cars should be provided; that the electric signal service in use at the Grand Central Depot be continued, and also the application of the time-clock system and Pennsylvania system; that all dangerous cuts shall have a signal-man and patrolman; that all train-hands should be required to be able to read and write, and every train be provided with tools and pails. The jury also condemn the practice of giving free passes, and say this should be prohibited by law.

ITEMS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today a resolution was adopted, on motion of Cyrus W. Field, inviting Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, to meet the chamber for a conference in respect to the inter-commercial interests on the 15th inst.

YACHTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The New York Yacht Club holds its annual regatta June 15 and the dinner Feb. 21. The Queen's Challenge Cup was reconveyed to the club as a prize to be won.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

discussed today fish-culture and the tariff, and asked Congress to take action on a revision of the tariff. A number of entertaining papers were read and addresses delivered. A resolution was adopted indorsing the action of the Mississippi River Convention on the improvement of the Mississippi River.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The proprietors of the Windsor Theatre are commanded to pull down, rebuild, and brace other portions of the walls to make it safe. The great Mills Building on Broad street is reported settling, but an architect and builder and officers of the Building Department are entirely satisfied of its safety.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT FUND

now amounts to $1,326.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER,

who claims to have been almost neglected, contests the will of Frederick Grote, the iron merchant, who left an estate valued at $300,000.

CAROLINE HARBECK

has brought suit for divorce from John K. Harbeck, whom she claims is worth $500,000. John says he never was married to Caroline.

FRIGHTENED PASSENGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—An accident greatly resembling the shocking affair at Spuyten Duyvil occurred at West Lynne, on the Eastern Railroad, tonight. Fortunately, no lives were lost. A freight-train from Portland, Me., two hours late, was switching from the inward to the outward track, and it had stopped at a curve to leave several loaded cars without sending a brakeman ahead to warn the Gloucester express from this city, which was on time. The first warning had by the engineer of the express was when he discovered the lights of the freight train after rounding the curve, and when almost upon the freight. The engineer and fireman jumped for their lives, and escaped injury. The engine struck a hay-car, broke it from its couplings, and carried it a considerable distance. The steps of the baggage-car were knocked off by striking against the freight-cars, but the car remained on the track. The smoker crashed against two of the freight-cars, forcing them across the inward tracks, and lifting them clear from the trucks. One side of the smoking-car was crushed in to some extent and the glass in its windows shivered, but none of the passengers were injured. The other passenger-cars were somewhat damaged, and a box freight-car was dumped into a ditch. The passengers received a good fright and were considerably shaken up.

Finds Near Bagdad—Ten Thousand Tablets in an Enormous Building—Possibly Antediluvian Records.

London Times.

On Monday evening, during a discussion which took place on a paper read at the Victoria Institute, Mr. Rassam, the well-known discoverer of Assyrian relics, said: "In March last I went out again to the East, as you know I am always doing, for the purpose of finding out the old cities which lie buried there. As I was journeying on one occasion in pursuit of this object I met with an Arab who told me that he knew of an old ruined city, the remains of which were to be found within five hours of Bagdad—that is to say, taking the computation of three miles an hour, the place he knew of was fifteen miles from Bagdad. As we were traveling along the route pointed out by the Arab, we came at a distance of four hours' journeying upon an old ruin that I had never seen before—a ruin of great magnitude—so large, indeed, that it must be about three miles in circumference. I at first thought that this was the place of which my guide had spoken. We went onward, and at last the Arab showed me a most wonderful ruin. I set to work and excavated there, but I found nothing of any antiquarian value.

"I afterward went back to the place I had first seen, and commenced a thorough search there. The result was that after digging for four days we came upon the top of some walls. This induced us to persevere with increased ardor, and we soon found that we had come upon an enormous building, in which we began to find inscriptions. I may here say that I am not an Assyrian reader. I am only a discoverer of Assyrian relics, which I send to the British Museum, where those who have made Assyriology a study interpret the inscriptions I find. We first of all discovered four rooms, and then came upon a fifth. They were what I should call generally of the Assyrian or Babylonian order, and paved with bricks or stones; but the fifth room was paved with asphalt, the discovery of which brought to my mind Solomon's saying: 'There is nothing new under the sun.' Previous to this I had always thought asphalt was a modern invention. Singular as this discovery was, we dug through the asphalt, and in a short time we were rewarded by coming upon a coffer on which we found inscriptions. From this coffer we took two cylinders. These were covered with inscriptions which are supposed to be the most important records of the oldest city in the world, founded, as historians tell us, by Noah after the deluge, and where, according to tradition, Noah buried the antediluvian records. Well, I had to come home; but I left some workmen continuing the operations at the spot, and I have ascertained that they have found, after a few days' more digging, that in one of the rooms there was a channel, and inside that channel there were records inscribed on nearly 10,000 tablets. These tablets are all coming to England, but we cannot, of course, as yet say what they contain. They may contain something of even greater value than anything that has hitherto been discovered in the course of our Eastern researches. It may be, indeed that we shall really find on them the antediluvian records of which I have spoken. After I have been out there again I shall be happy to give you further information as to this interesting discovery on my return. I hope to be going out in another month, and then, I trust, I shall be able to make still further advances on what we have already discovered."

RUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY.

Extraordinary Shopping Tour of Mme. Bartholomei.

Correspondence Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Those who move within the circle in which diplomacy is supposed to have its being, of late have plenty to gossip about in the reminiscences which are recounted of the late Russian Minister, Mr. Bartholomei, and his wife. If half the stories told are true they were indeed an odd pair. They were not thought to be the prime essence of perfection in point of birth and good breeding, but that was not all. Their home was far from the ideal which wealth and high position are supposed to create, and the Ministerial residence on Connecticut avenue was viewed with a strange interest. Visitors were rarely if ever admitted. The Madame and her spouse were either absent or too ill to receive callers. But there came a time when the secrets of that queer household were laid somewhat bare. Last March, when Czar Alexander was so foully slain, funeral ceremonies were observed in the mansion, and outsiders had a chance to study its interior. There was a painful dearth of furniture, and many of the most common comforts of home were lacking. It would seem that the family were ever ready to change their base, and were always packed ready for the moving wagon.

A diplomatic dinner was once given. The gossips who partook of it never ceased talking about the details of that feast. There were very few dishes upon the table, and the dinner consisted principally of soup, which the Madame said she had cooked herself, and articles of food brought in by messengers from tradespeople about the city. The stories, unpleasant as they were, all came in time to the officials of the State Department, and finally when the Minister obtained an indefinit leave of absence there was no opposition to the application. They are now supposed to be wandering about amid the fogs of London, though there is no change in the appearance of the mansion, and they may even now be hidden within. Their supposed absence has started afresh the stories which have so often been told. A prominent merchant of Washington, who for convenience we will style Mr. Brown, tells an amusing account of one of the Madame's trips to New York when she wanted to make what she called a fashionable shopping trip. After a great deal of fussing and fixing, a palace-car was engaged, and the merchant, at her request, went along to aid her in making good purchases, though there was little doubt she could have done as well in any of the larger stores of Washington. But they went, and in due time reached the metropolis and put up at a fashionable hotel. Hardly had the merchant attended to having her name registered before she said: "I must go at once to select my carpets." A cab soon landed them at A. T. Stewart's, and soon she had nearly all the carpets in the house taken down and examined, but none would suit. At last the clerk showed her an old pattern about sixteen feet long. She asked the price. The clerk said, "$350." She offered $300. It being a strictly one-price house, he said he could not give it to her a cent less, but said: "Madame, if you will wait until the manager comes I will see what he will do."

Then she wanted to look at the lace curtains. As they were on the first floor the clerk asked her to please take the elevator down. She insisted that they must be brought up-stairs to see if they would match the carpets. They came, and she had them spread over the carpets; then drawing herself back, and adjusting her eyeglasses, she made a thorough examination of the display before her. She kept this clerk thus engaged for three or four hours, and selected *one pair*. The merchant was disgusted, and the clerk—well, he swore to himself. By this time the manager arrived, was told the circumstances, and said: "Madam, the price is $650—not a cent more or less will buy it."

"All right, I will take it. But I won't take the curtains," replied the irate lady.

The Washington merchant gave a check, and told the clerk to ship the purchase to Washington. She said: "No! no! no! I want it sent right to the hotel. I am going to take it in my car with me." He tried to explain the folly of such an idea, but she told him to mind his business. And it was sent. On their way to the hotel she stopped at a bank, and, drawing some money, gave the merchant three one-hundred dollar bills. "Madam, what is that for?" he asked.

"Why, for the carpet."

"No, madam, it was $350."

"I only gave him $300 for it and I will have it returned immediately, he does not know who I am. I'll not pay that price, so you go and tell him to take it back." The merchant did as directed, and had the check transferred to his own account there. Thus the first day of their fashionable shopping tour passed.

The next morning the merchant, like a man of business, arose at 7 o'clock and waited until 11 o'clock before the madame came down to breakfast. They went to the dining-room together. The waiter politely asked her what she would have.

"Please bring me sauerkraut and goose for two."

That waiter paused a moment to see if he was dreaming, but recovered, and the dish was accordingly brought, but the other party, not relishing this peculiar mixture, ate nothing.

"Oh! Mr Brown, why don't you eat some? It is perfectly delicious. How dearly I do love it."

Mr. Brown, for the madame's sake, tried to choke some down his throat, but could not. When the waiter came to clear away the dishes she said: "Seeing I have to pay for all this, just warm it up for my breakfast tomorrow."

The waiter vainly tried to suppress a tendency to laughter and walked away.

An hour was spent by her getting ready, after which they went out to add to their list of purchases some furniture. First to one store and then to another they went, but nothing would suit the madame. After visiting seven different places they found some that would please her "esthetic" taste. The price was asked. The clerk said "$950." At last she said she wanted to get some other things there, and he let her have the outfit for $875, and was paid for it. Then the madame wanted to look at some mirrors. Selecting three they left the place. When they arrived at the hotel she astonished the merchant by saying: "I just received a telegram from my husband, and he says he will not take that furniture unless they put silk fringe around it. Why, that fringe that is on it is only worsted." Mr. Brown asked her how her husband knew it.

"That's all right. Please go back and tell them I won't take it unless they put on silk fringe."

Mr. Brown would not agree to this, but consented to a proposition that they go back together. The clerk said it would cost $50 extra. She offered forty, and at last it was given to her for that price. Before leaving she said, "I will give you the $40 when I receive the furniture, so that you won't cheat me." Thus the second day passed and Mr. Brown was already heartily sick of the trip. On the third morning the madame had her sauerkraut and goose served again, and while talking together at the breakfast table, said: "Mr. Brown, you don't know how much my husband appreciates what you have done for me, and when we return I shall have him try to have you knighted."

"That would be grand. I could then have my sign painted 'Sir Knight J. Brown, merchant,'" to which response the madame laughed heartily. After breakfast, her toilet arranged, they started out in quest of parlor bric-a-brac. "Of all days," said Mr. Brown, "this was the worst. She would not allow the clerks to send the things to the hotel, but insisted that they must go with herself in the carriage, the bottom of which was full, the seats were filled, the driver's place on the box was packed, the whole weighing about 200 pounds. There were alabaster clocks, bronzed statuets, oil paintings, antique vases, and other things too numerous to mention."

On their way to the hotel she said: "Mr. Brown, when I go to Newport in the summer I want you to be sure and visit me. But you know I cannot treat you as I do my other guests." Mr. Brown thought for some time to himself, but felt no particular desire to see the lady after the close of the present engagement. When they reached the hotel the lady had her sauerkraut and goose, but Mr. Brown took something more substantial. The next day Mr. Brown went out to attend to some business of his own, and on his return found the madame greatly excited, telling every one in the house that her friend had cruelly robbed and deserted her, and she was about to send detectives after him. She was very indignant because he went out without telling her where he intended going, but soon was satisfied and once more they started out together. She told him she should return home the next day, and wanted him to conclude all the purchases immediately.

The next morning she told Mr. Brown to go around and see that all the purchases were ready for the journey. He came back to the hotel and was informed that the madame had left. He hired a cab, rushed to the depot, and found her surrounded by five policemen and several bootblacks, crying bitterly that her best friend had deserted her, and asking protection from the officers. She had bundles under her arms, packages in her pockets, and by her side were two large satchels. When Mr. Brown exclaimed, "Why, madame, I thought you had left. What's the matter?"

"O! Mr. Brown, I thought you had deserted me."

After an explanation to the policemen he took up the satchels, but the bric-a-brac within them was too much for him, and he was compelled to hire a couple of boys to help him put them on the train, and stow them away in her berth. Fearing robbers, she wanted Mr. Brown to guard the berth while she slept. He tried to make her understand that the porter would see that she was not molested, but she would not trust him. The purchases were once more arranged in the berth so that intruders would not be apt to get near them, and she then crawled in, dreaming perhaps of robbers, railroad accidents, etc. So ended that memorable trip of the merchant, which he said he would not go over again for a goodly sum. G. H. W.

Tearful Tale of the Unfortunate "Custodian."

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—John Zarembo, late "Custodian" of the Russian Legation, who was arrested in Cincinnati last week, charged with the theft of a sack and a quantity of silverware, the property of the late Russian Minister, Mr. Bartholomei, has this to say of his experience: "At the house of the Russian Minister I slept in the hall underneath the telephone-stand. In the first place, I was employed by Mr. Bartholomei last April at $30 per month, and I wanted a written contract from him at the time, but he refused. I worked on and soon found him to be other than the one I had thought him to be. The food at the establishment was awful. Bartholomei at the same time was a terrible eater. Why, he would eat nearly five pounds of meat. His wife would devour the rest, and give me the bones to pick. He and his wife would indulge in angry and fierce quarrels, although I could not understand their language. When Bartholomei went to Newport—he and his wife—he gave me $10 of $30 he owed me. After that everybody was away and I remained at the house alone, day and night, and soon had not one dollar to get food with, and at last, on the very verge of starvation, I pawned a clock for $5 and a sack for $3, and paid the interest on the articles for two months out of money which I got from Mr. Coleman, who was in some way related to the late Mr. Carpenter. When at the end of my rope, enduring every privation, I wrote to Bartholomei, at Newport, and received no answer to my letter. At this time the Turkish Minister asked me how I managed to live. I told him that I did not live at all. I watched the letter-carrier daily, in hopes of hearing something, but no reply came to my letter. I then telegraphed him to send me $10, that I was starving, and, sir, I had then lost nearly twenty pounds in weight. No response came to the telegram, but the Minister had communicated to Mr. Davis, of Lewis, Johnson & Co., and a clerk from the bank came to the house where I was and asked me to report to the bank. In a letter received by Mr. Davis he abused me. I soon afterward got a dispatch from Bartholomei telling me to see the bank. I went there and wanted to give up the keys, but did not leave the house until the 22d of June, when the porter of the bank was given the custody of the place. While I was there at the house, bills innumerable came for collection, one for $1.50 for spectacles, which the Minister and his wife had previously denied owing. I never saw any silverware in the house, and what there was must have been hidden or carried away. I was arrested on the charge at the Hampton Soldiers' Home last July, and brought here and acquitted, no witnesses appearing against me. Since then I have been at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, where I was arrested and brought here. With one arm, unable to do hard work, it being my duty to remain at the premises, my want of food, when almost from starvation, led me to take the goods and pawn them."

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

He Leaves the Michigan Penitentiary in a Very Mysterious Manner—The Prison Officials Puzzled.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 2.—Christian Brittenbach, a life convict, sentenced in November, 1878, for the murder of his grandfather in Detroit, escaped from the State prison at this place last night by unlocking his cell in some manner, and then making a hole in the cornice, through which he escaped. How he reached the cornice or made his descent after gaining the outside, is not known to the prison officials, but it is thought he must have ascended by means of a rope thrown over a beam, and then reached the ground outside by means of the same rope. No clew has yet been obtained that promises to lead to his recapture.

SHOT BY A SALOONKEEPER.

Joe Kelly, a brother of Ed Kelly, now serving time in Joliet for killing Officer Dan Crowley, and Eddie Harris, a West Side tough, went into Julius Gross' saloon at No. 199 Desplaines street last night, and picked a quarrel with the proprietor. Kelly was about to attack him when Gross got hold of a self-cocking revolver, and warned Kelly away. The thug grappled with him, however, and in the scuffle that followed the revolver was discharged three times without hitting anybody. Harris and Kelly ran out of the saloon, followed by Gross, who fired the two remaining shots after them. Kelly fell, and was carried away by his friends. Harris was arrested later by Officers Fitzgerald and Lueders. He is at the West Madison Street Station. Gross, who was one of the witnesses against Kelly's brother when he was tried for shooting Crowley, says that that fact led to the fight.

A FRACTURED SKULL.

James Enright, supposed to have been struck by a passing engine, was found on the Illinois Central tracks near Eighteenth street, at 9 o'clock last night, suffering from a fracture of the skull. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. The Twenty-second street patrol removed him to his home, No. 190 Mather street.

BOILER-EXPLOSION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—A very disastrous and fatal boiler explosion occurred Wednesday evening at the sawmills of C. & J. Tyler, about fifteen miles from this place and about one and one-half miles back from the Bardstown turnpike. Newby Johnson, aged 14, was killed, and four others badly injured. The mill was wrecked.

COMING TO CHICAGO.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Rev. W. R. Cowls, for many years pastor of Sharpsburg Methodist Protestant Church here, has resigned to take charge of the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago. Mr. Cowls' change has created a profound sensation.

NO WHIPPING-POST FOR KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—The House of Representatives defeated the Whipping-Post bill by one vote.

Spirituous and Spiritual Statistics.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

The latest novelty in the shape of census-taking which we reported yesterday from Bristol sheds a somewhat lurid ray of light upon the civilization of our large towns. All persons entering the public houses of the city were counted last Saturday night between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock. Of a population of 206,000, 105,000, or more than one-half, entered the public houses in four hours. Of this number 54,074 were men, 38,803 women, and 13,415 children. The result of the religious census showed that at both services on Sunday the total attendance was 109,452, of whom 60,502 were Nonconformists, 3,432 Roman Catholics, and 45,518 Church of England. If the Sunday's attendance had been analyzed according to age and sex it would not be found that the men were in a majority. Considering that the Sunday census included both services, while the public houses were only watched in the evening, it is evident there is a much keener appetite among the men of Bristol for things spirituous than for things spiritual. Yet there is no reason to believe that Bristol is worse than any other large town.

Roman Cooks and Gourmands.

Quarterly Review.

In Juvenal's time the salary of a good cook was ten times higher than that of a tutor, a man of learning and ability, who according to Lucian, was deemed well paid with 200 sesterces, a year. The salary of Dionysia, a danseuse, was 200,000. The houses and establishments of the two players in pantomime, Bathyllus and Pylades, rivaled those of the richest patricians. There were three Romans named Apicius, each celebrated for devotion to gastronomy. The second, who flourished under Tiberius, was the most famous, and enjoys the credit of having shown both discrimination and industry in the gratification of his appetite; so much so that his name has passed into a synonym for an accomplished epicure. After spending about £800,000 on his palate, he balanced his books, and finding that he had not much more than £80,000 left, hanged himself to avoid living upon such a pittance. Lempriere's version is that he made a mistake in casting up his books, and hanged himself under a false impression of insolvency. A noted betting man, name Smith, made a similar mistake in casting up his book for the Derby, and flung himself into the sea. He was fished out, discovered the mistake, and ever since went by the name of Neptune Smith. Apicius, unluckily, had no kind friend to cut him down. The outrageous absurdities of Elagabalus equaled or surpassed those of Caligula and Nero. He fed the officers of his place with the brains of pheasants and thrushes, the eggs of partridges, and the heads of parrots. Among the dishes served at his own table were peas mashed with grains of gold, beans fricasseed with morsels of amber, and rice mixed with pearls. His meals were frequently composed of twenty-two services. Turning roofs threw flowers with such profusion on the guests that they were nearly smothered. At the seaside he never ate fish, but when far inland he caused the roe of the rarest to be distributed among his suite. He was the first Roman who ever wore a complete dress of silk. His shoes glittered with rubies and emeralds, and his chariots were of gold, inlaid with precious stones. With the view to a becoming suicide, he had cords of purple silk, poisons inclosed in emeralds, and richly set daggers; but either his courage failed when the moment arrived for choosing between these elegant instruments of death or no time was left him for the choice. He was killed in an insurrection of the soldiery in the 18th year of his age, after a reign of nearly four years, during which the Roman people had endured the insane and degrading tyranny of a boy.

FINE ARTS.

Pictures by L. Alma-Tadema.

New York Tribune.

We have had the pleasure of studying, at the rooms of Mr. Charles W. Descamps, who is visiting this country as the agent of M. Alma-Tadema, a few pictures recently painted by this distinguished artist. It is now several years since any pictures by Alma-Tadema have been seen in this country. There was a time when his name had a familiar sound, and in the pleasant days when the late Mr. Michael Knoedler was in person at the head of the house of Goupil, in this city, several of the pictures of Alma-Tadema were seen from time to time in the galleries. There were the pictures of Henry Leys, his master, and there were seen the first works by another follower of Leys, James Tissot, who, like Alma-Tadema, has long since left far behind him the traditions of the school in which he was nursed. Tissot has flung himself entirely into the field of modern life, and paints, or—for his painting does not seem to be so much talked of as it was—designs, the English young man and the English young woman with singular penetration and directness. Alma-Tadema, on the other hand, has changed his say but not his mind. Taught in the studio of a painter who was devoted to the restoration, in his pictures, of medieval times, and particularly to subjects drawn from the history of his native city, Antwerp—subjects in which archæological truth was the main thing sought after; this first, and picturesqueness next—M. Tadema began with stories drawn from still earlier times, and painted episodes in the histories of the Merovingian Kings.

In his school days he had been greatly drawn to the Greeks and Romans, and it was a healthy instinct that led him, in looking about for subjects, to choose such as his own ancestry afforded in the times when the Roman influences were still alive though yielding to the stronger force of the tribes that were to make of Gaul a new nation. Thus one of his earliest pictures, and which is owned, we believe, in this country, was called the "Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilda"—the young barbarians exercising themselves before the eyes of their parent and their monkish teachers in sports of mimic war. Other subjects of like nature followed, but in these earlier pictures the artist had a large and simple manner learned from his master Leys, and, though adhering as strictly as he knew how to archæological truth, made no attempt to deceive the eye or even to please it by imitative skill in the painting of marble and bronze or woven stuffs.

Soon after this, Tadema turned frankly to Roman subjects, and entered on the way in which he has continued to the present time. He painted scenes from Roman history and from the private life of the people, sometimes inventing or selecting subjects in which the spectators easily found a story or an anecdote; sometimes illustrating traits of manners or social customs; sometimes merely setting himself to portray an individual character. Thus we saw "Claudius Made Emperor by the Prætorian Guard," a subject which pleased the artist so much that he painted it twice, the second time with an entirely new treatment; the "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," an excellent specimen of his talent for archæological restoration; "Catullus and Lesbia, the Roman Dancer"; "Agrippina, with the Ashes of Germanicus"; "Scene in the Bath"—all studied with great care, and showing, taken together, a knowledge of the details of classical life very remarkable, not only for its extent but for its intimacy. The reality of these pictures was not only in the technical skill with which they were painted; there was something more than this, and yet there was not all that the spectator demanded. There was, however, all perhaps that it would be possible to get, no matter how learned or how devoted the master. No man can ever paint or describe with more than partial truth a land or manners not his own.

The pictures which Mr. Deschamps has brought us, are, with one exception, small; but they are very perfect specimens of the master's skill. The large one, representing a festival of Ceres, is the least interesting, and, to our thinking, however well painted in part, will not do much to increase the reputation of the painter with those who know him already, or to make it with those who do not know him. The two figures at the right who are dancing along a road raised above a meadow are so large, in proportion to the people who are dancing and disporting in the meadow, as to make an uncomfortable want of continuity in the composition, if composition it can be called. The best part of the picture is the extreme upper part, where a villa is seen, out of which people are issuing, with its gardens and porticos, and the fields and orchards about it. This bit is painted with great skill and with a charming sympathy, but it seems quite unrelated to the foreground.

Another picture likely to make a stir among the artists is called "In the Tepidarium," and represents a nude female figure reclining on a marble couch, with a strigil in one hand, and with a fan of feathers in the other. Her head is supported on cushions, and a panther skin softens the marble to her luxurious body. At the left a scarlet azalea bush in a bronze pot makes the key note to a very agreeable if not a masterly scheme of color. The finish of this picture is carried to a point seldom seen in this country, and the painting of textures—the imitative art carried to the very point of deception, allowing for the small size of the object—is certainly very remarkable. It is indeed carried to a dangerous point, for it inevitably prevents the curious eye, delighted with its own undoing, from dwelling upon what ought to master it absolutely—the body of the woman herself, who is the subject of the picture. Who looks at Titian's Venus and thinks of anything but the body of Venus herself? Even the lovely little dog cannot detain us long from those beautiful limbs, the body—the seat of all perfection—this flesh that makes all comparison to the lily and the rose ridiculous.

The picture that pleases us most in this small collection is that of the two lovers, a young boy and girl, who are seated upon a marble bench near the sea, or what we take to be the sea—for Mr. Tadema can paint a marble bench to perfection, but what has life he does not come so near. There is a sweetness and simplicity in this design that would carry everything before it, were there more to be read in the faces of these children than the mere delight in the sunshine of existence that they share with kittens and puppies. But this is the drawback to all Mr. Tadema's perfection of skill, to his much-praised color, and to his drawing—often, though by no means always, the drawing of a master. We are glad to see these pictures here, because we want every example of technical excellence that can shame our slovenly and careless ways in art, but we should be sorry if a rage for Mr. Tadema's miraculous marble seats should persuade our young artists that it is no matter if nobody sits upon them.

Living and Dying Together.

Boston Advertiser.

The Hon. Joseph Smith, of Hadley, Mass., died on Friday morning, and his wife died six hours later. He was born in February, 1796, and she was born the following October. They had been married sixty-four years.

Population of French Cities.

The census returns in France show the following results: Lyons, 322,8[illegible]; Nantes, 1[illegible]; Rouen, 104,721; Havre, 103,063; Douai, 7[illegible]; Alger, 64,714; Grenoble, 50,967; Bordeaux, 2[illegible].

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Sudden changes of the weather often cause pulmonary, bronchial, and asthmatic troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

$25 to $25,000 used judiciously in grain dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric pen reports write to W. T. Soule & Co., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

Published at 140 William-st., New York, every Thursday, at 7 cents a copy. It can be furnished at that price by every Newsdealer, and at a profit. Ask him to keep a few copies on sale. It is the recognized authority on all questions relating to Plumbing, Drainage, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Ventilation, Gas and Electric Lighting, Water Supply, Food and Drug Adulteration, and Public Health. Buy a copy and examine it. Terms, $3 per year, in advance, post paid. Single copies, 7 cents.

RAILROADS.

The New East-Bound Passenger Rates Looked Upon as Too High.

The Grand Trunk Hasn't Come In, and May Make Things Lively Yet.

The Land-Grant Fight Transferred to the Wisconsin Legislature—The Warriors in Camp.

Kansas People Delighted Over Gould's Purchase of the St. Louis & San Francisco.

The Advance on Eastbound Passenger Rates—The New Rates Considered Exorbitant—The Grand Trunk Not a Party to the New Compact.

The announcement made yesterday that the Eastern trunk lines had agreed, at a meeting held in New York, to advance eastbound passenger rates next Monday created but little surprise in railroad circles here, as such action has been anticipated ever since the freight rates were advanced. It did create some surprise, however, that the roads should go back to the $20 basis, Chicago to New York. It had been the prevailing opinion that when passenger rates were restored it would be to the basis of $15, Chicago to New York. It is generally conceded that a $20 rate is exorbitant, and that at such a rate eastbound passenger traffic will necessarily be reduced to a minimum, as none except those whose business urgently requires them to go East will be willing to pay such a rate for a limited ticket on which there are no stop-over privileges.

Although the rate before the present war was nominally $20, yet the roads have been selling tickets from Chicago to New York for $15 for more than two years past, because they could not get much business at the $20 rate. On the basis of $20, Chicago to New York, the roads get over two cents per mile on the through business, while the New York Central, for instance, is allowed to charge but two cents per mile on its local business. Still, a passenger who pays $20 to New York via the New York Central, or a fraction over two cents per mile, cannot stop off at points on the New York Central, but must go straight through. If a passenger wants to stop off at any point on the New York Central he must buy an unlimited ticket for $23—a little over two and one-half cents per mile. And those wishing to stop over at points on the Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio must buy an unlimited ticket for $26, which is about three cents per mile. Thus an unlimited ticket to New York, via either the Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio, will cost more than is charged by any of the Western or Southern roads on local passenger traffic, and where business is not by any means as heavy as it is on the Eastern roads.

This action on the part of the Eastern lines shows the necessity of a National law which shall prescribe reasonable rates for all the lines on through business. There is no good reason why the Eastern roads should charge on through business to seaboard points more than one and one-half cents per mile. Eastern through traffic is heavy throughout the year, and such a rate will pay them a fair profit, especially if they stop their reckless and unnecessary expenses for extravagant advertising and the payment of large commissions to ticket agents and scalpers for the sale of tickets. There is no reason why passenger rates to the East should now be higher than they were at any time since 1868. It now costs not much more than half the money to run a train that it did in 1868, yet the roads claim that they must have a higher rate than was charged then if they want to make any money. It is quite certain that the roads would make more money at a $15 or even a $12 rate than they will at a $20 rate, as the increase in business resulting from the lower rate would amount to much more than the increased amount they receive from the high rates.

No official instructions regarding the advance in passenger rates have yet been received by the General Passenger Agents of the roads leading East from this city, and it is not by any means certain that the new rates can be put into effect next Monday by all the lines. The new agreement is signed by the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. The Grand Trunk, as far as has transpired, is not a party to the agreement. This road will have to come into the arrangement, if the new rates shall prevail. It is in a position to direct much of the Eastern passenger traffic from the other lines, having an independent route to Boston, and also a direct line to Buffalo, where it connects with the Erie and the New York Central for New York. It is understood that the Grand Trunk refuses to join the agreement, unless it is allowed a differential rate of $2 both to New York and Boston. It also demands that the New York Central shall again accord to it the same privileges it had before the commencement of the conflict. If these concessions are not made, the Grand Trunk people say they will make rates to suit themselves, and will keep up the fight until they are given a fair show.

The Chicago, Portage & Superior Fight Transferred to Madison.

As intimated by THE TRIBUNE, the negotiations between Mr. Scofield, President of the Chicago, Portage & Superior Road, and Mr. R. R. Cable, the purchaser of the Jackson stock of that road, regarding a peaceable settlement of the contest between them, have failed to result in any action whatever, and the contest for the possession of the Portage land-grant occupies the same status as heretofore. Mr. Cable left for Madison yesterday, for the purpose, it is understood, of opposing a bill to be introduced by the Scofield party to allow them to continue work on the road, so that the laborers, so suddenly thrown out of employment, could be re-employed. Mr. Scofield and party have also left the city, and it is understood that they, too, have gone to Madison to advocate their measure.

As heretofore stated, it seems to be the principal design of the purchasers of the Jackson stock to prevent the Chicago, Portage & Superior Company from completing the sixty-eight miles of road necessary to secure the land-grant, and then have the grant turned over to them, or to the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Road, which has been fighting for it for some time past, and which is apparently backing Mr. Cable in his present engagement.

Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, Visits the United States to Bring About a Reduction in the Tariff on Wool from That Country.

Sir Henry Parkes, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Colonial Secretary and Premier of the Colony of New South Wales, now en route to Washington on business of a diplomatic nature, will arrive in this city at 2 o'clock p. m. tomorrow, via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in a special car from San Francisco. Sir Henry Parkes is, in the best and truest sense, a representative man of New South Wales, and may be said to be the founder and originator of the existing policy of that prosperous colony.

Hearing that while in the United States Sir Henry would make an effort to induce the Government to remove, or greatly reduce, the tariff on Australian wools, a representative of the San Francisco *Examiner* called upon him while at San Francisco, and obtained the following interview:

"I understand that you are commissioned by the various Australian Colonies to visit Washington and endeavor to secure the removal or the material reduction of the present tariff on wool imported into this country from Australia," said the reporter.

"You are slightly misinformed on that matter," replied Sir Henry. "I am traveling in America simply for the benefit of my health, which has been much broken down by a long and hard public career. When the Australian people heard that I was about to visit this country, all the colonies, with the exception of the Colony of Victoria, requested me to bring the matter of the tariff on wool to the notice of some of the leading American statesmen and see if I could not obtain something akin to reciprocal treatment in the matter of trade from the United States. As you are doubtless aware, the port of Sidney is a free port to all goods of American manufacture. Victoria promised to acquiesce in all that I might do. I took no obligations upon myself, and to show how far I am from being a special Commissioner, I may state that on the eve of my departure a subscription was taken up to defray my expenses, which would have reached a large amount had I not insisted upon the return of the money collected as soon as I heard of it. What I may do, I do with the authority of the people of all the colonies except Victoria, but I do not visit this country except as a private gentleman."

"Do you expect to get a reduction of tariff upon coarse, short staple wool, such as is grown in California and Texas, as well as on the fine grades of long staple wools which America now imports from Australia via England, paying about four commissions and insurance thereon? None of that kind of wool is grown in America, so there would be but little opposition to your wish, as it would enable America to manufacture fine cloth, which is now nearly all imported, it being cheaper to import goods than pay duty on the wool and freight from Australia to England, and from England to Massachusetts."

"I have no expectation at all about the matter, nor have I any cut-and-dried plan. I shall simply converse with some of your leading statesmen in Washington about the tariff and see what they propose to do. We, of New South Wales, make no distinction in American manufactures, all of which are free. Why, then, should Americans distinguish between the grades of our wool? New South Wales grows more wool than all the rest of the Australian colonies, and, at the same time, imports more American manufactures than all the rest of the colonies."

"What does New South Wales offer America in return for the tariff, which now yields some revenue to this country?"

"I already answered that question when I told you that New South Wales takes all American manufactures free. She wants to send the raw material to this country and in return will buy it back in the shape of cloth and clothing. Surely the advantage is all on the side of America. We purchase from America agricultural implements, sewing-machines, cutlery, and other articles, all of which are admitted to the nearest port—Sydney—free of charge."

"When does the present contract between the Australian colonies and the Pacific Mail-Steamship Company expire?"

"Next year."

"Are the colonies likely to renew the subsidy they now give to the Pacific Mail Company?"

"Hardly likely. New South Wales pays nearly all of that subsidy, and we are not in favor of any extension of it. The fact is, we have no need for Pacific Mail. The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company have a line of fine, fast steamers, twice as large as the Pacific Mail boats, and they will carry the mails on very favorable terms. They travel from fifteen to sixteen miles an hour, while the Pacific Mail boats do not go much faster than eleven miles an hour. Then there is a new company, called the Oriental Steamship Company, that takes our mails free of charge. They make the passage from Sydney to London, via Cape Hope, in forty days. There is also a feeling that the Pacific Mail Company have neglected the opportunity they had to build up a fine trade between San Francisco and Sydney. The large subsidy we gave them and their passengers made plenty of money with their inferior steamers, and they were too apathetic to bother about building up a trade; so there is no inducement for New South Wales to continue the payment of a subsidy that brings her no return."

Solidity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Speaking about the Pennsylvania Railroad, a gentleman said: "The company is in as sound a condition as any railroad on the globe, considering the certain future which is now to repay the statesmanship of Col. Scott in having extricated it from the entanglement with politics, from dependence on the State Legislature, and extended the road itself by proper leases into so many parts of the country that we really have nothing more to lease. While that work took a great deal of money at the time, and increased the debt of the company, we are now appreciating its fullness and prosperity. The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad is nearly all held in Pennsylvania. I should think that 50 per cent of it was held in the City of Philadelphia, and 30 per cent more in the State of Pennsylvania. The company, therefore, cannot be menaced from outside. Its stock is not apt to be picked up by speculators and suddenly turned against the management. That is why stockholders in the Pennsylvania Railroad feel that they are managing their own property. It is in the hands of their fellow-citizens, who live among them, and who can be brought to account for any treachery or dereliction. Many other railroads in this country are virtually out of the hands of their stockholders, and a speculator in New York can almost any morning become their master. The State of Pennsylvania would be in a much purer condition if it had a Government like the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Too much credit will never be given to Col. Scott for his work in extricating the road from political embarrassment. You see, we bought, from the State of Pennsylvania, and there was a tonnage tax on everything coming through the State—something averse to the spirit of this age; and in the effort to get rid of it the road incurred obligations which made it the target for the people in their opposition to the Legislature, till happily, about three or four years before Col. Scott died, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Legislature at Harrisburg shook hands and parted company. We are now perfecting the roadbed. That portion of the road immediately west of Philadelphia, which is become populous with villas and suburban communities, we are paving with permanent gutters of asphaltum and cement to avoid the annual expense of taking them up after frost and of their being filled with earth. I apprehend that for twenty-five miles west of Philadelphia there will soon be as good gutters as you will find in any city, thereby preventing the flooding of the road and the washing out of the roadbed. In the meantime, the fourth track between New York and Philadelphia is rapidly advancing. The terminal facilities in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington are now extraordinary."

Said I to this gentleman: "Are the present officers of the company satisfactory to the people?"

"Why, the chief of the company, George Roberts, is of old Quaker stock in our own State—a steady, conservative, experienced man. He is on cordial terms with the officers of the road, and gives great satisfaction at once to the general public and the stockholders. The First Vice-President, A. J. Cassatt, is, for his years, the most conversant man in the railroad business. He went into it as a boy from Pittsburg. His great point is the same in which Col. Scott was distinguished—transportation. He knows all about rates with merchants, and is the Secretary of State for transportation, so to speak. He attends the conventions on the transportation question. He has been Superintendent of Division on the road, and worked in almost every department of it. He is an eminently social man. His wife is the neice of President Buchanan, her father, an Episcopalian minister, still living in Philadelphia."

The Choctaw Railway Grant—How Gould and Huntington Have Killed Off Competition with Their Newly Acquired Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The recent purchase by Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington of a controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and thereby of a half-interest in the Atlantic & Pacific Company, will have, it is believed, a marked effect upon the project for building another railroad through the Indian Territory. The condition in the Senate of the bill for a right of way through the Indian Territory has already been explained. The first application for a right of way across the Choctaw country was made by the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Company. This company had only begun negotiations when it yielded its privileges to the St. Louis & San Francisco Company, and to this company the Indians granted a right of way. The bill ratifying this concession was favorably reported by the Railroad Committee of the Senate. Then appeared in this city the alleged representatives of the Indians protesting against the concession, and the bill was recommitted. Afterward, accredited representatives appeared and advocated the concession. Now it is announced that the St. Louis & San Francisco Company has passed, with its concession, into the hands of Jay Gould, who was regarded as the opponent of the concession. The trunk line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Company extended to the Vinita, in the Indian Territory, and it was intended to extend it westward through the Territory, and by the Atlantic & Pacific route to the Pacific coast. By getting possession by purchase Gould and Huntington will prevent this extension, it is believed, and in this way prevent the establishment of a competing trunk line across the continent. The line which it was proposed to extend southward across the Choctaw country leaves the main east and west line at Plymouth, Mo., and has been built as far as Fayetteville, Ark., near the Indian boundary. The extension southward, as proposed, would have established a competing line in that direction between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road and the Iron Mountain Road. By the recent purchase Gould and Huntington may not only prevent the building of a competing transcontinental line, but also remove a threatening rival in Texas.

It is now supposed that the bill to ratify the St. Louis & San Francisco concessions across the Choctaw country will be allowed to die. Mr. Gould has no use for it. The representatives of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central having been again left out in the cold will probably abandon their attempt to compel the St. Louis & San Francisco Extension to maintain a connection and allow them to use its road. It is believed that they will now seek, in Congress, to compel the existing north and south line through the Indian Territory—the Missouri, Kansas & Texas—to make an agreement as to freight rates, etc. If they fail in this they can reach Chicago only by building an independent road to St. Louis. The recent purchase is regarded here as a master stroke on the part of the great railway kings, by which at one blow threatening competition has been prevented in several directions.

Gould's Recent Purchase Pleases Kansas People.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 2.—The rumor that Jay Gould has purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was received here with delight. We have been so long at the mercy of the Santa Fé that our people eagerly grasp at any project which savors of competition. When the "Frisco" Line was built to this point it was hailed as an active competing line with the Santa Fé, which would give our products an eastern outlet at reduced rates; but upon its completion, to the dismay of our citizens, we learned that the Santa Fé had purchased a controlling interest, hence the failure of Sedgwick County to deliver its bonds. Said bonds never have been delivered, and the Frisco company as a consequence has always discriminated against our city. Under the new order of things we hope for a change for the better. The Frisco Road, however, has always done a large paying business in the Arkansas Valley, and their shipments of cattle from Missouri into the valley have been very large during the present fall. The prospects are that the present year will be one of the most remarkable activity in railway circles throughout the State. Men high in authority predict that more miles of railway will be built in the State during this year than ever during a single year. The Gould system of roads are moving out and occupying all the available territory. The Santa Fé is doing the same. At present it is claimed that there is no combination between these roads. Both are struggling for the supremacy. In this way they are extending their lines as rapidly as possible, and both lines will be rapidly increased during 1882. The people of this city, who two years ago most rigidly opposed the building of the Frisco Line westward from this point, now realize the fact that their future supremacy as a city depends upon their securing a direct western outlet, and it is therefore not improbable that the Frisco Road will be extended westward to the mountains in the very near future.

Incorporation of the Indianapolis, Eel River & Southwestern Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—The Indianapolis, Eel River & Southwestern Railroad Company was incorporated today. The capital stock is $2,000,000, and the road is to run from Indianapolis southwest through the Counties of Marion, Hendricks, Morgan, Putnam, Clay, Owen, Greene, Sullivan, and Knox, to Vincennes, 115 miles. The company reserves the right to construct branches to adjacent coal-fields. The officers are: Powhattan D. Smith, Urbana, Ill., President; Allan Heavenridge, Stitesville, Ind., Vice-President; John J. Huffman, Poland, Ind., Treasurer; Homer W. Ayers, Urbana, Ill., Secretary; William Daggy, Greencastle, Ind., Assistant-Secretary.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, was in the city yesterday to attend to some business matters at this end of his road.

Mr. "Jack" Sproull, General Eastern Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, is in the city to consult with the General Freight and Passenger Agents regarding the conduct of his business.

Mr. J. C. Guthrie, late General Manager of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch, has been elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, with headquarters at Elmira.

Mr. I. R. Reed, Train Dispatcher of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, having resigned his position, the transfer department is now in charge of Mr. D. P. Leyden. The latter has had nineteen years' experience, being connected with the transfer house during that time. His practical knowledge renders him a valuable acquisition to the company.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company intend to give the Elgin people a theatre train. It is designed to have the new train leave Elgin for Chicago at 6:30 p. m., and, returning, leave Chicago at 11 o'clock p. m. The Chicago & Northwestern is also contemplating an increase of train facilities to the Elgin people. It intends to run a train between Elgin and Crystal Lake, to connect with the fast train for Geneva Lake.

It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Mr. H. C. Vilas, late General Manager of the South Shore Fast-Freight Line, would probably be appointed General Manager of the Commercial Express Fast-Freight Line, in place of J. Whitmore, resigned. The rumor is now confirmed by the official announcement of Mr. Vilas' appointment to that position. His headquarters will be in this city. The Commercial Express runs over the Grand Trunk and Erie Railways.

Mr. F. H. Story, President of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Mr. D. J. Mackey, President of the Evansville & Terre Haute, had a conference yesterday regarding the consolidation of the two roads previous to their being turned over to the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company, which has acquired control of them. As previously stated, these lines will be managed by the Louisville & Nashville after May 1, and it is understood that they will thereafter be named the Chicago Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "In the discussion of the best methods of heating railroad cars there has, we believe, been no allusion made to a plan invented by Prof. Wells, of the Institute of Technology. The apparatus consists merely of an iron cylinder filled with water, and having at one end a fixed plate of hardened iron. Pressing against this plate is a movable iron disk connected with a revolving shaft. When power is applied the friction between the plates generates heat, which is transmitted to the water in the cylinder, the heated water being carried through the car in pipes. The advantages claimed for the invention are its compactness, cheapness, and absolute safety from fire. In its application to railroads each car should be heated independently, as the machine can be connected with and derive its power from the axle. But admitting all that is claimed for the invention, there still remains the objection that the cars cannot be warmed before the train starts, and also that in severe weather they would become cold during long waits, not infrequent at such times. The principle is not a new one, as it was used in practical experiments by Count Rumford in the last century, although for an entirely different purpose."

THREE OF A KIND,

And a Very Bad Kind They Were—A Brutal New York Murder Coolly Confessed.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—At 2 a. m. Dec. 30 Louis Honier, an inoffensive French saloonkeeper, at 144 West Twenty-sixth street, was shot dead by thieves whom he caught in the act of robbing his premises. The murderer was supposed to be one of three young men who had tried unsuccessfully to rob the money-drawer of the saloon the evening before. On Jan. 3 a Smith & Wesson revolver, whose bore corresponded with the ball that had killed Honier, was found by detectives in a pawnshop on Ninth avenue. It had been pledged the morning after the murder by a young man who falsely gave his name as Evans. His description tallied with that of Michael McGloin, a young thief and ex-convict.

Detectives watched McGloin night and day. They learned that he was intimate with Robert Morissey, Thomas Moran, and Thomas Banfield. These thieves frequented a resort in Twenty-seventh street kept by Cooley, a negro boxer. A detective made himself an habitué of the place. A policeman, by arrangement, brought a circular offering $500 reward to Cooley's saloon, and fastened it on the wall just above the head of McGloin, who was present. The detective narrates that when the policeman had gone out McGloin said to his companion: "Did I turn white when he hung that notice over my head?" "No," replied the man whom he addressed, who was Banfield; "You've got a —— of a nerve."

The police wished to take the whole gang at once. Tuesday's storm was of a character to keep people indoors, and that afternoon they were arrested with Cooley, and locked up in separate cells. Confronted with the evidence against him, McGloin broke down and sobbed: "This will break my mother's heart. I shot in self-defense. I thought the man coming down the stairs had something in his hand."

The Inspector summoned Coroner Herrman, and arraigned McGloin before him. After being cautioned that he need not speak unless he choose, McGloin said:

"I want to tell the truth about this 'ere racket. It has worried me ever since it happened. In the first place, seven or eight days before the murder I bought a pop for a dollar. That's the article (pointing to the revolver). The night of the shooting I went to the Frenchman's place with Moran, Morrissey, and Banfield to give him the fainting act. I went in first and asked him to change a $10 bill. This I did to find out how much money he had. He pulled out from the till a flat pocketbook that seemed full of bills, but he said they were all big bills. I then pretended to have a cramp so as to get him away from the till, and went out into the yard while the others staid behind to go for the till; but the Frenchman tumbled to the racket, and it wouldn't work. I then went with my pals to Cooley's place and got my pop, which I had pledged with him for $1. After a while one of the boys said: 'Let's get back to Frenchy's and get even with him by grabbing his cigars.' Banfield wouldn't go, but the rest did. We broke open the Frenchman's door and got the pocket-book out of the till, but found it stuffed with paper. One of the others said: 'I hear somebody coming'; I went to the foot of the stairs, cocking my pop as I did so. I saw a man coming down the stairs with something in his hand, which I thought was a pistol. I fired at him, and the man dropped. We all then ran away."

Banfield described to the Inspector the interview in which he told McGloin that he was a murderer in the following manner:

"As soon as I heard that French had croaked I went to McGloin and said to him: 'Were you around at the Frenchman's last night?' He answered: 'Yes. Why?' 'Well, he's dead,' ses I. 'Go 'way!' said McGloin. 'You're a tough now,' said I. 'No; a man ain't a tough until he knocks his man,' said he."

Moran and Morrissey also confessed their complicity with the crime.

Dr. Carver's Pigeon-Shooting Challenge to the World.

New York World.

Whatever may be the result of the Bogardus-Carver controversy relative to a shoot between them in the United States, Dr. Carver recently issued the following challenge, which, if accepted, is likely to keep him busy for some time. Should he prove successful in a majority of the proposed matches he will be the champion of the world beyond dispute. He says: "I will shoot the winner of the grand prize at Monaco 100 birds for £200 a side, and give him three yards—I to shoot at thirty and my opponent at twenty-seven—any time within one month from the date of the international contest; the match to be shot in or near London. I will shoot Mr. Stuart Wortley 100 birds, Monaco boundary, for £200 a side, and I will give him two yards—thirty and twenty-eight. I will be pleased to give Mr. Archer two yards on the same conditions. I will only be open to make pigeon matches for six weeks longer, and during my short stay I hope to be pleasantly occupied settling the difference of opinion. For fear of offending some good shot unless I give him a chance, I will open my challenge to the world, and give any man two yards, Monaco boundary, for £200 a side."

GRIBLER AND PATTEN.

New Indictments Returned Against the Alleged Jury-Bribers.

The Former Protests His Innocence, and Asks for a Speedy Trial.

His Vain Effort to Get Judge Barnum to Fix a Low Bail.

Among the indictments returned by the grand jury yesterday was one against Burdette Patten (ex-detective) and John C. Gribler (ex-attorney), charging them with attempting to bribe a juror named John C. Weckler, who was serving in Judge Moran's court in March 1880. All the facts were given in THE TRIBUNE at that time, and it is only necessary to say that Gribler and Patten were found guilty of contempt by Judge Moran and sent to jail, the one for thirty days and the other for six months; that they were also indicted, but, after the lapse of more than a year, the cases were nolled by the State's-Attorney, who was of opinion that this course was proper, Gribler having abandoned the law and gone into commercial business and Patten having left the State. As soon as the new indictment was in the hands of the clerk, capiases were issued and turned over to Bailiffs. The officer who went after Gribler found him without trouble, and had him in the Criminal Court at 3 o'clock. As to Patten, however, he is in Missouri, and it is necessary to get a requisition for him. The papers were prepared, and Detective Monahan left with them for Springfield last night. He knows where Patten is, and will get him if Patten doesn't run away.

FIXING BAIL.

Gribler was accompanied by two friends, who wished to go bail for him. They scheduled their property, as is required nowadays, and a lawyer suggested that $1,000 be the bail. It was only $500 before.

Judge Barnum—This is a case where both parties were sent to jail on the judgment of a competent court, which is certainly of as great force as an indictment. One of them (Patten), after serving out his time (six months), left the State. The other (Gribler) was in jail thirty days. While this case is of no more importance than any other case of bribing jurors, it is of great importance, and I don't think bail of $1,000 would be sufficient. I'll fix the sum at $4,000.

As the schedules showed that the possessions of the two men consisted of their homestead and personal property, the Court refused to accept them as sureties.

Gribler—I have lived in Chicago thirty-three years, and never avoided any process of court. I was in attendance here eighteen months. I wouldn't run away.

Judge Barnum—Can't you give $4,000 bail?

Gribler—I can't at this moment.

Judge Barnum—I'll give you a reasonable opportunity. The man indicted with you has left the State.

Gribler—Am I responsible for that?

Judge Barnum—If his bond had been larger he wouldn't have done it. I must be governed not by my knowledge of a man, but by public duty, and I ought not to be expected to fix the bail at $1,000. This is one of the gravest charges known to the law. If you convince me that you are not able to give $4,000 I'll reduce it.

Gribler—It would compel me to go to people that I don't like to ask to go on my bond. I don't know whether I can procure it or not.

Judge Barnum—You are acquainted with business men, and I don't think the amount oppressive. If you were a stranger or a poor man I would take that into consideration.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION at the way in which this case was disposed of. I propose to avoid dissatisfaction. One indictment was nolle prossed, and one man under $1,000 bail fled the State. Both men were found guilty and sent to jail by a Judge, and the grand jury has returned a formidable indictment. If Gribler is anxious for a trial, he must be anxious to be here, and to be here by all manner of means.

Gribler—I am.

Judge Barnum—It is not oppressive to require a good round sum from Gribler. He is not like a poor person, but has lived here twenty or thirty years, and has evidently got influential friends. Under a charge of jury-bribing $4,000 bail will hold a man.

Gribler—To show you how anxious I am, I will be ready for trial tomorrow morning.

Mr. Thomson—The State's-Attorney desires to attend to the case as soon as possible.

Gribler—I asked Mr. Mills to set it at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Thomson—It will be tried a week from Monday, when the Lamb case is out of the way.

Gribler—Is that peremptory?

Mr. Thomson didn't answer.

Gribler (addressing the Court)—I don't think your Honor desires to inflict hardship upon me. I don't want to go to jail again.

Judge Barnum—Make an effort, and come in again. If you can't get $4,000 I'll make a reduction.

After some further talk the bail was fixed at $3,000, and, as Judge Barnum had to leave, he told Gribler if he got sureties to present them to one of the Judges who live in the city. His two friends then started out to hunt up additional bondsmen.

"I AM ANXIOUS TO HAVE A TRIAL,"

said Gribler to a TRIBUNE reporter, "and always have been. I never asked to have the case dismissed. I haven't spoken to Mr. Mills before today for eighteen months."

"How came the case to be stricken off?"

"I don't know. I suppose Mr. Mills did it out of sympathy for me and mine, as I am engaged in a lucrative business, and doing well. I think from the way in which he spoke that he thought I was guilty, because he said I had been punished enough. He said that to a reporter. I never did anything to be punished for. I am innocent. There was no evidence to connect me with Patten. The testimony before Moran amounted to nothing, and he took advantage of an opportunity to make a little political capital. He sent me to jail, notwithstanding I showed a good character. I want to be tried in the Criminal Court, where I'll have fair play. I didn't know before Moran what I was charged with. This is a political fight on Mr. Mills over my head. I am made the scape-goat, and I don't propose to stand it. I propose to establish my innocence by such a preponderance of evidence as will shame the fellows who have been howling against me, and then they will stand before the community as I do now. I have lived here thirty-three years, and no man can say a thing justly against my character. If I have an opportunity I intend to expose some of these would-be reformers; and I'll show up a very questionable transaction of one of them who is making political war on Mr. Mills, and is responsible for my present position. In 1879 he was attorney for Brockway, the forger, whose bail was fixed at $4,500. The attorney offered $[illegible]50 for bondsmen, a condition of their acceptance being that they should pass Mr. Mills and guarantee to have a carriage ready at the back door of the jail to take Brockway out of the jurisdiction of the court. Brockway was released on bail, run out of the State, and never came back. The object was to defeat justice, and it was done."

"Can you prove what you say?"

"Yes, if I have a chance."

Gribler is very angry at being "put in the hole" again, and if he can do what he says his trial will be rich reading, provided, of course, he gets his exposé in evidence, which, however, is hardly probable, as he will be the only defendant, and none of those whom he calls "reformers" will be witnesses against him. He left the court-room with a bailiff about 5 o'clock, and, as he wasn't locked up last night, he either got bail or else slept somewhere with the officer.

HAZING AT CORNELL.

How the Sophomores Tried to Prevent a Contemplated Entertainment by the Freshmen—Several Students in the Clutches of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Cornell University just now has a first-rate hazing scrape to dispose of. A few days ago the sophomores gave a class supper at Ithaca, and the freshmen did their utmost to break it up, but without success. The freshmen, not to be outdone in the matter of banqueting, were making preparations to hold a supper tomorrow evening. The sophomores did not propose to allow them to do this, and in order to make the affair a failure decided to kidnap the principal officers of the class. Last night the arrangements were completed, and the sophomores proceeded in a body to the rooms of the President and Vice-President of the freshmen class. These officers were prepared, however, for such a proceeding, and had their doors heavily barricaded. This proved to be no protection, as they were soon smashed into kindling-wood by the determined assailants. E. R. Blood, President of the class, and C. W. Belester, Vice-President, were hurriedly dressed and carried out of doors, where a hack was in waiting. They were placed in this and left in charge of T. B. Ingalls and H. B. Deforest after a sacred promise had been extorted from them under threats that they would go with their sophomore friends without trouble. They were taken to Cortland, and from thence to Homer, where a train was taken to this city. All the expenses of the trip were paid by the sophomores. The party arrived at Syracuse at 11 o'clock, and intended to go on to Rochester. For fear that they would be detected if they registered at a hotel, they went to Windholz's restaurant for dinner. Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning Chief-of-Police McCall received a telegram asking for the arrest of the students, and giving a description of them. The matter was placed in the hands of detectives, and all the hotels were visited without success. Finally Windholz's was entered, and the young men were found eating dinner. They were informed that they were under arrest, and at first were surprised and indignant, but finally accepted the inevitable gracefully. They were taken to the police office, where Officer Nellegan arrived from Ithaca this evening with a warrant for the arrest of the students, and conveyed them back to Ithaca. President White declares he will let the law take its course in regard to the kidnapers.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Lohengrin" at Haverly's Theatre.

Wagner's famous work has only been given here once before by the Mapleson opera company, and that was during its second week here last year, when Eteika Gerster was the *Elsa* and De Belocca the *Ortrud*. Its performance last Saturday afternoon was cut short owing to the prima donna's illness. By a singular coincidence, when "Lohengrin" was first given in New York this season Minnie Hauk also became "suddenly indisposed," and her place was very inadequately filled by Mlle. Dotti. Last night, however, the principals were present as advertised, and the result was an eminently satisfactory performance.

"Lohengrin" requires almost phenomenal voices in its principals, and abounds in difficult work for the chorus. The music is intense, abounding in striking bits of melody, but demanding continued effort for its interpretation, and intelligent action as well as lung power of its interpreters. In "Lohengrin" is embodied Wagner's own theories of operatic composition, which he has thus stated, and in the statement furnished the key to the work in question: "The error in the opera as a species of art," he has said, "has consisted in the fact that a mere means of expression—that is, music—has been made the end, while the end of expression—the drama—has been made the means; and thus the actual lyric drama has been made to rest upon the basis of absolute music." In his opinion, the drama itself—not the arias and melodies—should be the centre of interest; music should spring directly from the requirements of the text. The whole opera should be melody, and in it the orchestra should be something more than a mere accompaniment, and should comment on and enforce the text. These are the ideas to which he has given a practical exposition in "Lohengrin," making the opera itself a marked contrast to the Italian and French schools with which we are so familiar and have so often heard.

All of Wagner's operas require brilliant scenic effects and a large number of well-drilled assistants. In these two respects no performance of "Lohengrin" yet given here can be regarded as satisfactory. The rendition last night was far from perfect as to these points, the supernumeraries making many ludicrous blunders and generally managing to come in at the wrong time and to place themselves in the wrong localities. But in other respects the performance will take rank as the very best given by this company, in that, being so much more exacting and difficult than anything else in their répertoire, it was given with so few marked blemishes. The audience was a very large one, the largest with one exception of the season, and it was not slow in testifying its appreciation of the strong points in the performance. The chief honors of the opera belong unquestionably to Minnie Hauk. In the three years that have passed by since she last was here she has steadily improved both in her singing and in her acting, and her *Elsa* marks her as an artist of high rank and great ability. She brings to the part a thorough understanding of the Wagner idea, a strong and sympathetic interpretation, a charming stage presence, and a complete personal embodiment of the part that is thoroughly satisfactory. In the beautiful love song in the second act and in the scene with *Lohengrin* in the third act she developed remarkable dramatic power, and also took her high notes without apparent effort, bringing out clear ringing tones of which many would have considered her range of voice incapable. *Elsa* demands the abilities of a dramatic soprano. Minnie Hauk proved last night that she possessed them, and her *Elsa* will take almost equal rank with her *Carmen*. If not the ideal *Elsa*, she certainly approaches very closely to it. Campanini has been heard here when his voice seemed fresher and less worn, but he was, nevertheless, an admirable *Lohengrin*. In the "Di non 'tincanta" his shading was exquisit and phrasing admirable, and, while saving his dramatic powers for telling points, he gave a fair picture of the brave Knight of the Holy Grail. Del Puente took the part of *Frederick*, instead of Galassi, and in that part gave a fine portrayal of the scheming, wicked Prince. Both dramatically and vocally his performance was a fine one. Monti and Novara were very good in their respective parts. Mlle. Kalas was the *Ortruda*, and a very bad one. She should be passionate with everything on a tension in the second act. She was stiff and conventional. Her voice has no musical qualities, and although her part is a hard one to sing, with its constant recitatives, nevertheless a better performance should have been provided to equal that of the others in the cast.

Tonight Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," will be given, and introduce a new soprano, a pupil of the Cincinnati College of Music, and a novice on the stage, whose real name is Dora Henninges, and her stage name Mlle. Dorani. The full cast will be:

Florestan	Signor Ravelli
Don Pizarro	Signor Galassi
Rocco	Signor Novara
Il Ministro	Signor Costa
Jacquino	Signor Rinaldini
Marcellina	Mlle. Emma Juch
Fidelio	Mlle. Dorani

Concert at the Weber Warerooms.

The new warerooms of the Weber Pianoforte Company, on Wabash avenue, were the scene last night of a large gathering of invited guests. Messrs. Curtis and Mayer had taken this means of letting their friends know of their whereabouts, and began their business career here with a concert which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The handsome rooms were lighted by the electric lights, and appeared to be excellently well adapted for their purpose. The concert began with a performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," by Mme. Carreno, one of the finest of our pianists, and whose skill and marvelous technique were admirably displayed upon the superb instrument on the platform. With her the piano seems to really speak, and her wonderful and brilliant execution were clearly shown by her rendition of Rubinstein's etude in C major and in his Grande Valse in A. Sig. Stantini, who is a very poor singer, interpreted a couple of ballads, and Sig. Ferranti sang one of his buffo songs, to the evident gratification of all present. Mme. Carreno performed several other selections during the evening. The entertainment was a very successful opening for the new concern.

Where Is Donaldi?

Where is the other end of the Carreno-Donaldi combination? That is the question! Last week she was sick and could not sing. The balance of the company took a run into Michigan, where she would not sing. Returning here they find that she has taken a little run to New York on her own account, so tonight she will again be unable to sing as advertised. Two questions arise: Where is Donaldi and why was she advertised so extensively to be here when she was not to be found?

Death of John E. McDonough.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death of John E. McDonough, the well-known actor, which occurred in Philadelphia last Monday night. For the past three seasons the deceased has been a member of the Annie Pixley company, playing the part of *Yuba Bill* in "M'liss." The disease which resulted in his death was cancer of the mouth.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The pupils of the Chicago Musical College give their soirée tonight at Apollo Hall.

The New York *Herald* says the Melville opera company gave "The Chimes of Normandy" in Brooklyn "with the chimes left out."

The great and the only leg-vaccinated (patent applied for) Emma Abbott, has sung the part of *Patience* for the benefit of the St. Louis people.

Catharine Lewis is not in the cast of "Day and Night" by the Comley-Barton opera company. The music is bright and the story—very perilous.

The Geistinger company gave "Boccaccio" to a crowded house last evening. The performance of this opera is by far the best thing in the musical line done by this organization. This evening "The Royal Middy" will given.

Mrs. Osgood states that Miss Cary is not going to be married, and that the whole story is a joke on Miss Cary's part. She has never met Mr. Lorillard, and gave his name only because she wished to name "some one who was known."

Fred Vokes is not going to build a theatre in Boston after all; but he will have control of one in which to carry out his plans for light opera, having leased the Gaiety for ten years from Sept. 1, in connection with George H. Tyler. This of course means the death of the Vokes family, and indeed they have practically ended their career already because of the continued sickness of the buoyant Jessie.

Mme. Patti sings in St. Louis next week, while the Mapleson opera company are there, giving the same program in which she appears here. The Mapleson company give "Carmen," "The Huguenots," "Lohengrin," "Magic Flute," "Faust," and "Fidelio."

Herrmann, the magician, astonished the passengers in a Michigan train the other day by a new and unexpected feat of legerdemain. He whipped out a revolver, chased a brakeman along the top of a car, and threatened to wreck the train by his black art. The train was stopped and the magician left by the roadside.

There are two startling rumors afloat. One is that Dion Boucicault is to be offered the representation of a constituency in Parliament when he returns to London in the spring; and the other is to the effect that Sarah Bernhardt's son will soon have a baby brother or sister. It is better to wait for proof in both cases—particularly the former.

Patti's stocking slipped down while she was singing in "Il Barbiere" at New Orleans recently, and the musical critic of the *Times-Democrat* nearly turned a double somerset in his attempt to describe the event. Hear him: "Her short Spanish dress afforded scope for the display of a pair of beautiful silk stockings elaborately embroidered with delicate rosebuds and tender leaflets. She had toyed with the notes of the middle register, playing with them without seemingly any effort, and had just purled out a flood of high staccati, when slowly down slipped the right stocking, rosebuds and all, until it hung about her shapely instep a limp and subdued mass, displaying an ankle of alabaster whiteness." It appears to have troubled this gentleman much more than it did Patti, for she "quietly walked to the side scenes, when, presto! she reappeared, and the stocking was in place again, and the rosebuds were once more shining out."

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The Annual Banquet of the Northwestern Alumni Association—Songs and Speeches—Election of Officers.

The annual banquet of the Williams College Alumni Association of the Northwest was given last evening in the ladies' ordinary at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Some sixty members of the association sat down to a bounteous dinner, the menu including all the delicacies of the season. The official list of

THOSE PRESENT

included the Rev. Brainard Kent '24, President Franklin Carter, Henry W. King, William Bross '38, D. L. Boardman, Troy, N. Y., '44, R. W. Smith '50, Hiram L. Lewis '52, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge '54, George B. Goodwin, Milwaukee, '54, Edwin Brust '54, Henry Decker '54, Col. H. N. Eldridge '56, E. S. Isham '57, W. R. Lyon '58, H. M. Lyman '58, W. J. Stoughtenburgh '58, J. R. Putman '58, Sartell Prentice '59, Henry M. Dufield, Detroit, '61, R. W. Waterman '62, R. B. Bacon '62, E. R. Hutchins '62, J. S. Mitchell '63, W. H. Swift '63, Judge Kirk Hawes '64, C. W. Keyes, Quincy '64, T. S. McClelland '64, W. A. Nason '64, A. M. Day '66, Townsend McCoum '66, D. A. Knowlton '66, H. S. Van Ingen '68, W. W. Wight, Milwaukee, '69, H. L. Doolittle '69, J. H. Nitcher '70, R. W. Patterson '71, E. G. Shumway '71, George D. Rumsey '72, M. S. Wardner '73, David Campbell '74, John B. Adams '74, C. S. Holt '74, F. R. Wilson '75, J. Q. Wells '76, George D. Wich '76, J. B. Perkins '77, M. P. Washburne '77, Knox Johnson '77, A. K. Latin '80, J. O. Hinckley '80, W. G. Hempstead '80, C. O. Morchmussohn '81, J. C. Stoddard '81, Henry W. King Jr. '81, O. P. Currier '84.

The tables having been cleared, Dr. Henry M. Lyman, First Vice-President of the association, in a neat and brief speech welcomed the assembled representatives of old Williams. In conclusion he referred to the presence with them of President Carter, whose name was greeted with loud applause.

PRESIDENT CARTER

made some pleasant allusions to Williams and its customs, and went on to speak of the duties and responsibilities of institutions of higher education. He held that they must furnish a high ideal of Christian manliness as well as simply educating their pupils. The speaker referred to the importance of getting first-class base-ball players into the college, without whom the educational advantages of the institution could not be properly cultivated. Then he spoke of the financial condition of Williams, and said they wanted about $200,000 to give the Professors something to live on, and $100,000 for a library fund. He thought the alumni of Williams should send their children and the children of their friends back to their alma mater for instruction.

"Hymn No. 2" was sung to the tune of "My country 'tis of thee." A congratulatory letter from President Bascomb, of the University of Wisconsin, was read amid much applause.

Mr. Duffield, of Detroit, said that there had been recently taken away, not only from Williams College alumni but from the country at large, a great man. Whenever the name of Williams College was mentioned in the future

THE GREAT NAME OF GARFIELD

would rise to the lips of men. The toast to "The alumni of the West," he thought was too much like puffing themselves, and he did not want to say anything to make his hearers think too well of themselves.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell responded in happy mood to the toast, "Medicine for the Soul." He spoke of the two kinds of medicine—that for the body, and that for the spirit—and expressed himself as unable to say which was the more valuable. Referring to the case of President Garfield, he said that it would not become him to speak of the effects of bodily medicine which had failed to save to the country that priceless life.

The Chairman read a letter from alumni of Williams now connected with the Kansas State University, regretting their inability to be present and conveying assurances of regard.

"Lauriger Horatius" was sung, after which Gen. R. W. Smith told

"HOW GARFIELD WENT TO WILLIAMS."

He first met Mr. Garfield at Hiram in 1852, after he (the speaker) had graduated at Williams and begun to read law. Mr. Garfield told him that he was very short of money, and was very desirous of obtaining a collegiate education. He had some idea of entering Bethany College, but the speaker advised him to go to Williams instead. The faculty and alumni of Williams might well be proud that a man so distinguished in his life and so honored in his death was enrolled on its list of honor. His filial devotion and manly fidelity, his patriotism and services in the hour of his country's need, his sufferings and his triumphs alike, endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge read a telegram to be sent by the association to the Rev. Mark Hopkins, former President of Williams, congratulating him on the attainment of his 80th birthday, and expressing the hope that his valuable life might long be spared.

The Rev. Brainard Kent, the patriarch of the gathering, gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days of Williams.

Judge Hawes was booked for a response to the toast of "Williams College Laurels," but declared that he had only been seduced into attendance on the express stipulation that he should not be called on speak.

Mr. C. S. Holt responded to the toast of

"THE YOUNGER GRADUATES OF WILLIAMS,"

and told of the high aspirations of the young men who were with him in Williams, and the disenchantment which had come over them. Those who had started in to become Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court were practicing law—when they could get a case. Those who intended to fill the leading editorial chairs of the country were interviewing men about fires and business failures, and had reconciled themselves to working gradually up to the positions which, in their salad days, they had supposed were waiting for them.

"The Mountains" was sung by the entire gathering, and impromptu speeches were called for. Gov. Bross expressed the hope that under no circumstances would any of Williams' alumni ever forget their Alma Mater.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge said he trusted something might be done to raise subscriptions for the Garfield Memorial Fund creditable to the college alumni of the Northwest.

Mr. R. W. Patterson called on the incoming President of the association, Mr. R. B. Bacon, to do justice to his installation. Mr. Bacon spoke very briefly, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and shortly afterwards the meeting broke up.

A meeting of the association was held in the afternoon, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, R. B. Bacon, '62. Vice-Presidents, Judge Kirk Hawes, '64; G. W. Pleasants, '42; Judge W. H. Swift, '63. Secretary, H. W. King Jr., '81. Treasurer, Thomas R. Wilson, '75. Executive Committee—J. R. Whitman, '58; T. S. McClelland, '64; Albert M. Day, '66; George D. Rumsey, '72; M. P. Washburne, '77.

OHIO'S WHEAT CROP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRYAN, O., Feb. 2.—Having made considerable inquiry with the farmers concerning the last year's wheat crop, I find it averaged about eight bushels per acre, and that the larger portion of it has been already marketed, principally in the fall, when prices were high. I also find that the growing wheat is considerably injured from the continued wet weather of the fore part of the winter, the low lands being drowned out, and from the freezing and thawing of the past two weeks, without any snow to protect it.

Their Last Game of Dominos.

Gloversville Intelligencer.

A singular and very sad coincidence occurred at Bennett's Corners last week. Two men, named John Coon and Reuben Steele, neighbors, living within a few rods of each other, engaged in a game of dominos at the residence of the latter last Thursday evening. At an early hour the game was closed and Coon departed. At 10 o'clock the same night a message was brought to Coon informing him of Steele's sudden death, and he at once returned to his late friend's home and assisted in preparing his body for burial. Late in the same night Mr. Coon's wife awoke to find her husband sitting up in bed, and in answer to her inquiry he said that he felt queer, but did not know what the trouble was. They both then lay down again and went to sleep, and on Mrs. Coon awakening in the morning she found her husband dead.

CHEAP COAL.

People of Cincinnati Trying to Devise a Way to Break Up the Unscrupulous Coal Syndicate in That City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—A meeting was held this evening of the Special Committee of the Council appointed for the purpose of devising means of furnishing cheaper coal for the people and breaking up the present coal syndicate. A resolution was offered authorizing the drafting of a bill for adoption by the State Legislature which will give the city authority to issue bonds for the purchase of coal, to be disposed of to the deserving people at cost. The resolution created considerable discussion, and was finally laid over for one week. It was objected to on the ground that the city officials could not be trusted to carry on business in coal of such magnitude as would be required. Those favoring the resolution referred to the wholesome effect of a similar resolution adopted by the Council several years ago, at a time when the city was suffering from the extortions of a coal monopoly. At that time bonds were issued, and coal furnished to a large number of citizens at cost. The ring was broken, and did not again assert itself for many years. While the present measures may not, with city officials of less character than were in office at the time referred to, be deemed practicable, there is no doubt but an agitation of the subject will do good, and it will be continued. The coal syndicate has had the city completely in its power, and has been charging exorbitant prices for nearly a year.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

A Nocturnal Descent by Police upon a Den in Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 2.—About 2 o'clock this morning the night Captain of the Police descended upon a private gambling-house and arrested eight young men who were quarreling over some mistake in the handling of the cards. The gamblers' outfits—cards, chips, and money—were confiscated, and the double quartet marched to the lockup. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Police Magistrate, and he was routed out to hold court at 3 o'clock. The party paid in fines and costs $150, and were released. Five of the eight men were traveling agents of Chicago wholesale houses, and left the city on early trains. The Chief of Police has ordered that there shall be no more nocturnal arraignments and sentencing of prisoners.

GATH'S GOSSIP.

Political Sneaks and Informers—Blaine and Arthur—Star-Route Prosecutions.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—There appears to be some controversy about the medium through which the celebrated dispatch of Whitelaw Reid to Gen. Garfield escaped to the public. The Blaine men here insist that Rockwell had the dispatch among Garfield's papers left in his custody, and, having shown it to several persons, finally gave it to a *Herald* man, or let it be copied by one who did. On the other hand, it is said among the telegraphers in Washington that one of their number behaved suspiciously soon after the breaking out of the war between the Administration and Conkling, and dropped mysterious hints that he had a big thing—something that he intended to take to Conkling, etc. These say that the shortest determination of the subject is that this man sold a copy he had made of the dispatch, the other copy being given to Gen. Hay to take to the President. I have seen an ex-Senator who told me that Gen. Garfield gave him that dispatch to read, pretty much as it had been published, in order to excuse himself for having nominated Robertson.

One is in danger of being misled on a smothered intrigue like this. Col. Rockwell would never have been suspected had he not, according to the statement of all the Blaine men here, talked freely about these things, and developed himself as a hot opponent of Blaine, and one willing to treat with the Stalwart side. Others say that both statements may be correct—that the operator had a copy of the dispatch, and that the original, or the full report of it, got into the hands of Swaim and Rockwell.

In the meantime the antagonizing of Blaine's position by Frelinghuysen causes another breaking out of the quarrel between Blaine and the whole Stalwart side. In Washington circles, and as far as I can hear from current American opinion, Mr. Blaine's position is sustained. Among the timid, shop-keeping folks, the importing merchants, and that numerous class having no patriotism, the ridiculous attitude of the country in having one policy under one Secretary and another policy under his immediate successor meets with no indignation. Blaine, however, has a good deal of ground yet to cover before he can make a National party to support himself, however many Democrats may adopt his views.

I was talking yesterday with a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who said, among others things: "Mr. Blaine will make himself a great deal happier if he puts aside forever the idea of the Presidency. In Pennsylvania, where he was born, I have a good opportunity to observe public opinion; and, while he has friends there, they are not of the class which concludes opinion. I will not say that he is not trusted, but that he is not considered safe. That is the reason that Grant, with all his errors, retained a certain amount of confidence among the steady classes. He was just dull enough to be safe, and Blaine is thought to be too bright to be steady."

Speaking yesterday to Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, he said: "I have cured myself of rheumatic gout by a simple remedy—taking lemon-juice in warm water twice or three times per day. Consequently, I am able to do what I have not done for years—walk from my lodgings to the Capitol and back, a matter of four miles, every day, and outstrip the young fellows who go with me."

The star-route investigations are keeping on, apparently not giving much trouble to the persons arraigned, except by what wear and tear and petty anxiety which always attend extreme publicity and hue and cry in this country. Mr. George Bliss is conducting them. Witnesses are being sent for at great expense from all parts of the country. This is right, if the purpose in it is straightforward to make such operations impossible in the future. But there is a pretty general feeling in Washington that a good deal of blackmailing underlies a portion of this prosecution. Some days ago an eminent railroad man in New York, now building 2,000 miles of railroad, was approached by a person, who said:

"Mr. Gammon, connected with these star-route prosecutions, sends his respects to you, and the assurance that if Senator Spike troubles you, and tries to have your land-grant repealed, that he will have Spike where the dogs can't bark at him, because he has got a grip on Spike for his connection with the mail cases."

"My God!" said the railroad man, "how many persons by the name of Gammon are there in Washington? You are the twentieth messenger who has come to me with the assurance that Gammon is my friend, and I never saw Gammon in my life. Now you go and tell Gammon that a whole army of such fellows as he can never stampede this railroad. We stand on our railroad like every continental railroad that exists, with the same rights and protection, and we don't mean to pay any money to Mr. Gammon or any such detective, whatever he may have his grip."

Now, stories like the above, circulated in Washington, destroy the public interest in the star-route investigations. They lead to the belief that some of the prosecutors are only pushing the prosecutions to that end where they can be bought off by the contractors or other parties endangered. It is a singular thing that the principal contractor, Mr. Saulsbury, who is said to be worth $2,000,000, has hardly ever been named in connection with the star-route matters, while a Senator or an official is put forward every day to stand the brunt of the inquisition. This leads to the suspicion that the contractors are being saved to do the buying off, while the public is kept tickled with the spectacle of a public man or two on the rack. The public man has nothing to shell out, and the contractor may make Gammon & Co. independent for life.

We decidedly want prosecutions of blackmailers in this city. Many of these independent detectives, so called, are mere thieves and robbers of people about whom they may get family or other information. A detective who has been hanging around this town for some time is suspected of having forged the names of the jurymen on a newspaper, so as to give Guiteau another trial. Now Mr. Corkhill says he believes this man frequented the neighborhood of that jury-room to throw in papers to establish points for a new trial. How black a character does this present!

Our correspondent was favored with the following from C. H. Wood, Esq., of the C. & T. Ry., Port Huron, Mich.: After suffering for nearly a year with rheumatism, receiving treatment from the best physicians of Michigan and the West, I happened to try a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Upon the first application I used fully half a bottle, and its effect was almost instantaneous. I immediately dropped all other treatment, and confined mysel to its use alone. After the use of three bottles, instead of being driven to my business, or moving about on crutches, I walked from one to three miles daily about business, and have been free from this horrible disease for over a year, not having the slightest twinge of it. Hence I say that all medicines known to me are useless when compared with the Old German Remedy. Use this statement when and where it suits.

BLAINE'S POLICY.

No Probability that the Congress Could Have Been Held.

The Influence of European Diplomatists Would Have Defeated It.

Circumstances Attending the Appointment of Hurlbut as Peruvian Minister.

Blaine's Explanation to Christiancy—Editorial Sarcasm at Secretary Frelinghuysen's Expense.

THE CONGRESS.

NOTHING IN IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—A gentleman who has conferred with persons attached to several of the European legations here says that, even if the Administration of President Arthur does not revoke the call of the late Secretary of State for a Congress of South and Central American powers at Washington this fall, the Congress will, nevertheless, not be held. The reasons assigned are that the European maritime and commercial Powers, which have accomplished diplomatic agents in all those countries, would undoubtedly be successful in preventing the acceptance of the invitation of the United States. The European nations would fear that the congress would be likely to result in commercial treaties with the United States which would be disadvantageous to other countries. It is reported that Mexico has declined the invitation, but this report is not verified.

HURLBUT'S APPOINTMENT.

HOW IT WAS MADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The *Inter-Ocean*, which arrived here tonight, in its policy of "blistering Logan," contains the editorial statement that Logan selected Gen. Hurlbut for the Peruvian Mission. The statement is unfounded, as the files of the *Inter-Ocean* will themselves show. A reference to the news dispatches of nearly all the Chicago papers of that time will prove that Gen. Logan not only did not recommend Gen. Hurlbut's appointment, but that the greatest thing that Gen. Hurlbut had to fear, and reasonably to expect, was Gen. Logan's opposition. This Hurlbut, on account of his notorious attacks upon Logan, could only too well anticipate. Gen. Hurlbut, as is well known to everybody who cares to tell the truth about it, received the appointment for the Peruvian mission

AT THE HANDS OF MR. BLAINE,

after he (Hurlbut) had in vain attempted to secure the Mexican or some other more important mission. The attacks of Hurlbut upon Logan were well known to the Senators, and there was reason to think that Logan would oppose him. Indeed, there can be little doubt that, but for Logan's magnanimity, Hurlbut would have failed of confirmation. But Logan at the time stated that Hurlbut was poor, and needed the position, and he would leave his case with the Senate without opposing him. Gen. Hurlbut was simply not defeated for confirmation because Logan did not actively oppose him, but he was never in any sense Logan's selection.

NOT BAD.

ABOUT THAT DISPATCH OF TRESCOTT.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Referring to Secretary Frelinghuysen's statement respecting Minister Trescott's last cipher dispatch to the State Department, "The remainder of this telegram is obscure, and it is uncertain whether the Department of State is able to translate from the cipher the exact language, or even to obtain the sense of the sender; for this reason, as well as from a wish to avoid disclosing the cipher of the department, the substance only of the dispatch is sent," the *Post* says today:

If the telegram was obscure, why was it not repeated until its meaning was fully understood? It costs $6.50 per 100 words to telegraph between Chili and the United States, and this Government cannot afford to pay that high rate on messages so "obscure" that their meaning cannot be transmitted to the Senate. Nothing is easier than to clear up a doubt in a telegram. It is simply necessary to have it "repeated," and in such a case as this the repeating would not have cost a penny.

The State Department appears to have preferred to pay at the rate of $6.50 per 100 words for telegrams it cannot comprehend rather than to have them made clear for nothing.

What, too, is the real meaning of the talk about "disclosing the cipher of the Department"? Would it have disclosed it any more to give the concluding portion of Mr. Trescott's dispatch than the opening portion? or would it have disclosed it any more to publish the substance of this dispatch than the hundreds of other dispatches which the State Department is constantly making public? Can't the State Department afford to be frank about it and not hide its embarrassment under

SUCH FLIMSY EXCUSES AND SUCH RIDICULOUS PRETENSES?

Is it a suppressio veri? Has the department purposely held back the concluding words of Mr. Trescott's dispatch? After reciting, as Mr. Trescott does, the enormous exactions of Chili, after stating that Chili rejected the mediation of the United States except as an aid in forcing Peru to submit to absolute destruction, what did Mr. Trescott add? Mr. Frelinghuysen says he cannot decipher it. The Senate is deliberately informed that the State Department cannot transmit an important dispatch from an American Minister because it is unable to translate its own cipher. Is it not barely possible that Mr. Trescott sent some words which Mr. Frelinghuysen did not desire to make public, and prefers to conceal under the mystery of a cipher? Did Mr. Trescott telegraph that his mission was destroyed by the revoking dispatch of Mr. Frelinghuysen (and that, as Mr. Blaine phrased it, he found himself on "a fool's errand" thousands of miles from home)? Did he not tell Mr. Frelinghuysen that American diplomacy had been brought into contempt by sending an Envoy Extraordinary on an important mission and then revoking his instructions and annulling his power just as he was prepared to act? Did he not, in fine, ask for permission to retire from a scene where he found himself personally humiliated, his country disgraced, and a Republic friendly to the United States put to the sword in the interest of England and to the destruction of American commerce? Mr. Frelinghuysen should tell us what Mr. Trescott actually said, even though it cost a penny or two. We do not care so much to know the cipher as the truth. The people have a right to know all there is to this miserable business."

BLAINE TO CHRISTIANCY.

SORRY FOR CHRISTIANCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Blaine has sent the following telegram to Christiancy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—*The Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, Lansing, Mich.*: Your first telegram was not understood by me. Your confidential communication, of whose publication you complain, was addressed to me as Secretary of State, and related wholly to public affairs. I had no right to remove it or destroy it. Its information was as valuable to my successor as to myself. The files of the State Department are full of equally confidential notes, never intended for publication. Your note, no doubt inadvertently, was sent to the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen with the remainder of the Peru-Chilian correspondence. I regret the untoward event, but had no power to prevent it. I had not intended your note should be included in the volume of my diplomatic correspondence.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Der Man Dot Schvore Off.

He didn't want to take an ironclad oath to stop all drinking of spirituous liquors. In New York City on Thursday a well-dressed German walked into Justice Power's court and abruptly said: "Chudge, I vant to schwear." "What do you want to swear for? It's immoral," quoth the Court. "Vell, I vant to schwear dot I don't drink some more liquor. I want to brace up." "All right: put your hand on the Bible." Five huge fingers grasped the sacred book, and the Justice began: "Do you solemnly swear——" "Hold on, Chudge. Mind, I don't schwear against beer. I ken schtand beer pooty good. It voodn't do to go back on beer, but I vant to schwear off strong on everyding else." Well, do you solemnly swear that you will never again touch a drop of intoxicating liquor except beer, so help you God?" "You bet I do."

CANADA.

The Governor-General's Lost "Collateral."

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—Lord Lorne, during his recent Northwestern tour, lost a valuable diamond ring and silver match-box. The ring was lost at a place where the party camped on the plains some distance west of Fort Qu'Appelle. A somewhat lengthy and unsuccessful search was made for the article. A few days ago the ring was received by his Excellency the Governor-General, it having been forwarded by Col. McDonald from Qu'Appelle. The ring had been found by a half-breed who had continued the search after the party had left, and was recently given to his Excellency by the finder, who strongly intimated his desire for some reward. The silver match-box was lost in the Bow River country, near Pine River, and was found by a Mr. Kennedy, a surveyor, who had been at work with a party surveying at that section. As he was driving a buck-board along the trail from Fort Colgarry the shining metal attracted his attention. Upon the match-box was inscribed the word "Lorne," so that Mr. Kennedy knew to whom the box belonged, and within the past few days visited Rideau Hall, being now in the city, and returned the lost property. His Excellency was quite surprised at receiving the match-box.

A Wife Who Made a Decidedly Unprofitable Marriage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—An interesting case was up for hearing before the Superior Court today here. The plaintiff, Virgina Gertrude Stevens, sues H. J. Fisk for $220,000. The parties are both New-Yorkers, and were married there in 1871. They resided there for some time, and then came on here, when, in 1880, the wife applied for a divorce before the Supreme Court of New York, on the ground of her husband's adultery, and the divorce was granted. At the time of the marriage the wife intrusted all her fortune, which she inherited from her father, James H. Stevens, of Houston, Tex., to her husband, and now sues him to render an account of his administration thereof, in default to pay her $220,000, as well as the return of certain valuable securities. The defendant, Fisk, during his residence here has gained quite an unenviable renown. About four years ago he became intimate with a Mrs. Johnson, wife of a well-known merchant, the intimacy ending in Mr. Johnson petitioning Parliament for a divorce on the ground of adultery with Fisk. The petition was granted, and Mrs. Johnson now belongs to the demimonde circle of society here. Several well-known New York attorneys are here to watch the case for the plaintiff.

A Youthful Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBURNE, Ont., Feb. 2.—John Smith Sr., a wealthy farmer residing in this neighborhood, was found dead at the threshold of his door and his body partially burned on Sunday evening, the 22d of January. His nephew, John Smith Jr., who resided with him, told a story to the effect that, while he and his uncle were eating supper Sunday evening, a masked man appeared at the window and shot his uncle through the head. Today the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "That John Smith Sr. came to his death from injuries received in and about the head and face from a bullet discharged from a pistol, and also from a heavy cudgel applied with a degree of force to cause several serious injuries, serious fractures about the skull and face; and that the same injuries which caused the death of John Smith Sr. were inflicted by John Smith Jr., and that he did feloniously, willfully, and of malice aforethought kill and murder one John Smith Sr. against the peace of our lady the Queen, her crown and dignity." The boy is only 14 years of age, and has all the characteristics of an apparently innocent country youth.

The Pullman Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—The inquiry into the charges against the Pullman Car Company was continued this afternoon before the Commissioner of Customs. John Robinson, of Metapedia, Quebec, and formerly cashier and Assistant-Superintendent of the car company, stated that he knew of twenty-nine cars built here being sent to the States, fitted up there, and brought back without paying duty. He was in the habit of daily receiving parcels brought from Chicago by conductors and placing their contents in the store-room here, there being no entries for goods made by the customs. The packages were worth $35 to $40 each. Mr. Clark, Superintendent here, brought the question of duty on these articles to the notice of the General Superintendent, who instructed him that the company had no right to pay duty. The case was continued.

Struggling for a Contract to Build a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The tenders for the contract of the Emory and Port Moody section of the Canada Pacific Railway were opened yesterday. There were seventeen tenders in all. Mr. Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., put in a tender for $3,500,000; McMullen & Co., of San Francisco, tendered an offer of $3,200,000; Purcell & Ryan, of Perth, Ont., made an offer to construct the work for $2,900,000; Capt. Murray & Co., of St. Catharines, sent in an offer for $2,864,000; Messrs. Onderdonk & Mills, of New York, offered to do the work for $2,680,000; and Charlevoix & Duncan, of Montreal, sent in a tender for $2,480,000. The lowest is that of Messrs. Charlevoix & Duncan, of Montreal, and it will probably be accepted.

Insurance on Burned Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The coal heap in Conger's yard is still burning. A couple of sections of the fire brigade are still at work. The risks in the warehouse of Messrs. Hay & Co. are distributed over the following companies: North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Western, $4,700; London and Lancashire, $1,175; British American, $1,175; Commercial Union, $1,175; Lancashire, $1,175; Phœnix, $1,175; Quebec, $1,175; Royal Canadian, $2,350; Queen City, $2,350; Royal, $2,350; Hartford, $2,350; Imperial, $2,350; Hand-in-Hand, $2,350; Etna, $2,350. Total, $33,200.

Church News from Quebec Province.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—The Roman Catholic clergy ask for the support of the laity in the crusade against liquor-saloons.

The Rev. Mr. Caron, Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Three Rivers, publishes a letter stating that Bishop Lafleche has not been ordered from Rome and is engaged there at present in forwarding the objects for which he went there. The Bishop, Mr. Caron says, has been kindly received and well treated by the Pope. Bishop Lafleche visited Rome in connection with Laval University.

An Interesting Case of Arbitration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The claims of Thomas McGreery, Constable, against the Quebec Government for a sum amounting to nearly a million dollars have been referred to arbitration under bonds. The arbitrators are Walter Shanly for the Quebec Government, Charles O'Dell for Mr. McGreery, and Sandford Fleming referee.

Indians Want to Vote.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Caughnawaga Indians, held on the reserve, it was resolved to petition the Government for their emancipation and to have the right of franchise conferred upon them.

A HUMAN SNAKE.

Queer Antics of a Hoosier Who Was Bitten by a Rattlesnake Ten Years Ago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 2.—Somewhere in the neighborhood of ten years ago Hiram Studding, of Edwardsburg, Mich., was bitten by a massasauga rattlesnake. At the time of the occurrence he underwent a medical treatment so that the poison might be thoroughly eradicated from his system, and with apparent success, suffering very little pain and soon regaining his usual good health. During this lapse of time it has never troubled him until last Friday evening, while attending some entertainment, he was suddenly seized with a violent trembling in the leg which had been bitten by the snake, and continued growing worse until he was thrown into a most violent spasm, requiring the combined exertion of several men to hold him even comparatively quiet. He was finally removed to his home and physicians summoned, and at the present time seems to be improving, and some hope of recovery experienced. But in the interim between the first attack and this date he has quite frequently been seized with paroxysms and spasms which were more or less severe than the first. His actions at such times were wonderful to behold. He would crawl around upon the floor and wriggle like a snake, dart out his tongue, bite at his hands and the pillows of his bed, snap at his attendants, and acting in all respects as nearly like unto a serpent as is possible for a human body to do. Mr. Studding was recently vaccinated, and his physicians have assumed the theory that this is the cause of the sudden attack, asserted that the virus aroused to action the poison with which he had been inoculated ten years ago, and which had lain dormant all that time. A great many physicians are interested in the case as a very strange and peculiar one, and whatever may be the outcome of it the developments so far would certainly indicate that the view given is the correct one. It is certainly one of the startling incidents which are occasionally occurring in everyday life.

SMALL-POX.

The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The returns of public school vaccinations have already been received from about 1,000 teachers. The interest evinced and the readiness with which the measure has been complied with are very gratifying. Such defects as have been thus far noted are due mainly to an overanxiety to forward the returns promptly at the close of January. This has led in some instances to an incompleteness which is generally explained in the accompanying letter. In a remarkably few cases there is a disposition shown to comply with the order only as a matter of form, or to evade it entirely. All returns are carefully scrutinized, and the imperfections, whether due to the teacher or the certifying physician, are noted, and the faulty document is then returned for correction. The extension of the period until March 3 gives ample time in which to complete the work. Several days ago Jerseyville was indulging in the hope that the pest had left them, but yesterday a new outbreak was discovered, which has already resulted in one death. Three days ago a tramp with small-pox was discovered at Bloomington. It was then hinted that he had been sent away from Odell. The Secretary of the State Board of Health telegraphed to the authorities of Odell, but so far has received no reply. A letter has been received from Bloomington, bearing date today, which reads as follows: "Referring to my letter to you under date of Jan. 31, our police-officers have evidence that the tramp who came here from Odell was taken in that town into a drug-store, where he was examined, the disease pronounced small-pox, and, after he left Odell for Chenoa, a telegram was sent to Chenoa notifying them to look out for him." The authorities at Bloomington naturally feel indignant. The President of the Board of Health reports a case of varioloid in the Village of McLean, McLean County. Another death has occurred in this city—a man who rode in the same car with the Rev. Mr. Hadley from here to Athens, Menard County.

A Scare In and Around Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Although there are only half a dozen cases of small-pox in Boston, the disease is becoming epidemic all around here, and fears of a general outbreak are entertained in some quarters. People are getting vaccinated at the rate of nearly a thousand a day, stations having been established in every section of the city. There are many cases in the manufacturing places in New England, and a general scare in consequence. Lowell, Lawrence, Holyoke, and Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, and Holland, in Vermont, are sadly afflicted, the last-named town reporting twenty-seven cases and seven deaths.

A Proceeding in Which a Dray Plays the Prominent Part.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—A somewhat singular proceeding was witnessed here yesterday. The man Gellespie, who died from small-pox, had been conveyed to the burial spot on a dray, the body being in a coffin and the latter placed in a carefully-sealed box. The drayman's next load happened to be some bags, and, when the owner discovered that the bags were on the dray which had been used for the small-pox patient, he threw them all into the canal.

Harp Township, De Witt County, Once More All Right.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—The man Young, who has been suffering from varioloid in Harp Township, De Witt County, has so far recovered that his physicians and the Board of Health have given him his liberty. Thus far it is the only case that has been in the county, and there is no more danger unless the disease is brought here by some one.

On the Decrease in Pittsburg and Vicinity.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—Small-pox has very materially decreased here. Only six new cases in this city and five in Allegheny have been reported.

A Bad Showing by Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—The Health Officer reports 116 new cases of small-pox and fourteen deaths during the week. There are now 188 cases under treatment.

CASUALTIES.

Terrible Gale Off Nantasket Beach.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—The belated mariners who were tossing about in the outer harbor last night were victims of the severest storm that has occurred for a number of years, and so far as can be learned this morning, no less than five vessels, brigs, and schooners are a prey to the treacherous rocks and shoals off Nantasket beach. An unknown vessel was early this morning seen heading on the rocks in the outer harbor, not far from Boston light. In a moment she struck and went to pieces. A portion of the crew made their way through the blinding snow and spray, in a boat that had been lowered to a point off the hull in an almost exhausted condition, and were kindly cared for by neighbors in that vicinity. It is not known whether or not all of the crew were got off, but some of them are missing, and it is feared that they have been lost. No bodies have as yet been found, which gives ground to hope that the missing men are somewhere alive.

The brig Grace Lathrop, hailing from Boston, is aground off Nantasket, but the crew are all saved. The schooner Bucephalus from Provincetown, bound for Boston, freighted with coal, is ashore, but cannot be reached from here. Another schooner, Nettie Walker, from Machias, Me., is ashore on Toddy Rock, opposit Boston light. The vessel is rapidly going to pieces, but the crew have been rescued by the lifeboat from here. The breakers are rolling mountains high, and the scene is one of awful grandeur, seldom, if ever, seen along that coast. Wreckers, because of the high sea, are unable to be of any service, and it is probable that before assistance can arrive several vessels which are being dashed backward and forward against the rocks will go to pieces and be a total loss. Crowds of people from neighboring towns have gathered here through immense snow-drifts to see the wrecks and obtain a view of the angry billows. The crew of the schooner Charles H. Lawrence, from Baltimore, laden with 926 tons of coal, was brought up by the tug L. A. Belknap this morning. The story of its hardships is but one example of the dangers undergone by

POOR JACK AT SEA

during last night's terrific gale. It seems that when the storm burst, about 4:30 yesterday afternoon, the Lawrence was at sea between Halfway Rock and Boston Light. It soon began to "breeze up" from east-northeast, and the snow came down thickly. The schooner, nevertheless, carried sail till about 9 o'clock, by which time the weather had become so bad that both anchors were let go. The anchors did not hold, and for nearly two hours the schooner was "hedging" in toward land. It was a moonlight night, and for about ten minutes before striking the outlines of the rocks were visible, but nothing could be done to avoid the impending casualty. After striking, the Captain ordered the long-boat to be lowered. No sooner was the boat put down, however, than she filled and was smashed to pieces. The crew then hauled the spanker-boom out and a boy from the schooner went along it and dropped onto the rocks. By this means a line was speedily got ashore, and eventually all the crew were landed, they having to go along the rope through the seething surf. The wind was blowing a "living" gale, and the cold was intense. There was a smothering snow-storm. There was no shelter to be obtained on the island, and, amid these disheartening circumstances, the unfortunate mariners spent the dreary night, endeavoring to keep themselves warm. The temptation to lie down and go to sleep was strong upon several of the belated ones, but they were prevented from doing so by their comrades, who knew that to go to sleep in such a case meant never to awake again. Seven tedious hours were spent in this weary way. Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning the tugboat Camilla and steam-tug L. A. Belknap, which were cruising about in the bay, went to the rescue, and the whole of the crew, numbering nine, were taken off.

Injured in a Coal-Mine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 2.—A miner by the name of William Metcalf, in the employ of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company at their No. 2 shaft, was seriously injured today by the fall of rock while at work in the mine. His left side was very badly jammed, but his physicians think that he may recover.

An Old Man Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—About 9 o'clock this morning, as a Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs passenger train was pulling from the Union depot, the engine knocked down an old man named Peter Frank and injured him so badly that he died at a late hour this evening. Frank was well known to all engineers running into the Union depot, as he made a living by picking up rags and scraps of paper, and was looked upon as a broken-down piece of humanity. He lived with a brother, who at first refused admittance to the mangled remains, and neighbors tell strange stories to the effect that the dead man was swindled systematically by his relatives of an annuity from England amounting to $2,000. The police are looking into the case, and some startling developments are expected.

A Mother and Child Break Through the Ice and Are Drowned in a Michigan Lake.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—Wednesday evening Nelson Decker started across Crooked Lake, in Prairieville Township, Barry County, pushing an old cutter before him containing his wife and little boy, 2 years old. When near the middle of the lake, in crossing a hole only recently frozen over, the ice broke beneath the load, precipitating all three into the water. Some boys skating on the lake succeeded in rescuing Decker, but he was so nearly frozen that his wife and child in their struggles slipped from his grasp, and were drowned in fifty feet of water. The bodies have not yet been found.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 2.—A serious and almost fatal accident occurred at the Pioneer linseed-oil mill in this city today. In some manner the clothing of Charles Rarsche, an employé, was caught in the machinery, and he was being drawn to certain death when Mr. J. R. Burnham, proprietor of the mill, who was standing near, seized the man, intending to release him by tearing his clothing, which he succeeded in doing, but not until Rarsche's arm was so terribly mangled as to necessitate amputation. Mr. Burnham's left arm was also broken so that the bone protruded through the flesh.

The Mangled Remains of a Railroad Employe Discovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—At a late hour last night Frank Anderson, a yardman in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company, was found in a horribly mangled condition between a loaded freight-car near the roundhouse in West Kansas. The dead body was discovered by two negroes, and the train-men, with whom Anderson had been switching cars, did not know of his injury until his remains were found. It is thought he slipped on the frozen ground as he was making the last coupling for a train about to leave for the West and was instantly killed.

Casualties at Sea.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Although the recent storm threw many small vessels ashore around the coast, it was not known until today that any lives were lost; but this morning the schooner Nicola was discovered off Life-Saving Station 6 bottom up, with the appearance of having been run down. The crew of eight is probably drowned. A number of minor casualties at sea are again reported.

Railroad Crossing, Look Out for the Engine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Feb. 2.—The mail train on the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad this afternoon ran into a team on the Washington street crossing, killing one of the horses and badly injuring the driver. The team belonged to Mr. Dennis Carroll. The name of the driver is not known.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

WALLA WALLA, Wash. Ter., Feb. 2.—Last night a fire broke out in the farm-house of Julius Missick, five miles from this city. Mrs. Eliza Medler, aged 42, her daughter, Emma Isanore Medler, aged 19, and her son Arthur, aged 6, were burned to death. The other inmates escaped.

A Cattle-Train Wrecked.

GREENBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—A heavy cattle train was wrecked at Southwest Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, this evening at 7 o'clock. Four cars were demolished and several cattle killed. The accident caused a delay of six hours to trains.

THEY DON'T PAY.

This Has Reference to Cincinnati Expositions, and They Are Thinking of Holding Them Every Two Years Only.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—President Covington, of the Board of Trade, today appointed five representatives of that board to act as Commissioners for the exposition of 1882. It has been a disputed question whether an exposition should be held every year. The exhibits are of necessity somewhat similar, and it has been urged that, the novelty of the expositions having now worn off, they should not be repeated oftener than once in two years. The exposition of last year did not quite pay expenses. The deficit was supplied from a surplus from previous expositions. The decreased attendance last year is used as an argument that the Cincinnati expositions are becoming less popular from too frequent repetition. Another and much larger class claim that the conditions last year were unfavorable, that the permanent buildings were erected at a heavy cost for the express purpose of providing a place for the holding of an annual exposition, and that under reasonable and favorable conditions such expositions cannot fail to pay expenses, and will largely increase the citizens' trade. The Commissioners appointed today are all in favor of annual expositions, and it is supposed that the Chamber of Commerce will add as its quota of Commissioners men who are of the same mind.

POLITICAL.

Prohibitionists Nominate a Local Ticket at Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Prohibitionists of this city, sixty-five strong, met and placed a ticket in the field for the municipal election in April. Ald. Francis White, Republican, was nominated for Mayor. All the other nominees are likewise Republicans. The evident purpose is to force the Republican party to defeat or to adopt a prohibition platform. Last year the temperance folks cast 480 votes, but the general belief is that they are not nearly so strong.

The Boston Aldermanic Deadlock Broken.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The deadlock in the Board of Aldermen was broken today, as expected. The various recounts conflicted to a remarkable degree, and, as a last resort, the entire board took the matter in hand and counted in William Frost, Republican, over Charles V. Whitten, Democrat, and at a special meeting today Mr. Frost was declared elected. The result is that Ald. Stebbins (Republican) becomes Chairman, and the board now stands 7 to 5 in favor of the Republicans.

A QUEER CASE.

What Came of the Arrest of a Postal Route Agent in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—Postal-Route-Agent Van Horne, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was arrested on an order of a Judge holding court at Nevada, Story County, he being wanted as a witness. Van Horne protested, as there was no other postal clerk on the train, and he had no knowledge of the case before the court. He was forced to go, however, being seized and taken off the car. The result was the closing of the postal-car, and all the through mail from Chicago, and all the way mail and connecting routes being brought here in confused order. Special-Mail-Agent Toll left here this morning to attend to that Judge, who fined Van Horne $50 for contempt of court.

OSCAR WILDE.

The Best Society of Hartford, Conn., Gives Him the Cold Shoulder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—Oscar Wilde had an audience of less than 400 at his lecture tonight, although the house was papered with some liberality. The best society of the city gave him the cold shoulder. It had less than a dozen representatives in the audience, which was of a mixed character. There was no sign of applause until he rolled up his manuscript to retire from the stage. It had been anticipated that Trinity College students would attend in force to give him a reception on the plan of their Harvard and Yale brethren, but only three or four were present, and there was no demonstration. Many of the audience left during the progress of the lecture, having satisfied their curiosity to see the man.

Took Them Back.

Count Castellengo, the late Victor Emanuel's Master of the Horse and most intimate personal friend, who died the other day in Rome, was renowned for his physical ugliness and for a thriftiness of disposition regarded as remarkable even in Italy. The King was strongly attached to Castellengo, whom he was accustomed to speak of as his "familiar death's head"; and, only a few months before his death, presented the Count with two magnificent carriage horses as a special mark of royal favor. A day or two later, during a small and early after-dinner reception at the palace, his Majesty happened to ask Castellengo "how he liked his new pair." "Splendid animals, sire," replied the Count; "they could not be handsomer or better goers. Indeed, I have only one fault to find with them." "And what may that be?" inquired the King. "Their appetite is unquestionable, sire. They eat enough for four, and my means will not permit me to—in short, I was about to supplicate your Majesty to save me from ruin by taking them back!" Chuckling grimly, as was his wont whenever his sense of humor was irresistibly appealed to, Victor Emanuel curtly remarked, "Castellengo, your request is granted," and changed the subject.

THE WEATHER.

Damage by Floods in Alabama.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—There has been very great damage done by the floods in the Warrior, Bigbee, and Tombigbee Rivers, in Central Alabama. Trains have not been run through on the Alabama Great Southern Railway for ten days, and it is estimated that the road is already damaged $130,000. Four or five negroes were drowned, also a large amount of stock. Several parties lost from 100 to 130 head of sheep. A large number of fine cashmere goats were lost by one farmer. Several lost a number of horses and mules. Farmers suffered great losses of crops.

Warm Weather at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 2.—Today has been the most remarkable of the winter, the thermometer at one time registering 71 degrees above. There has been but one inch of snow in the Missouri Valley this winter, and but a few days of cold weather. It is the mildest season ever known, and the ice in the Missouri River is very weak, promising to break in a few days. Farmers are jubilant, and some have already got some plowing done.

Vennor's Prediction for February.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Vennor's monthly bulletin predicts a recurrence of the December warm wave during February.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature in the eastern portion and higher pressure. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys warmer, fair weather, winds mostly southerly, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, and cold westerly backing to warm southerly winds, followed by falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clearing weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in Missouri and Illinois, and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. General rains have fallen in the East Gulf States, and occasional snow in the Upper Lake region during the past eight hours. Indianola reports 3.95 inches of rain. The temperature has risen in the Southern and Eastern States; also in Dakota, where a warm wave is now central. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Lower Lake region, the Middle States, and New England; easterly in the Gulf States. The Mississippi River is nearly stationary, but above the danger line seven feet one inch at Cairo, one foot at Memphis, and one foot eleven inches at Vicksburg. Rain is indicated for Saturday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, and Middle States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	43	37	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	34	18	N.W.	Brisk	.04	L. snw.
Chattanooga	46	..	......	......	....	......
Bismarck	40	34	W	Light	0	Fair.
Buffalo	35	34	S.W.	Brisk	.12	Cl'dy.
Cairo	54	46	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex	65	..	......	......	....	......
Cheyenne	38	30	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chicago	45	36	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	44	39	W	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	38	38	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Davenport	54	40	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	4	37	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denison	55	49	N	Light	.05	Cl'dy.
Denver	35	31	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	46	38	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	47	37	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	45	30	N	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	44	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	22	16	W	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	41	37	S.W.	Brisk	0	Th'ng.
Escanaba	33	14	N.W.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	38	32	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	38	40	W	Brisk	0	Fair.
Fort Custer	43	36	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	—5	3	S	Fresh	0	Hazy.
Fort Gibson	52	45	N.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Galveston	70	59	E	Brisk	.02	Lt rain
Grand Haven	40	34	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	37	28	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	41	41	W	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	49	37	......	Calm	0	Hazy.
Las Animas	19	22	W	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	37	34	S	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	48	38	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Louisville	52	45	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Little Rock	58	52	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	19	14	W	Fresh	.03	Cl'dy.
Memphis	56	57	......	Calm	0	Foggy.
Milwaukee	42	39	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	11	7	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Nashville	53	46	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
North Platte	46	32	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	45	40	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	40	39	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	56	35	S.W.	Brisk	.04	Fair.
Port Eads	66	59	N	Fresh	.05	Fair.
Port Huron	37	32	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	39	34	S.W.	Brisk	*—	Lt.snw
San Antonio	59	57	N.E.	Brisk	.20	Lt rain
Sandusky	39	36	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	49	38	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Shreveport	61	51	E	Fresh	.50	Lt rain
Springfield, Ill.	49	41	W	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	51	45	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	36	25	......	......	....	......
St. Vincent	—6	5	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton	..	37	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	41	39	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	58	51	E	Fresh	.37	Lt rain

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.051	29.8	75	W	8	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.978	37.3	68	S. W.	9	0	Hazy.
2:18 p. m.	29.89	45.0	88	W	16	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.981	40.2	62	W	4	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.08	36.0	69	N.W.	6	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 46.2.
Minimum temperature, 27.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.008.
Mean daily thermometer, 36.6.
Mean daily humidity, 75.7.

ANTI-POLYGAMY.

A Largely-Attended Meeting at Rochester, N. Y.—Speeches and Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A most enthusiastic union mass-meeting of anti-polygamists, largely attended, was held in the brick church, this city, this evening, having been called by a committee appointed for that purpose at a recent meeting of clergy. The object of the meeting was to give an expression of the sentiments of this community in reference to the great moral blot of infamy and foul ulcer of polygamous Mormonism existing at present in Utah. The Rev. Dr. Shaw presided. After prayer by the Rev. D. R. Page, Dr. Anderson, President of the University of Rochester, gave a very clear and concise analysis of the situation in the afflicted locality, with which the readers of THE TRIBUNE have been so fully advised and are so familiar. It had been expected that the Hon. John Van Voorhis, Congressman from this district, would address the meeting, but, owing to engagements at Washington, was unable to be present. The Hon. Charles E. Fitch, editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, being introduced, said that the wonder was not that the agitation of Mormonism had begun, but that it had not begun long ago. He then gave various reasons for delay in bringing the matter to public attention. We have been content, he said, with glittering generalities in National conventions and with a few spasmodic efforts at combating Mormonism. There were many tests of advancing civilization, but none more significant than the progress which woman makes under it. In barbarism she was a mere beast of burden and an instrument of lust. He then gave an account of the position taken by women in polished circles of antiquity, and added that Christianity elevated marriage into a Divine sacrament. The address of Mr. Fitch was most eloquent, and listened to with marked attention. He was followed by ex-Senator George Raines, who gave a brief history of the manner in which Mormonism had been expelled from Missouri and Illinois, and the struggle of the Gentiles against its corruptions in Utah since 1857. He said it was merely a question of pluck in the Administration. Armies to enforce the process of the court were the first necessity, and martial law and reorganization, as in the Southern States at the end of the War, if the hierarchy forced it by carrying out its Danite policies of the past. There was sufficient Gentile strength to hold any ground so recovered from Mormon control in the Government of Utah. The evil was expelled from Missouri, with 1,200 adherents, by State militia; from Mauvoo by the militia of Illinois, when 15,000 disciples followed Smith, and he had 4,000 militia. Certainly the Government may not wait until Mormon doctrines and practices have subjugated the vast Territories, so that millions of treasure and thousands of lives must be sacrificed in the conflict, which is inevitable. The Rev. John T. Gracey also addressed the meeting, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That Mormonism, especially as involving the practice of polygamy, is an unnecessary and unmitigated evil, grossly immoral, degrading, and beastial in itself, essentially anti-American in all of its political relations, as truly at war with human laws as with Divine laws, as contrary to civilization as to Christianity.

Second—That the time has fully come when all time-serving politics and half-hearted treatment shall cease, and this Nation shall put forth its power unto the immediate extermination of this great iniquity.

Third—That we cordially recommend our Representative in Congress (the Hon. John Van Voorhis) for his firm and faithful opposition to this system, and we heartily pledge him our support in advocacy of all necessary constitutional measures, however radical and heroic, for the speedy removal of this evil from our land.

THE STATES.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—The Senate bribery investigation was extended to include the session of 1879-'80. Riddleberger said that in the investigation originally decided upon he proposed to prove that a Senate officer was used by an officer of the State Government as a bribe-agent; that another officer of the Senate was solicited by a State officer to become his bribe-agent; that two gentlemen—one a financial agent and the other a manager—were brought into a room and introduced to the members of the Senate; that a member of the House was also introduced to this bribe-agent and this manager, and was subsequently taken into an adjoining room and offered $1,000 to cast his vote a certain way.

The vote by which the bill authorizing the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company to discharge its indebtedness to the State was ordered to engrossment was reconsidered, and a substitute offered directing the Board of Public Works to sell in the open market for gold, silver, or United States Treasury-notes the interest of the Commonwealth in the debt due from the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company at not less than par, and deposit the proceeds of such sale in the Treasury for the benefit of the public free schools. The whole subject was postponed until tomorrow.

The House passed, with some minor amendments, the Senate bill to confirm the sale of the State's interest in the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, the proceeds of which, $500,000, to be devoted to the public free schools and the establishment of a colored normal school.

An Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—Gov. Jerome has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet in extraordinary session the 23d of the present month, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of acting upon the new Tax bill just reported by the commission to provide by legislative enactment for relief of the fire sufferers in the Huron peninsular, and if possible to take action on the reapportionment of the Congressional districts of the State.

The Democrats in the New York Legislature Elect a Speaker at Last.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Tammany members voted with the Democrats in the Assembly today and elected C. E. Patterson Speaker.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Ratification of the New Constitution by the Osage Nation—A Party of United States Officers Assaulted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—A telegram from Indian Territory says the Osage Indians yesterday met in mass-meeting at Powhaska and ratified the new constitution and code of laws recently adopted by the General Council of that nation. There was a very large attendance, including the leading men of the tribe. In adopting this constitution it is claimed the Osages take a long stride toward enlightened civilization, as the instrument is in many respects similar to the constitution of different States of the Union. The Osages are desirous of uniting with the Cherokees, and a movement with that object in view has been inaugurated. In this event the tribe will still preserve its identity and government, though becoming a part of the Cherokee Nation.

A report reached here today from Fort Smith that a party of United States Marshals, while camped on Wolf Creek, in Indian Territory, with a number of prisoners, were fired upon by unknown persons and one of the prisoners fatally wounded. The assailants disappeared before pursuit could be organized. The Marshals were en route for Fort Smith.

PETROLEUM.

A Sharp Advance in Prices, and Considerable Excitement, at Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The oil market is again excited in consequence of the reduced production during January. This had a tendency to create a confident feeling, and large transactions were made in consequence. The opening price was 87½ cents, but it quickly advanced to 88¾, and at noon closed at 88½. At the afternoon session the market was a trifle weaker, and at 3 o'clock the price had declined to 88¼. A number of operators spoken to appear confident that the market will not soon again be down to 80, and predictions are made that the long-looked-for 90-cent or $1 oil is not very far in the future.

LA SALLE STREET.

If the Police Do Not Act Promptly It Will Become the Property of Street-Walkers.

Every one who reads the papers or who frequents the southern part of the business portion of the city knows what and where the "levee" is. They know that it has gained for this city a most unenviable notoriety, and that within its boundaries is enacted fully 50 per cent of the crime that comes under the supervision of the police. It will be a matter of surprise to the general public, however, to learn that many of the more disgusting and shameless practices of that district are being transferred to the centre of the business portion of the city, and unless attacked now in their incipiency will soon become so firmly rooted that extermination will be next to an impossibility. To any one who is obliged to spend any portion of his evenings down-town it must have become apparent that La Salle street is fast becoming a haunt of the street-walkers—the vilest, lowest, and most revolting of the scarlet women, the dregs of the demi-monde. Cast out of the better class of houses where they have spent the best part of their lives, these shameless women begin at once to prey upon the men whom they may meet upon the street. It was for this very feature that State street was condemned, a disgrace to the city, and now

LA SALLE STREET IS NEARLY AS BAD AS STATE

street at its worst. The majority of the women frequenting La Salle street room in the block between Clark and La Salle on the north side of Monroe, on the east side of Clark between Madison and Monroe, and on the west side of Clark between Monroe and Adams. No sooner does night begin to fall than these women emerge from their dingy, foul-smelling rooms, and with their hideous features concealed beneath a mask of paint, their shrunken forms rounded by the arts of the costumer and hidden under an outward show of rich clothing, haunt the shadowy side of the street, soliciting the patronage of every man they meet. It is somewhat singular that these creatures can ply their vocation so openly within a hundred yards of the City-Hall, Mayor's office, and police headquarters and still be free from annoyance by the police. Yet it is a fact that can be easily demonstrated by any citizen who will spend ten minutes upon the pavement between Madison and Monroe streets any evening after 7 o'clock. A curious TRIBUNE reporter, who desired to find out just how many times he would be accosted in ten minutes, walked twice around the square inclosed by La Salle, Madison, Clark, and Monroe streets, and

THE RESULT WAS SOMEWHAT ASTONISHING,

even to him who expected it. Just west of Clark street, on Monroe, he was met by a small woman in a light ulster, who unceremoniously chucked him under the chin and said, "Hello, my dear, where are you going?" This was followed by an invitation to accompany her to her room, which she assured him was just around the corner on Clark street—at a number, by the way, that was raided by the police Monday night last. He declined her invitation and passed on, only to be met by a second before he had gone a dozen yards. The same business was repeated, except that she located her room on Monroe street. Two more of these degraded creatures accosted him before he reached the corner of La Salle street, and at the corner he met three of them standing in a little crowd. They separated as he approached, and two of them endeavored to coax him to accompany one or both of them to their room. Nine different women spoke to him on his first round and four on the second. The character of this locality seems to be getting known, for in his walk last evening the reporter met a large number of men, young and old, sauntering slowly along waiting for a bid from the women, and they had not long to wait. Two men who looked as if they belonged to some village thirty or forty miles out of the city, and who were apparently on their way to the Rock Island Depot, were stopped by two old hags who succeeded in inducing the pair of "suckers" to follow them to their rooms. Young men still in their teens were met there in numbers. Most of the women who were observed by the reporter were past middle life and proportionately ugly, and there was an effort on the part of each to conceal these defects by a liberal use of the rouge-pot and powder. In most cases it was a miserable failure, and their ugliness was made only the more apparent. What little of their conversation came to the ears of the reporter was a vile combination of obscenity and slang strung together with ungrammatical phrases. It is hard to conceive of women becoming so lost to decency as to flaunt their immodesty and immorality in the faces of the public, but they make no bones about it and keep it up.

IT IS ESPECIALLY BAD

to have this depravity exhibited in La Salle street, for the reason that it is a street much used by passengers for the suburban trains on the Rock Island Road, and it is not pleasant for a gentleman with a lady companion to have to pass through and listen to all the filth that he will encounter and hear on his way. It seems as if the Chief of Police might at least make an attempt to drive these women off the street. Officers in citizens' dress will have no end of advances made to them if their superiors will detail them to stand around in the locality mentioned above, and then if, after the women are arrested, the Police Justices will fine them heavily—not a couple of dollars and costs, as is usually done—it is possible that the street-walking nuisance in the vicinity of La Salle street, at least, may be broken up. Something should be done.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-three years.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager.
Her Majesty's Opera Co.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING, Friday, Feb. 3, Beethoven's Opera,
FIDELIO.
Florestan, Signor Ravelli; Don Pizarro, Signor Galassi; Rocco, Signor Novara; Il Ministro, Signor Costa; Jacquino, Signor Rinaldini; Marcellina, Mlle. Bauma Juca; and Fidelio, Mlle. Dorani (her first appearance). Between the first and second acts the Orchestra will perform the Leonora Overture.
Conductor............SIG. ARDITI.
Grand Farewell Matinee
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock.
By general desire, Bizet's Opera,
CARMEN.
Don Jose, Signor Campanini; Escamillo (Toreador), Signor Del Puente; Il Dancairo, Signor Rinaldini; Il Remendado, Signor Corsini; Zuniga, Signor Monti; Michaela, Mlle. Dotti; Paquita, Mlle. Valerga; Mercedes, Mlle. Kalas; and Carmen, a Gypsy, Mlle. Minnie Hauk.
The Incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mme. Malvina Cavalazzi and the Corps de Ballet.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
Donizetti's Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo, Signor Ravelli; Enrico Ashton, Signor Galassi; Raimondo, Signor Monti; Arturo, Signor Rinaldini; Normanno, Signor Bieletto; Alisa, Mlle. Valerga; and Lucia, Mlle. Marie Vachot.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General Admission, $1.50. Reserved Seats, $2, $3, and $1.50 extra, according to location.
Private Boxes, $12, $15, $18, and $20, according to location.
Family Circle, 50c.
Box Office open from 9 till 6. Opera commences at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 11:15.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
OVER 1,050 SEATS SOLD FOR EACH CONCERT.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
RESERVE YOUR SEATS.
"The Artistic and Most Fashionable Social Event of the Season."
Friday and Saturday Nights, Saturday Matinee,
Feb. 3 and 4, the
CARRENO
Operatic Concert Organization.
W. L. ALLEN............MANAGER
MISS JENNIE DUTTON, Prima Donna.
Mme. TERESA CARREÑO, the greatest living Pianiste.
Mme. EMMA DONALDI, Grand Italian Prima Donna, the great success of the Saengerfest last year, who will positively appear.
Sig. PIETRO FERRANTI, King of Buffos.
Sig. ROBERTO STANTINI, Grand Operatic Tenor.
Sig. CARLO TORRIANI, Accompanist.
Solos, Duets, Scenes from Operas, Etc.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
POPULAR PRICES—50c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Carrying their own Weber Grand Concert Piano.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The large, handsome, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor.
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 6,
At same reasonable prices of other theatres, will be displayed to the public in a wealth of Magnificent Grandeur,
J. H. HAVERLY'S GREAT ORIGINAL
MICHAEL STROGOFF
SPECTACULAR BRILLIANCY.
With New Scenery, Large Company of Meritorious Actors and Actresses, Experienced Premiere Danseuse, Brilliant Ballets, Costly Costumery, Drum Troops, Trumpeters mounted, Fife Corps, numbers of Horses, a small army of Male and Female Assistants, New Properties, and a general fine show-piece throughout.
All at reasonable prices for the multitude fr m the millionaire to the Art can.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MR. ABBEY is pleased to announce that
Mme. Adelina Patti
Will give One GRAND FAREWELL OPERATIC CONCERT on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 7, at 8:15 o'clock, when will be presented a programme of extraordinary brilliancy, Mme. PATTI appearing, in addition to a Grand Concert Programme, in two acts of Grand Italian Opera, the Second Scene of the First Act of Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, with Scenery and Costumes. LUCIA, MME. ADELINA PATTI; EDGARDO, SIG. NICOLINI. And the entire Second Act of Rossini's Opera of IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, with Scenery and Costumes. ROSINA, MME. ADELINA PATTI. In the music lesson Mme. PATTI will introduce the "Shadow Song," from Dinorah. Grand Orchestra under the direction of Sig. D'AURIA.
General Admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $4, $5, and $6 extra, according to location. For sale at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office.

WEST END OPERA-HOUSE,
433 West Madison-st.
PSYCHOLOGY AND MESMERISM!
Fourth week of the remarkable success of
DR. TOWNSEND
In his most amusing, marvelous, soul-stirring, and awe-inspiring exhibition. Experiments with living subjects, selected from the audience, every night in a Psychological state. The most amusing entertainment ever witnessed.
Doors open at 7 p. m. Performance at 8 p. m.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 35 and 50 cts.
Every night this week and next.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
CHICAGO'S LEADING FASHIONABLE THEATRE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN............Manager
Last Appearances of the Distinguished Actress,
MARIE GEISTINGER
And her Admirable Company.
Repertory for this week:
This Friday (first time)—DER ****** CADET.
Saturday Matinee—THREE PAIRS OF SHOES.
Saturday night (by special request)—MADAME FAVART.
Sunday night—Grand Farewell Bill—THE DAUGHTER OF BELLAS.
Next Week—Jeffreys Lewis in Two Nights in Rome.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Last three nights of the distinguished Authoress and Actress,
ANNA DICKINSON!
Who will appear Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday Matinee as CLAUDE MELNOTTE in Bulwer's beautiful play,
THE LADY OF LYONS
Saturday night—Farewell performance—HAMLET.
Next Week—The Great and Only HERRMANN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO DAYS of the Popular Success, Elliott Barnes'
ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER
And the Queen of Emotional Acting,
ADELAIDE CHERIE.
Positive, undeniable, unequivocal, and pronounced success. Crowded houses, laughter, applause, tears, and recalls. LITTLE MAMIE, the beautiful child actress, and the efficient Stock Company. Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee.
Sunday, Feb. 5—Hearne's Hearts of Oak.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every Evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
SNELLBAKER'S MAJESTIC CONSOLIDATION.
Monday, Feb. 6—One week only of Hyde & Behman's Star Specialty Company, including Watson and Ellis.

N. Y. EXCHANGE for WOMAN'S WORK,
4 East Twentieth-st., New York.
DOLLS, PLAQUES, SCREENS, EMBROIDERIES.
RARE BARGAINS IN
OLD LACES, JEWELRY, CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, AND ANTIQUES.
DINNER FAVORS A SPECIALTY.
RESTAURANT
Lunch boxes prepared for travelers.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

RANDALL H. PYE, of China, is at the Pacific.

P. TRACY, of Elmwood, Ill., is at the Palmer.

P. MCGEOCH, of Milwaukee, is at the Leland.

W. S. WOOD, of New York, is at the Sherman.

A. H. DAVIS, of La Crosse, Wis., is at the Tremont.

CHARLES W. FRYE, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

R. SARGENT, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Tremont.

E. P. SHEARS, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Tremont.

J. S. STICKNEY, of Providence, R. I., is at the Palmer.

S. W. RAYMOND, of Ottawa, Ont., is at the Sherman.

W. P. HERRING, of Topeka, Kas., is at the Sherman.

JUDGE JAMES GRANT, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Pacific.

GEORGE P. TANGERMAN, of Hamilton, O., is at the Tremont.

MAJ. FRANK WALCOTT, Deer Creek, W. T., is at the Leland.

MR. AND MRS. J. L. PENNINGTON, of Fargo, D. T., are at the Palmer.

J. C. JAMES, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Palmer.

D. J. MACKEY, President of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, is at the Pacific.

ANGUS SMITH, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

DR. G. P. GILLETT, Superintendent of the Jacksonville Deaf and Dumb Asylum, is at the Pacific.

RICHARD BOWLES, of Liverpool, and Sir Edmund Wallar, of London, England, are at the Sherman.

C. D. LAW, Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Fort Wayne, is at the Brevoort.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE WILCOX, Charles A. Rogers, Josiah B. French, and A. M. Wilson Jr., of Boston, are at the Palmer.

MME. TERESA CARRENO, Signor Ferranti, Signor Stantini, and Signor Torraini, of the Carreno opera concert company, New York, are at the Leland.

JUSTICE DEMARS has assumed the editorship and general management of the *Courrier de l'Illinois*, a weekly French newspaper published at Kankakee.

A SIGNBOARD on Lake street conveys the information that there are "144 dealers in leaf tobacco" in one building. The business must be a flourishing one.

GUS ISRAEL, who is wanted for a murder committed in Cincinnati, left for that city last evening in charge of Detective Murray, of the Cincinnati police force.

CAPT. SIMON O'DONNELL, of the West Twelfth Street Police Station, left for New Orleans last evening for the purpose of witnessing the prize-fight betwen Ryan and Sullivan.

IN consequence of the non-arrival of the Milwaukee club, the curling match that was to be played at Lincoln Park today is postponed until Thursday of next week, weather permitting.

THE annual convention of the owners and managers of the dry-docks and ship-yards around the chain of lakes will be held at the Sherman House, in this city, Tuesday, the 7th inst.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 31 degrees; 10 a. m., 36; 12 m., 44; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 41. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.63.

A ROUTINE meeting of the St. Andrews' Society was held last evening at the Tremont House. A number of membership fees were received, and some preliminary action taken relative to the next annual ball.

DISPATCHES reached the Post-Office at a very late hour last night announcing the arrest in Detroit of a participator in the robbery of the Kankakee Post-Office. The arrest was made by Special-Agent Henshaw.

THE American Express Company has consolidated the business of its Wisconsin and Minnesota Divisions, and has appointed Mr. A. Antisdell Superintendent over the same. His headquarters are located at Milwaukee.

LARRY MURRAY and James Rice, the burglars arrested by Officer Granger for a series of burglaries in the Cottage Grove avenue district, took a change of venue to Justice Hammer yesterday, who held them to the Criminal Court in bonds of $4,000 each.

ABOUT 11:45 yesterday morning a boy named Rudolph Foster, employed in the *Vorbote* printing-office, No. 87 Fifth avenue, was caught in the elevator and badly bruised. After he had been attended by a physician he was taken to his home, No. 54 Foster street.

GEORGE W. LOWDER and Peter McEnery were arrested yesterday and locked up at the armory on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Elizabeth Guysinger, who charges them with perjury in having sworn that she was not married to John W. Guysinger, of No. 462 State street, whom she is suing for a divorce.

JUSTICE MORRISON yesterday held Martin Furlong and John Gaffity, the two notorious West Side thugs and thieves, who were captured by Frank Smith, an engineer on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, while in the act of burglarizing a house on the West Side, to the Criminal Court in bonds of $2,000 each, in default of which they went over the river.

THE Board of Managers of the Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work held their monthly meeting yesterday morning. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the last month to have been $790, of which amount very nearly $400 was for cake and fruit. It was also reported that orders are now in for work not yet on hand to the extent of $212.

THE United States Express Company has opened a run this week from Kankakee to Seneca. The run is over the newly-opened Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, and extends forty-two miles. Express matter is now taken by this line to Bonfield, Essex, Gardner, Mazon Hills, and Seneca. The majority of these places are new towns, created by the opening of the new road.

YESTERDAY afternoon a young man called at the livery-stable of J. H. Clark, No. 2449 State street, and said that a neighbor had sent him for a horse and buggy, which was given him. His prolonged absence excited Mr. Clark's suspicions, and on inquiry he discovered that the party who the young man said wanted the horse and buggy had given no such order. The police were notified.

THE Chief Signal Officer of the Meteorological Department at Chicago reports that the highest temperature for the month of January was 58.05 on the 26th, and the lowest 0.6 on the 17th, making the mean 28.03. There were two cloudy days when no snow or rain fell, 1 foggy day, 8 clear days, 16 fair days, and 16 days on which snow or rain fell. The only day on which there was no frost was the 26th.

THE committee of stockholders and members of the Stock Board appointed to prepare a plan for making that institution a mutual affair have agreed substantially upon a scheme which will be presented to the members and stockholders next Wednesday. It will seek to reconcile all interests, and it is hoped that the board may be reorganized and set to work in good shape without delay.

W. L. SOLOMON, a ticket-scalper at No. 110 South Clark street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Elliott and Wiley, on complaint of a man named Jacob Mohr, who charges him with complicity in the beating of Mohr out of $20 by a man named Soap McAlpine, who secured the money from Mohr on pretense of buying him a railroad ticket to New York, but who after getting Mohr's money ran away.

THE Executive Committee of the Girls' Industrial School at Evanston met in the Sherman House. The only matter of importance was the reading of the Reception and Visiting Committees' report on the new buildings just opened at Evanston, which were stated to be very commodious, and the condition of the inmates of the institution was described as far more satisfactory than at any previous time.

OLEF KELLER, a German laborer, was badly mangled yesterday afternoon by a couple of ferocious bulldogs belonging to one Buckler, who has a flour and feed store at No. 18 North Elizabeth street. Lieut. Laham, of the West Madison Street Station, took Keller to a drug-store and had his wounds cauterized, and afterwards sent an officer to kill the dogs. Keller was badly bitten in both hands, left arm, and left leg.

ABOUT 10 o'clock Wednesday night Miles Feehan, a saloonkeeper at No. 172 West Twenty-second street, while drunk, made an assault on his wife with a large butcher-knife, inflicting a wound about two inches long and reaching to the bone in her left thigh. The police patrol wagon was summoned, and Feehan was taken to the West Twelfth Street Police Station and locked up. Mrs. Feehan is in a very precarious condition, mainly from the large amount of blood she lost.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Seventh Ward Land League last night, President J. J. Curran donated $50 to the club for the benefit of the cause. Six dollars was also collected in weekly dues. The committee on speakers reported that the next meeting of the club would be addressed by John F. Finerty. After a discussion on the best means of "drawing a crowd" to the hall on meeting nights, it was decided to hang out a mammoth cloth transparency with an inscription announcing the meeting.

H. W. SMALL & CO., of this city, yesterday received a consignment of molasses and sugar from the United States Agricultural Department at Washington. It was made from the amber cane, under the supervision of Prof. Collier, the chemist of the department. Of course the sweet stuff was eagerly picked up, as there was no doubt of its purity in this age of adulteration. The sugar was taken by Rockwood Bros. and the molasses by D. B. Scully at a handsome advance on the prices current for the same (nominal) grade of goods. The cultivation of the amber cane and its reduction are an undoubted success in a scientific sense. It remains to be seen how it will "pan out" commercially. If well, the result would be a great falling off in the Northern demand for Southern sugar.

THE manufacturers of wrapping-paper held a called meeting at the Tremont House yesterday, the sessions lasting all day. Levi Rhodes, of Rockford, Ill., presided, and R. P. Dart, of Rock Island, acted as Secretary. The entire business of the session was devoted to the consideration of reports as to the stock on hand. The reports showed it was so large that it was decided to shut down the mills from Feb. 19 to March 5. This was decided upon to reduce production. This binds fifty mills which were represented at the meeting. The meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in May.

THE fourth annual ball of the Box-Makers' and Sawyers' Union took place at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last evening. About 200 couples were in attendance. The feature of the evening was the nailing contest between D. D. Kennedy and R. D. McAdams for $25 a side. James Donnelly was chosen judge for Kennedy and James H. Payne for McAdams. J. D. Toomey was chosen referee. They nailed twenty-five boxes each, twenty-six nails to each box. The boxes were twenty-four inches square. Time was called at 10:51. Kennedy finished his first box in exactly one minute, and McAdams in one minute and a quarter. Kennedy finished his last box in 25¼ minutes, thus winning the match and money. McAdams finished his twenty-fifth box a minute later. The winner was loudly cheered. After the match dancing was resumed.

THE taking of testimony in the McClaughrey-Weber contested election (County Commissioner) case was continued yesterday. Henry Spieler represented the County Clerk, William H. Holden appeared for the sitting member, and John Humphrey for the contestant, Weber. Four witnesses were examined, but threw little new light on the question. John Breckenridge, whose vote had been impugned, proved that he was a citizen of the United States and the State of Illinois. James McGinnis, a school-teacher, testified that he still retained a domicile in the Town of Palos, even though he had voted for President in Chicago in 1880. John M. Powell, one of the judges of election in Palos, was examined at length, as was also Stephen Halligan, a member of the Board of Registry, but their testimony was unimportant. The investigation will be continued day by day.

THE case of William Edgar, the proprietor of the restaurant at 176 West Madison street, for selling butterine to his patrons, came up yesterday afternoon in Justice Brayton's court. The testimony was that an employé of Butter-Inspector Howe went into the restaurant and called for some bread and butter. Deeming the latter adulterated he had it tested, and it was found to be largely composed of lard. Mr. Edgar, the proprietor, said he had given orders to his manager not to buy butterine. He was sorry that it should be served in his restaurant, and promised to take extra precautions in future to have nothing but the genuine article. On this condition the defendant was let off with the payment of costs.

Leo Myers, of 364 Wabash avenue, charged with the same offense, was let off, it appearing that his wife bought the butterine, supposing it to be butter. Myers also said that his boarders appeared to like the adulterated stuff better than the pure, for they "kicked" when a return was made from butterine to butter.

OFF FOR THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The vanguard of the delegation Chicago will send to witness the Sullivan-Ryan prize-fight left for New Orleans last evening via the Illinois Central. There were about thirty in the party, most of them saloonkeepers, though there was a sprinkling of confidence-men, gamblers, and thieves. Two Aldermen—Appleton and Peevey—went along, and also Capt. O'Donnell, Lieut. Currier, and Detective Ryan. The main body, led by Mike McDonald, will start this morning. It will be made up mainly of thieves and gamblers—about 250 in all. If this crowd would only stay away from the city for good, Chicago would be quiet and peaceable, and there would be no necessity for even half the small force of police now employed.

THAT TEXAN-CAPITOL SCHEME.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday called upon Congressman C. B. Farwell and inquired what he could tell the public about the Texas-Capitol scheme and the syndicate having it in charge, as detailed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

"I could tell you a good deal about it," said Mr. Farwell, "but I won't."

"Why not?"

"Because the matter is not in shape to talk about at present. I don't know how your folks got on to it, and I don't want anything more published about it. Negotiations are going on, and the men you named have gone to Texas as stated, but I cannot and will not say anything until I hear from them. I'll tell you what to do—you come in tomorrow, and I may be able to tell you more about it. You are the only reporter who has been around here, and you may as well leave out any mention of it until there is something to publish. I could tell you nothing more than you have already published anyhow."

ANNUAL MEETING ERRING WOMAN'S HOME.

The annual meeting of the Erring Woman's Refuge was held yesterday at the "Home," on Indiana avenue. The attendance was large, both of Trustees and Directors, as well as of friends of the institution. Mrs. O. L. Wheelock, the President, presided. Mrs. Ely, the Secretary, read the twentieth annual report of the institution, a long but interesting paper. The average age of girls entering the institution, it stated, was 19 years. Many were registered as young as 14, and some even younger. The report related what had been done during the year to improve the sanitary condition of the home, since which time the health of the inmates had been much better. During the year the home has cared for seventy-three girls, forty-three having been regularly admitted; fifteen signed the pledge of obedience, and have been permanently received; seven were provided with situations; fifteen returned to friends; five transferred to other institutions; eight ran away, and three have been expelled. There have been twelve births and six deaths. The entire family now numbers forty-two, five being "helpers," eleven infants, and the other twenty-six being regular inmates. The sewing-room and laundry earned during the year $340. The desire is to have every inmate support herself, and thus ultimately make the institution self-sustaining. The report of the Treasurer showed funds on hand at last annual meeting, $195; received during the year, $6,383; expenses, $6,241; leaving cash on hand, $337.

The annual election was then had, resulting in the choice of the following new members of the Board of Managers: Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Dr. Roler, Mrs. William Hayden, Mrs. Edward Ely, Mrs. McGenniss, Mrs. Huling, Mrs. Henry Hoyt, Mrs. D. Gaston, Mrs. Dr. Doring, Mrs. Dr. Lake, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. T. Ball, Mrs. Dr. Kippax, Mrs. Joseph Ayers, Mrs. George Sprinver, Mrs. Dr. Buckbee, Mrs. Lombard, and Mrs. Evans. The following officers were elected: Mrs. O. S. Wheelock, reëlected President; Mrs. Dr. Roler, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. W. Mills, Second Vice-President; Mrs. William Hayden, Secretary; Mrs. Edward Ely, Treasurer. Mrs. Dr. Emma F. Gaston and Mrs. Woods were reappointed Physician in Charge and Matron respectively. The following were chosen trustees: Tuthill King, George A. Marsh, J. P. Wilson, G. C. Beuton, J. H. Swan, and C. M. Charnley.

BISHOP IRELAND'S ADVICE TO ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The St. Patrick's Society held a meeting last evening at the Palmer House. Before proceeding to business President Onahan said there were several distinguished visitors present, and introduced one of them, Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota.

Bishop Ireland responded in a short speech, thanking the society for the invitation extended him, and also for the honor conferred on him of making him a member of the St. Patrick's Society of Chicago. All over the West, he said, Chicago was looked up to as the originator of great ideas and also of some that were not great. A society like the one he was addressing could do a vast deal for the welfare of the Irish in the West, if the best citizens of the Irish race would take hold of it. Other cities copied after Chicago, and no other city could give such tone and spirit to organizations of the kind as the Garden City. Now that the society was about to try the experiment of club-life and enlarge its field, it behooved its members so to conduct its affairs that visitors from abroad would find nothing there to offend and would go to their homes as missionaries for the establishment of like societies. What the Irish lacked in this country was proper leadership. With proper leaders, the Irish were the most tractable people in the world, and the most vicious of them could be transformed into reputable citizens. This was the task that devolved upon the St. Patrick's Society and kindred organizations.

Fathers Cashman, of this city, McGolrick, of Minneapolis, and Scanlan, of Salt Lake, and Mr. James H. Dormer, of Rochester, N. Y., were introduced to the society, and all spoke briefly.

The business of the society was then transacted. The Committee on Banquets reported that the arrangements were nearly all made, and tickets were being disposed of rapidly.

The Committee on Club reported progress. Between forty and fifty names had been obtained, and it only required a little more exertion to get all the names necessary to guarantee success.

THE CITY-HALL.

THERE were thirty-eight deaths in the city yesterday.

MR. E. C. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, Cincinnati, was at the City-Hall yesterday, admiring the handicraft of Prof. Barrett.

MR. THOMPSON, the police-line telegraph-repairer, who was thrown out of his wagon Wednesday evening, was in better condition yesterday. His injuries, though painful, will not prove serious.

CHIEF-TENEMENT-HOUSE-INSPECTOR GENUNG has made a report of the condition of the old hospital building, which it was proposed to use for the Health Department. He finds the structure so fearfully unsanitary and dilapidated that it would almost have to be rebuilt. Building-Superintendent Kirkland states that it would cost $12,900 to fix it up.

BUILDING permits were issued yesterday as follows: Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, five-story elevator, 80x300 feet, Twelfth street, near the river, to cost $100,000; S. Wolterdorf, three-story and basement dwelling, 27x50 feet, No. 385 West Taylor street, to cost $6,000; John Strach, one-story cottage, 20x27 feet, West Eighteenth, near Wood street, to cost $1,000.

CITY ATTORNEY GRINNELL says that the fish inspection ordinance ought to be repealed as a matter of public policy, and that it ought never to have been passed. It was incorporated in the revised ordinance through a mistake.

THE nine men who were arrested on Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street Wednesday evening were in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and were caught stringing wires within the city limits contrary to the ordinance. They were detected by the lines that they were stringing becoming crossed with the lines of the fire-alarm telegraph. Repairer Maloney went out to find the break, and discovered the Western Union people at work law-breaking. Maloney drove to the Hinman Street Police Station and secured officers and arrested the offenders. They were bailed out subsequently, and this morning at 9 o'clock they will have a hearing before Justice Ingersoll at the Twelfth Street Police Court. It is understood that the Western Union people intend to test the validity of the ordinance by taking an appeal if the men are fined.

SMALL-POX

still continues to prevail, but shows no apparent increase. Dr. De Wolf says that the Home for the Friendless has furnished but one case of real small-pox, and that that was reported as from the corner of Twentieth street and Wabash avenue, some weeks ago, the institution not being named, but only the location being given. The other two cases reported as having occurred there last Friday were not small-pox, although the two children, aged 7 and 3 years, were taken to the pest-house Tuesday, and discharged yesterday. The children had been vaccinated by Dr. Hyde, and the vaccination worked admirably, but with it came an eruption of the skin, somewhat similar to the small-pox, and from that it was thought that they had the disease. However, it disappeared within two days, and the children were returned to the institution.

The Health Office continues to be crowded with persons anxious to be vaccinated. Just now there is danger of a shortage of vaccine virus. For some days past the vaccine farm at Fond du Lac has failed to furnish its usual supply, owing to the fact that vaccination did not work on nineteen of the heifers.

New cases were reported from No. 235 Hurlbut, No. 78 Menominee, No. 11 Mohawk, No. 90 North La Salle, No. 2109 Clark, No. 227 Twenty-first streets, and No. 219 North avenue.

The report of a case of small-pox at No. 67 Lincoln avenue was incorrect. There is no disease of any kind there.

There were deaths in the city at No. 255 Third avenue, No. 525 Clark and No. 24 Block streets. At the pest-house there were deaths of persons taken from No. 1233 Michigan avenue and from State and Ontario streets.

AN OPINION ON LICENSES.

City-Attorney Grinnell has given the following opinion in regard to the licensing of one-night entertainments at halls, theatres, etc.:

W. J. McGarigle, Esq., Superintendent of Police, etc.—DEAR SIR: Your communication asking whether the city must look to the owner of the hall or theatre wherein entertainments are given which are subject to a license fee or to the parties who give the entertainment, I have the honor to answer: By reference to Sec. 920 of Municipal Code you will see that it is provided that the owner must see that his hall, or rooms, or theatre is licensed pursuant to the ordinance. That is, he must either take out the license himself or compel the parties giving the entertainment to do so; and the ordinance further provides that, if he fails to see that the license is paid, he is subject to a penalty of $50.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

EVERY day is demonstrating the necessity of a reform in caring for claims sent to the County Board. Some days ago an award was made to a certain firm for groceries on a bid presented, but the bill now comes in, and the schedule upon which the bid was made is missing. Who is to blame no one knows.

THE Committee on Roads and Bridges returned from an inspection tour yesterday, and as the result of its labors will report in favor of improvements on the Archer avenue, Vincennes, and Thornton roads to the amount of about $12,000. The county will be called upon to bear one-third the expense.

THE Committee on Public Service agreed to recommend the increase of the pay of the clerks in the Coroner's office from $720 to $1,000 per year, and of the process clerk in the County Clerk's office from $1,100 to $1,500. A recommendation will also be made to increase the pay of the "floor man" in the County Clerk's office, who is doing the work heretofore done by Mr. Reinke, now at Joliet.

THE Hospital Committee adopted a resolution calling upon the County-Attorney to request the ex-Warden of the Hospital to settle with the county, and authorizing him, in the event of no settlement being made, to commence legal proceedings against him. This is all right, but the county has no data to bring suit upon, for the reason that the Warden's last report appears to have been stolen from the files.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts has prepared a new set of blanks for the use of the Supervisors in the country towns, the object being to do away with the abuses which it is claimed have heretofore existed. The blanks require detailed information, and on the back of each is printed the following for the information of both the Supervisors and the poor under their charge:

"Persons who are wholly dependent on the county for their support must be sent to the poor-house.

"No family shall receive more than one-half ton of coal or one-half cord of wood per month for the six months commencing with November and ending with April. No fuel shall be furnished during the balance of the year, except by permission of the County Board.

"The relief granted to families worthy of charity shall not exceed 50 cents per week for groceries and provisions for each adult or child. No luxuries shall be furnished.

"Physicians, when ordered by the Supervisors to attend to paupers, will be allowed $1 for each necessary call or visit, including medicines. All persons requiring protracted medical attention must be removed to the County Hospital if they are wholly depending on the county for support.

"Supervisors shall issue all orders before goods are delivered by merchants or services of any kind are rendered to paupers.

"Merchants must fill out the blank receipt on this order and have it signed by the pauper on delivery of the goods specified in the order."

Under this new order, which goes into effect at once, it is thought that the inmates of the Poor-House will increase, and that the bills for outdoor relief will decrease proportionately, and that in the end the county will be the gainer.

THAT SEWER-GAS RUMOR.

Architect Egan denies that there is any sewer-gas in the new Court-House, and also that the pipes are not connected with the main sewer. Mr. Egan stated yesterday that he went all through the building Wednesday night, and could not find the least trace of sewer-gas. He thinks it would be impossible to generate, as there are six stacks of main ventilator-pipes running up to the main air-shafts, and the connections of the vault-pipes were made perfect and complete when the plumbing was done, most of the connections being made under his own personal supervision. He said that a quantity of rubber carpeting had been recently laid in the rooms, and, acted on by the steam used for heating purposes, had given out a most unpleasant odor; hence the cry of sewer-gas.

CUTTING OFF THE BAILIFFS AND DEPUTIES.

Some days ago some of the County Commissioners had a talk with the Judges of the courts about reducing the number of Bailiffs and Deputy-Sheriffs. Yesterday the Judges had a meeting, the upshot of which was that Judge Rogers was authorized to write to Commissioner Mattocks that the Judges could not afford to stop their courts to hear evidence for or against the proposed reduction; but if the County Board would appropriate money enough to pay the expenses the Judges would order a reference of the question to a Master in Chancery, who would hear all that could be said on either side, and then the Judges would examine and decide the matter. Ample opportunity would be given both sides. Judge Rogers said he had written a letter to that effect. He did not think the examination would take more than a day or two, nor cost over $200, while it would cost more than five times that to stop the various branches of the courts so as to have the Judges sit together and hear testimony.

U. S. A.

THE Pension Agent disbursed $24,300 yesterday.

THE receipts for duties yesterday amounted to $10,154.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $24,781, of which $19,263 was for spirits, $4,036 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,369 for beer.

COLLECTOR SPALDING TURNS OUT THE STATE OF OHIO.

Yesterday was a field day at the Chicago Custom-House, and the office of the Collector was in a turmoil for the entire day. Over 300 callers were received by Collector Spalding, and the outer office was filled with a motley collection of beggars for office, whose perfume was so powerful that open doors and windows and an assortment of disinfectants availed but little to purify the atmosphere. The appointments and removals were filtered out one by one and received with eagerness by the crowd in the lobbies. It soon became apparent that the policy predicted by THE TRIBUNE had been rigidly followed out, for one after another the adherents of the "Ohio idee" became private citizens, and one short day reduced the number of Ohio officeholders by a round dozen. So far as could be traced all of the decapitated hail from that State. From all accounts Senator Sherman must have been overwhelmed with telegrams from his appointees beseeching him to save them. The resignations of the whole batch were asked for the first thing in the morning, and the new appointees were sworn in during the day. The two chief places were very satisfactorily filled. Maj. Fitch was put back into the place from which he was removed, replacing the man who replaced him under the last Collector. Mr. A. H. Wright, the dairyman, had the best of recommendations, and possesses the confidence of the Collector to a large degree.

Following is the complete list of the new appointments:

Albinus R. Wright, Deputy Collector and Chief of Inspectors, vice C. Dean Austin (cousin of ex-President Hayes), removed.

John A. Fitch, Deputy Collector in charge of the barge office, vice John Stillwell (cousin of Mrs. Hayes), removed.

John B. Nordheim, Bond Clerk, vice Charles H. Hedges (Ohio), removed.

Joseph A. Nowak, Clerk, duty room, vice Charles F. Bunker (Ohio), removed.

John M. Bradford, Customs Clerk, vice Robert Russell (Ohio), removed.

Samuel K. Cunningham (brother-in-law of Senator Logan), Inspector, vice W. J. Kuhns (Ohio), removed.

Charles W. Lyon, Inspector, vice R. J. Bennett (Ohio), removed.

The following were appointed Inspectors for temporary service: Carl F. H. Hermanns, John C. Miller, William Curd, John Oleson, Amos B. King, Edward P. Glennon, G. W. Kroll. W. H. Reed was appointed on this list but took time to consider. While he was considering his place was filled by the appointment of another.

There are no more vacancies.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-CAR.

A VICTIM OF HIS OWN FATAL CARELESSNESS.

A sad accident occurred last evening on the State street cable road in the killing of an old driver, Ben McLeary, the same man who broke the cable a few days ago. McLeary has been hanging around the engine-house since the first accident, apparently very much downhearted at what he had done. He did not know whether he was to have his old car again or not, and, as he had a family to support, this suspense worried him considerably. Yesterday he spent his time in riding up and down on the grip-cars and lending a hand at switching at either end of the line. He did not have very much to say to any of the men, and they saw that he was feeling rather blue.

About half-past 6 o'clock last evening he was riding up on the grip-car upon which he had rode down town, and was standing on the step on the east side of the car. The car stopped at Twelfth street to allow some passengers to alight, and then started up slowly. McLeary jumped off of the car just as the start was made, ran across the track in front of the grip-car, and attempted to jump on the step on the west side. He missed his footing, fell head foremost on to the track, and his head was smashed by the running gear of the car. A stop was made immediately, the body was moved to a neighboring drug-store, and subsequently taken to the Harrison Street Police Station in the patrol wagon. Later in the evening the street-car company had the remains conveyed to his home. The Coroner was notified, and the inquest will probably be held today. Deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He had been in the employ of the company as a driver for many years, was considered one of the best men, and his death is mourned by all of the attachés.

THE GRIP-CAR WHICH DID THE KILLING

was being run at the time by a man named Dickens, who is a practical engineer, and has run the Hyde Park dummy for several years. He had learned to operate the grip from F. L. Fox, the San Francisco operator, who was on the car at the time of the accident, and had learned so readily that he was given charge of the car. He and the conductor were arrested after the accident, and were taken to the Armory, but were released at once, as the sad affair was no fault of theirs. Julius Rosenthal, the lawyer, and several other gentlemen who were on the crowded car at the time of the accident, called at the company's offices and left cards in case they were wanted as witnesses. They said that McLeary was killed through his own carelessness.

Dickens, the operator of the grip-car, was seen at the engine-house after his return from the Armory, and questioned about the affair.

"Did you see McLeary before the accident?" asked the reporter.

"I did not. I saw him on the down trip, but not when we were coming up."

"How did you first hear of the accident?"

"I had just started up when I heard some of the passengers say 'Hold on, hold on.' I thought some one wanted to get on, and I stopped at once."

"Did you stop short?"

"Very short. I don't think the car ran more than six feet."

"Did you see McLeary or any one run across the track in front of the car, when you started up?"

"No, sir. I had my eyes on the slot, and could see a good ways ahead by the headlight."

"How long have you been with the company?"

"About eight years, and this is the first time I have had anything out of the way happen to me. I feel terrible over it, but know it was through no fault of mine that it occurred. I heard some one say that Ben was crowded off the steps by a newsboy who had jumped on."

Yesterday morning four new grip-cars were sent out, making nine in all on the road. The cable worked beautifully yesterday, and no trouble was experienced. The unfortunate accident is deeply regretted by the officers of the company.

THE "SECOND BATCH."

THE STATUS AND SIZE OF THE SUITS WHICH THEY WOULD WIPE OUT.

THE TRIBUNE gave yesterday the history and scope of the Aldrich-Brentano bill for the relief of the "second-batch" whisky men. The pending suits which it is sought to dismiss and forever wipe off the docket are what are known as suits on distillers' bonds to recover the assessments made on "grapevine" goods, and are now on the calendar in the United States Circuit Court ready for trial. The correctness of the assessments, which were made by the Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this district subsequent to the seizures, has been and is in dispute, but the sum total of the amounts at issue, according to the Government's figuring, is $189,164, distributed as follows:

Orlando B. Dickinson, Egbert C. Leach, Jonathan Abel, George T. Burroughs, $1,380; same and sureties, $46,575; Chicago Alcohol Works, Orlando B. Dickinson, Jonathan Abel, Orrin L. Mann, David G. Rush, $28,960; South Branch Distilling Company, Herman J. Pahlman, Joseph Haas, $2,067; South Branch Distilling Company, David G. Rush, Joseph Haas, $2,393; Orlando B. Dickinson, Jonathan Abel, George T. Burroughs, Egbert C. Leach, William H. Snyder, Wilson Ames, 988; Herman J. Pahlman, David G. Rush, Orrin L. Mann, Isaac Waixel, $895; Chicago Alcohol Works, Orlando B. Dickinson, Jonathan Abel, David G. Rush, Orrin L. Mann, $300; South Branch Distilling Company, Joseph Haas, Simon Powell, $96,347; Orlando B. Dickinson, Egbert C. Leach, Jonathan Abel, $9,256.

IN ADDITION TO ALL THIS,

and as explanatory of A. C. Hesing's and others' interest in the passage of the bill, there are several outstanding judgments on which the Government has several times failed to collect anything, the papers having always been returned by the Marshal with the familiar indorsement, "No property found." One of these judgments is for $80,000, and stands against William Cooper as principal, and H. B. Miller, A. C. Hesing, John J. Montague, and George Miller as sureties. Another, for $2,122, is against Cooper as principal, and H. B. Miller and B. S. Sawyer as sureties. Still another against the South Branch Distilling Company as principal, and Haas and Powell as sureties. These judgments, while the Government has never been able to collect them, stand against the parties named, and, besides constituting a lien on everything they may ever have, are an unpleasant reminder of troublous times in the past, which the "sufferers" would fain have removed by a Congressional enactment.

IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

MAYOR HARRISON FAVORS THEIR ISSUE FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Mayor Harrison was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter what he thought about the Legislature passing an act submitting an amendment to the Constitution of the State, to be adopted by the people, allowing the City of Chicago to issue bonds for the extension of her water system. The Mayor said:

"No great, growing city can be made grand, with magnificent public structures, if those structures are expected to be erected by immediate taxation. Because a structure may be good and ample for one or more years, the growth of the great city may make it comparatively worthless in a few years. In despotic lands the despot taxes the people almost to ruin for the adornment of a city. Though I am called 'Carter the First,' 'the best, etc.'—modesty does not permit me to go further—I cannot well do these things in Chicago without a grand kick. But, seriously speaking, a free people will not allow themselves to be taxed very onerously for the adornment of public buildings and public improvements of sizes and dimensions much greater than those that are necessary for their own immediate demands. Chicago, my beautiful bride, before 1900, will have 1,000,000 people. It will then continue to grow into 2,000,000, but how rapidly I cannot say. If we erect a water system for the good of the coming vast population the cost of such improvement should be paid out of the coming years by this increased population, and not by us. Besides, that is not the only obligation. But the people at present will not build such works as 2,000,000 people may require. Now, there are four things which ought to be built by bonds, payable with a sinking fund every year, but the bulk should not be paid until long years hence. First, we should build

A WATER SYSTEM ADEQUATE TO 2,000,000 PEOPLE.

Next we want some great sewer system to enable us to get rid of our sewage. In the third place, we want permanent and lasting stone viaducts over railroads. It is proper that the city should either build such structures or the railroads, so that they would be an ornament to the city. I am opposed to the cheap iron structures which are eaten up by smoke and rust, and which must of necessity be renewed every year. We want stone viaducts, but the cost is too great to be taken from immediate taxation. In a few years the county will need our City-Hall for its courts, and we will have to build a new City-Hall, and, when it is built, it should be an ornament to the city, and it should be paid for by bonds. Now, I want it distinctly understood that current and municipal expenses, including street paving, the erection of police and fire buildings, should be paid for by direct and immediate taxation, but great permanent improvements which are built should be proceeded with upon long bonds, and we should insist that the Legislature frame some amendment to the Constitution so that the bonds should be issued for permanent improvements and the bonds so framed by law that the word permanent shall be perfectly construed. An improvement to last ten, twenty, or thirty years I don't consider a permanent improvement. I consider such as are good for fifty or 100 years hence permanent. Iron viaducts are not permanent. Only stone and brick would be."

THE CIGAR TAX.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE SENT TO WASHINGTON TO HAVE IT REDUCED.

Chicago cigar manufacturers are to be credited with starting a movement which may result in the reduction of the tax upon cigars. The Cigar Manufacturers' Union of this city recently sent on to Washington a delegation consisting of Messrs. L. Burger, G. Wagenfuehr, and Henry Bonn for the purpose of presenting a voluminous petition for a reduction of the tax, and for the purpose of lobbying with the members of the Committee on Ways and Means and other Congressmen to the same end. The delegates have but recently returned, and for the purpose of hearing their report the Board of Directors of the union met last evening at Mr. Burger's store, No. 141 Madison street. The delegates reported that they had been cordially received in Washington by home Congressmen, especially Mr. Farwell, and had been introduced to five members of the committee. They were very favorably impressed with the manner in which the committee listened to the arguments which they advanced in favor of a reduced tax, and stated that they had every assurance from individual members of the committee that the prayer of the petitioners would be granted. Commissioner Raum and others whom they approached upon the same subject also received them cordially, and gave them great encouragement.

The tax on cigars prior to 1875 was $5 per 1,000, or at the rate of 20 cents per pound, and at the same time the tax on tobacco manufactured into other forms than cigars was 24 cents. The tobacco manufacturers thought they were the victims of unjust discrimination, and the consequence of their agitation was that the tax on cigars was increased to 24 cents. In 1879 the tobacco manufacturers succeeded in getting the tax upon their productions decreased from 24 to 16 cents per pound, but the cigar manufacturers, having failed to assert their claims, continued to pay 24 cents. All that the union of this city wants, and all that was urged by the delegation at Washington, was a reduction of the tax on cigars to 16 cents, so that there should be no discrimination between the two forms of manufactured tobacco. Their petition was taken in charge by Congressman Farwell, who gave them assurances that it would meet with the full consideration it deserved.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Early in the week as a party of boys were returning from the prairie west of town, where they had been skating, they stumbled upon the decomposing and rat-eaten remains of a baby, apparently 6 months old. The fact was promptly reported to the police, who took the remains in charge. There was nothing to show who it was or how it came there.

The School Board will meet this evening and take up the improved school facilities question.

A novel proposition is to come before the Board of Trustees at their next meeting, being no less than a petition for the right of way through the village for an elevated railway, constructed on a new plan. On the top of a line of heavy posts is to rest a single rail, upon which a company called the North Cook County Railway Company proposes to run trains in mid-air at a speed which will distance a common railroad train every fifteen minutes between Evanston and Chicago. The means by which they propose to secure the perfect safety of their trains running over the tops of these posts twenty feet from the ground are simple enough. The main rail upon which the cars run is a single one, and the wheels of the car are placed at either end of the car, and the axle is so elevated that the rail is exactly level with the floor of the car. On each side of the main rail runs an auxiliary, and from each corner of the car there hangs a leg carrying two wheels, one of which runs along the upper and the other along the lower side of this auxiliary rail. These wheels carry no weight, nor do they touch the auxiliary rail unless the car tends to tip to one or the other sides, when they hinder it. Thus the central rail, being on a level with the car floor, lowers the centres of gravity and lessens the tendency of the car to fly the track. The engines to be used are similar to those on the New York Elevated Railroads. The cars are about half the weight of the common street-cars, and run in trains of a half-dozen. The company claims that it will be enabled to carry passengers at one cent per mile, and run four trains each hour between Chicago and Evanston at a better speed than the other roads can make, on account of having no obstructions.

HYDE PARK.

Last evening Mr. James Stinson, assisted by his sister, Mrs. Wintermute, tendered a very brilliant reception to the Kenwood Club, at his residence on Drexel boulevard, near Forty-fifth street. The spacious and elegant house was thronged by a select company, representing the élite of Hyde Park society. The weather was all that could be desired, and, as a consequence, there was a very full attendance of the members of the club, who passed the evening in a thoroughly enjoyable manner with music and dancing. Supper was served to the guests at 11 o'clock and the festivities were kept up until a late hour. Every preparation had been made for the occasion, and as a consequence the affair was a success.

There were present: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thrall, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Shumway, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Geddis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Furber, Mr. and Mrs. C. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Elam G. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Denison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gwinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smale, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Frasher, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dupee, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davol, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Benning, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Wintermute, Miss Shumway, Miss Hopkins, Miss Oakley, the Misses Taylor, Miss Clark, Miss Smale, Miss Mary Barker, Miss Halloway, Messrs. Charles Gossage, G. Q. Dow, Frank and Walter Root, Harvey and William Waters, Frank Barker, William G. Beale, Edward R. Woodle, John D. Sherman, Charles L. Norton, Samuel H. Wright, J. Davol Jr., Oscar Remmer, W. H. H. Lewis, Thomas Wintermute, Charles Murray, Fairman, Eliot, Stanger, Griswold, Covington, Gubbins, Oak, and Black.

A. O. U. W.

A Stormy Time in the Wisconsin Body Now in Session in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—The second day's session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen opened with a stormy affair in regard to the election of officers. It seems that the salaries paid the officers of the society cause a good deal of ill-feeling and log-rolling about election time, and the matter came very near culminating in a row of respectable proportions. It appears that one of the members was so anxious to get elected Grand Worthy Workman—a member whose home is in this city—that he undertook to destroy the official chances of another Milwaukeean by charging him with perjury and numerous other crimes. The result was a perfect tempest of wrathful discussions, which failed to dwindle into calm until the afternoon session, when the full exposure of the methods of the first-mentioned Milwaukeean to secure the election resulted in his being most effectually sat down upon. With the exception of a resolution to increase the medical examination fee from $1 to $2, there were no resolutions of general importance. The ballotting for new officers resulted in the following selections: Grand Master Workman, B. F. Parker, of Mauston; Grand Foreman, William Fricke, of Milwaukee; Grand Overseer, Maj. J. A. Parkhurst, of Hillsville; Grand Recorder, H. C. Heath, of La Crosse; Grand Receiver, J. H. Marston, of Appleton; Grand Guide, J. D. Galloway, of Berlin; Grand Watchman, E. D. Trudgeon, of Hudson; Supreme Representatives—H. F. Smiley, of La Crosse, H. C. Heath, of La Crosse, B. F. Parker, of Mauston; Grand Trustee, E. Steiger, of Prairie Du Chien; State Medical Examiner, W. A. Gordon, of Oshkosh. The session will probably finally close tomorrow noon, the installation of the new officers and the simplifying of the secret work being about all of the program not completed.

A LARGE LITTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 2.—A special from Ellis, Kas., states that the wife of a farmer gave birth to five children, all of whom are living. Dr. Wilson, who attended upon the case, expresses the belief that the group will live and flourish. The mother is doing well. This is one of the most marvelous facts on record, and will be sure to attract the attention of the medical world.

A NEW RAILROAD.

If you are going to Waukesha, do not forget that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has built a first-class railroad via Milwaukee to and through Waukesha and Lake Mills to Madison. This is the best route for Waukesha. For time of trains and all other information about this new line, apply at 62 Clark street. Remember, it is the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway that you should take if you wish to go to Waukesha or to St. Paul via Milwaukee.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure four days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. Druggists. Depot, 53 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

ON 'CHANGE.

Mr. Netter's Creditors Do Not Like His Way of Failing.

But It Is Not Likely that They Can Do Anything, Civilly or Criminally.

That Bale of Cotton—The Members of the Board Stand by Their Secretary.

The grain receivers on the Board of Trade were startled yesterday by what they term a rather peculiar failure. Abram Netter, who has been a member of the board for years past, has been missing from 'Change since Saturday, and the receivers are out about $16,000, and perhaps a good deal more. Mr. Netter bought, it is estimated, about fifty cars of corn and barley, and had them delivered or transferred to Eastern roads, which issued bills of lading, upon which he received advances at the bank. In accordance with the custom on the board he was not to pay the receivers till the weigh-tickets were received from the railroads. Owing to the delay in switching and transferring two days and sometimes more often elapse before their tickets get round. In Netter's case, he is said to have had the grain transferred by teams instead of waiting for the cars to be switched, the receivers grain thus losing its identity in the transfer so that it would be impossible to prove property. Netter's delay in paying for the stuff seems to have excited no suspicion till last Friday, when King & Curtis say he told them

HE COULD NOT PAY FOR THE GRAIN

because the weigh-tickets had not come in. "We sent up to the Rock Island office," said Mr. Curtis yesterday, "and found that Netter had the tickets ten days ago. This is what exposed the affair."

King & Curtis at once set to work to unearth the mystery. A capias was issued for Netter's arrest, but he could not be found, though generally believed to be in the city, and an attachment was made out against his bank-account, which was found to have been reduced to $70. No other property could be found.

The other creditors, getting wind of the affair, held a consultation yesterday, and took steps to have the matter legally investigated. It was found on inquiry that it was doubtful if Mr. Netter could be held in custody, and his lawyer, to whom he seems to have referred everything and everybody, was understood by the creditors last evening to be prepared to offer terms of settlement today.

Mr. Netter has been looked upon as a man of moderate means, but was considered safe enough to deal with in a judicious way. It is believed that he could hardly have lost on his shipments. But many think he has been speculating on the short side of wheat, and has thus lost the money which he received from the bank in advances. He is understood to have made about $1,000 in the Open Board last week. Some of the recievers, who were not caught and are laughing at their neighbors say that he was unlucky several years ago in business and the remembrance of this, with the fact that he has absented himself from the board, and so far avoided arrest, leads the creditors to look upon his action with suspicion.

THE RECEIVERS WHO ARE OUT

on this deal are King & Curtis, whose claim, about $4,000, is the largest; Gregg & Son, $1,000; S. H. McCrea, $1,000; P. B. Weare & Co., $2,200; N. C. Platt, Foss, Strong & Co., M. H. Car, Mathews & Ball, Everingham & Co., A. Greiner, and probably others.

Greiner, the maltster, is said to have received barley bought for him by Netter, to whom he gave the money to pay for it. His agent is alleged to have forgotten to turn the cash over to the receivers, who now think they have a claim against the maltster who has received their property.

One of the nipped receivers said to the reporter yesterday he felt almost ashamed of the whole thing, as it seemed to be the result of pure carelessness. He would hardly be so foolish as to advance a mere acquaintance $100 as a loan without making some inquiry, while in this case he had trusted a man for over $2,000 without any security. He had supposed that an active member of the Board of Trade must be in good standing. He was disposed to give Mr. Netter a chance to explain himself before judging him too harshly, but thought the present way of delivering car lots of grain, and waiting several days or weeks for the pay for them, was one that would bear remedying.

THAT BALE OF COTTON.

The members of the Board of Trade seem to think the anger stirred up in Detroit because Secretary Randolph informed the Secretary of the Detroit board that the bale of cotton sent here to be raffled off for the benefit of the Michigan fire sufferers could not be so disposed of on 'Change because raffles, lotteries, etc., were prohibited by its rules savors strongly of ungratefulness. The Chicago board contributed $6,200 to the relief fund, including $2,000 donated out of the fund of the Provision and Grain Call Board, which is composed of members of the Board of Trade. Besides this, an innumerable lot of "ol' clothes" was sent, and other contributions made by members through various sources. One member remarked yesterday that it might do very well for a little board like that of Detroit to have a raffle occasionally for the purpose of waking up a sleepy crowd and making visitors think they did some business; but it would not do at all here, where men were rushed to death with work, to stop and buy tickets in a lottery. They would rather subscribe, and always did so liberally. The idea thrown out by the Detroit Secretary that it was pleasant to hear the Chicago Board had attained such a high moral tone as to exclude all raffles and such schemes from its sacred precincts was laughed at heartily, and the boys dropped the wish that their Detroit brethren might some day progress far enough to enable them to return the compliment. The intimation that Toledo was lucky to get the bale of cotton away from the clutches of the Chicago board was accepted as a graceful way of reminding Chicago of her greatness as a business centre. It meant that everything was marketable here. The trouble with the bale of cotton was the terms of sale. The cash was ready.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

A Chicago firm sent several cars of No. 2 wheat to Milwaukee a short time ago, to be delivered on January sales in that market. Two cars which were taken from the elevators here as No. 2 passed up there as No. 3, and were sent back. Then the Inspectors here graded them into store as No. 3. Now the firm would like to know what was the matter with the wheat that it should change in grade in such a brief time, or what was the matter with the Chicago Inspectors that they should change it.

DANFORD.

Present Condition of the Affairs of This Brilliant Kansas Financier—A Bonanza for the Lawyers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 2.—Danford, of Caldwell bank notoriety, has scored another point in the courts at Winfield, in the District Court of Cowley County, Kansas. During the Danford troubles at Caldwell, and while the wrathy creditors of the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank were threatening the life of Danford and holding him and Turner, his Hunnewell bank cashier, and Smith, his Caldwell bank cashier, all close prisoners in the City of Caldwell, an astute lawyer was sent to Caldwell by a banking house, and Messrs. Quinburn, Montgomery & Co., of Kansas City. This lawyer associated with himself a law firm at Caldwell, and immediately brought suits against the Merchants' and Drovers' Bank of Caldwell, joining Danford as a defendant, filing the required affidavits. Orders of attachment were issued and sent to Osage City, Emporia, and to all points where Danford had any assets. The Kansas City creditors thus tied up about $100,000 to secure a claim of $8,000. It was these attachment suits that began the panic at Osage City, and caused the suspension of the Danford Bank in that city. Maj. Hood and the Emporia Bank were also garnisheed, and about $30,000 also tied up in this quarter, and several days were consumed in getting these securities turned over to the trustee of the creditors in the final adjustment. At the time of settlement it was proposed by all parties to let the Kansas City creditors choose enough of the securities to cover their claims. This they apparently agreed to do, and took possession of all of the securities, but, instead of doing so, they retained the securities for several days, and in the meantime served attachments in favor of other creditors, whom they had come to represent. The Caldwell creditors at this point, in order to facilitate matters, agreed to secure the Kansas City claims on real estate in Caldwell worth $20,000. This they utterly refused to do, and, as the settlement depended much upon the discharge of these attachments, the Caldwell, Hunnewell, and Osage City creditors were highly incensed at the action. The sequel is that Danford's lawyer made a motion before Judge Torrance, at Winfield, to discharge the attachments. The Court sustained the motion and discharged the attachments, and now the Kansas City creditors are in a position where they are willing to do most anything for Mr. Danford, and take anything that they can get. Danford says that without delay he will bring suits upon the attachment-bonds for damages against the Kansas City creditors. Danford, it will be remembered, has a suit for damages now pending, wherein he demands the modest sum of $100,000 from the chief men of the Caldwell mob. He says that he will now make it sultry for the Kansas City creditors. Not content with spreading himself all over Kansas, he will now turn his attention to Missouri.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

A Labor Paper Published in Pennsylvania Sued by a Coal Company for $70,000 Damages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Waverly Coal & Coke Company, operating in Westmoreland County, this State, has commenced a suit for libel and conspiracy against the proprietors of the *Labor Tribune*, of this city, claiming damages to the amount of $70,000. The plaintiff's declaration sets forth that the defendants have been guilty of conspiracy and libel towards the company; that the Waverly Coal Company was doing business under a contract with its miners under the coöperative plan, dividing one-half the price the coal sold for in the market, after deducting cost of transportation, with its miners; the defendants conspired to gainsay and interfere with this contract, combining to injure the plaintiff by endeavoring to compel the miners to insist on another system of employment for the purpose of increasing and preventing the pecuniary gain of defendants, and for other wrongful purposes. The second count sets forth that an article published in the *Labor Tribune* headed "Lighting Calculators," and other articles, charge that inferior coal was mined by the Waverly Company; that the works were termed the "Waverly Lignite Company, which did incalculable injury." Lignite is not good coal, but an inferior article. The current number of the *Labor Tribune* teems with letters from workingmen and industrial organizations offering sympathy and money to conduct the defense. Considerable money has already been contributed by miners, printers, and others. The case attracts a great deal of attention in Western Pennsylvania, and the progress of the trial will be watched with keen interest.

Complications.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give Nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial, they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time, and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them—*Mirror and Farmer.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:

Name and residence.	Age.
Anton Sohnbert, Braidwood, Ill.	[illegible]
Mary Kasak, Braidwood, Ill.	[illegible]
Charles Nickel, 47 Julian	[illegible]
Louisa Schark, Chicago	[illegible]
William J. Dickinson, Grand Crossing, Ill.	[illegible]
Mary E. Geary, Grand Crossing, Ill.	[illegible]
Frank A. Owens, Chicago	[illegible]
Jennie Vogel, Chicago	[illegible]
Rudolph Schwadland, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma Paschke, Chicago	[illegible]
John Brohohn, South Chicago	[illegible]
Bertina Anderson, South Chicago	[illegible]
Ernst Harm, Chicago	[illegible]
Minnie Flack, Chicago	[illegible]
Willie A. Hutchings, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary J. Atkins, Chicago	[illegible]
Jozef Lemanski, Chicago	[illegible]
Katarzyna Gapinska, Chicago	[illegible]
Richard R. Pritchard, 369 North Wells	27
Teckla T. Tobias, Chicago	21
John Donahue, Chicago	[illegible]
Maggie Egan, Chicago	[illegible]
Edward Smith, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Kishling, Chicago	[illegible]
William Meyer, Arlington Heights, Ill.	23
Mary Sievert, Arlington Heights, Ill.	19
Carl Vethke, Chicago	27
Bertha Hengst, Chicago	[illegible]
August Jackson, Chicago	24
Ida E. Arnold, Chicago	[illegible]
Richard Voigt, Chicago	21
Minnie Bahr, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank A. Johnson, Chicago	[illegible]
Caroline Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank A. Carlson, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Lindstrom, Chicago	[illegible]
Bernard McLinden, Lake	[illegible]
Annie Murray, Lake	[illegible]
George Klein, Chicago	[illegible]
Teresa Schenk, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Fastet, Chicago	[illegible]
Franczska Stvzelemets, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Knittel, Chicago	[illegible]
Magdalina Blumeister, Chicago	[illegible]
Jan Barchman, Chicago	[illegible]
Pauline Kasowska, Chicago	[illegible]
Michael Orseski, Brighton Park, Ill.	[illegible]
Mary Ackerman, Brighton Park, Ill.	[illegible]
Wilhelm Ohm, Chicago	[illegible]
Mathilda Schuster, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles Revere, Chicago	[illegible]
Katie Dahl	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—ROBERTSON—Jan. 31, at the residence of the Rev. A. Kittredge, Frederick B. Davies, of La Crosse, Wis., and Marion E. Robertson, of Syracuse, N. Y.

HUTCHINGS—ATKINS—At the residence of the Rev. Father T. Burke, on the evening of Feb. 2, W. A. Hutchings and Mary J. Atkins.

DEATHS.

WEBB—At Fort McKavitt, Tex., Jan. 31, suddenly of congestion of the lungs, Maj. Charles A. Webb, U. S. A., aged 45 years.

☞ Vermont and Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

GAVAGAN—Feb. 1, Edward Gavagan, aged 46 years, a native of Killucan, County Westmeath, Ireland.

Funeral from his residence, 71 Sholto-st., Friday, Feb. 3, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

PACKER—Feb. 2, Lilian S., daughter of Ellen M. Packer.

Funeral at residence, 3530 Vernon-av., at 2 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 5, by carriages to Oakwoods.

HENSLER—Feb. 2, Katie, only daughter of G. Hensler, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 1059 Fulton-st., Friday at 1 o'clock.

BASSETT—The funeral services of M. Josephine Bassett will be held at 43 University-place Friday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m. Burial private.

HOOLEHAN—Feb. 2, 18-2, Cornelius Hoolehan, youngest son of Cornelius and Mary Hoolehan, aged 3 months.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. 4, from residence, 192 Blue Island-av.

KALES—At 301 Erie-st., at half-past 3 o'clock Feb. 2, of puerperal-fever, Ellen Davis, wife of Francis H. Kales, aged 39 years.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10:30 from residence to Rosehill Cemetery by carriages.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. J. W. DEAN WILL CONDUCT the noonday meeting today at 150 Madison-st. Drinking men especially invited.

THE CENTRAL BIBLE SCHOOL, CONducted by Dr. John Williamson, meets this evening at the First Methodist Church. Topic: "Studies in the Gospel of Mark." All are invited.

THOSE WHO HEARD MR. J. S. SMITHson in Farwell Hall will be pleased to know that he is to speak again in the same place on Sunday night. His coworker, Mr. C. C. Case, conducts the singing with the largest choir in the city. The song service begins at 7:30.

By T. E. STACY.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.

CLOSING-SALE OF

H. B. LOCKWOOD & CO.

At 51 and 53 Wabash-av.

Store Fixtures, Printing Press, Type, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Teas, and in fact all that has not been sold. Now is the accepted time to come to Lockwood's. O. L. MANN, Sheriff.

By T. E. STACY, Deputy.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Can be sent by mail. Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.



Tanks and Cans

239 & 241 Lake st.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

TURKISH, ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur BATHS. The most favorable results follow their proper use. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 905 Arch-st., Phila. None genuine without his signature. Sold by Druggists, 81. Chicago depots, 20 West Madison-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 462 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

JOHN MYERS, Druggist, 1002 West Madison-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—THE ABOVE REward will be paid and no questions asked for the return of horse and buggy taken from front of 150 Dearborn-st., Jan. 30. WM. CLANEY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL AT A great sacrifice her late husband's road mare, Josie Gray, for $375; she cost $950 last spring in Kentucky, where she was raised by Gen. Withers, of the Fair Lawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.; sired by Aberdeen, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Aberdeen is the sire of Hattie Woodward, first season on the turf 2:15½, and five others with records better than 2:27½; Josie Gray is 6 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high, a handsome golden sorrel, has flowing mane and tail, fine clean limbs and good sound feet, is free from spot or blemish, has no tricks or vices; as a gentleman's road horse she is perfection in every way; she trotted three heats in a matinee race last summer in 2:27¼, 2:25, and 2:28¾; she is warranted to show all her heats better than 2:30 or no sale; she is warranted perfectly sound and kind; will give 30 days' trial, show the speed, and warrant her in every way as represented and described. Call at private stable, in alley, 1731 Wabash-av.; coachman in attendance.

N. B.—Also the buggies, road wagon, sulky, fine harness, and elegant robes at your own price. Must be closed out at once. Also her family horse, can trot in 3 minutes or better, all sound; will sell half his value.

A BARGAIN—$500 WILL BUY THE high bred and fast trotting team Sorrel Dan and Kansas Boy; they are 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, have full manes, and tails to the ground; they are free from spot or blemish, they drive well together, disposition and gaited the same; they can show a full mile in 2:35 to the pole, and can beat 2:30 single, and will guarantee them and show the time and warrant them sound and kind. Kansas Boy was sired by St. Elmo, dam Nellie by Edwin Forrest. Sorrel Dan was sired by Daniel Lambert, dam a Winthrop Morril mare. They are considered the finest driving team that goes the road, fear nothing, don't lug or pull, are free and pleasant drivers, need no boots or weights; they are both geldings, weigh 1,000 pounds each, cost $1,000 last spring; will sell one for $250, or both for $500; reason for offering them so low owner is leaving the city, and they must be disposed of immediately. Call or address LEE, the coachman, at private stable, No. 5 East Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

Also a good, young, sound horse for $100, suitable for a business wagon or buggy driving; is stylish and a good traveler; is worth $250.

AT A SACRIFICE A VERY FINE TEAM of driving horses; been working on a sewing-machine wagon; are very rangy, sound, fine steppers, blooded bays; will sell them for $150. C. M. HILL, 127½ West Madison-st.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED CLYDESdale stallion, 10 years old; can show plenty of his stock 3 years old; weight, 1,800; price, $1,200. Will take wild land at fair price. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

THE BEST WORK-HORSE IN THE city for sale, cheap; weighs 1,350. Call at 1256 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD OLD bus, by the day, week, or month. State price and where to be seen. Address 310 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AT COOPER'S STABLES, 174 Michigan-av., 200 street-car horses for the next thirty days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SECOND STORY front rooms, also other rooms, with board.

1736 INDIANA-AV. — ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms with first-class board, to permanent, responsible parties.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

258 EAST ONTARIO-ST.—BOARD AND well-furnished south-front room, with all modern improvements.

WEST SIDE.

477 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO pleasant south-front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre. Rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in private family where there are no other boarders. West Side and good locality desired. Address X 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in good location. Address, stating terms, W 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A WIDOW LADY IN A private or boarding-house at Kenwood or Hyde Park. Answer immediately. Address A. E. L., 1612 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 for a fine paying business out West. Address X 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF interest in furniture manufactory paying $3,600 per year; cash required, $1,500. References. W 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE partner to invest $2,000 in a theatrical enterprise sure to pay $45,000 in nine months; no triflers. Reference given and required. X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—EITHER AN ACTIVE OR silent partner with $30,000 to take place of retiring partner in manufacturing and jobbing business. For particulars apply to GEO. S. BAILEY, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POOL AND BILLIARD tables, from $75 to $135; also, two parlor billiards, shuffle-board, and saloon tables and chairs. 229 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN INVALID chair. 2714 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—OVER 100 WINDOWS FOR green-houses, cheap, by E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES TO BE removed: 1212 State-st., $600. 1458 State-st., $600. Three, southeast corner Twelfth-st. and Fourth-av., $2,000. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEE HERE—ALL who cannot meet their demands and have stocks of goods in large or small amounts, and wish good real estate for them on short notice, address, in confidence, P.-O. Box 240, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SUBURBAN residence, a fine tract of land covered by black walnut, white oak, and ash timber. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES NICE farming land in Nebraska, near railroad, for city or suburban cottage and lot. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPING, MAGNETIC healing, clairvoyant and test medium; stock and mining speculations a specialty. 207 Dearborn-st., corner Adams.

THE NOTED DAUGHTER OF RHINEland, Miss Catherina, the German giantess and celebrated magnetic healer and clairvoyant; the only reliable business adviser in the city; tells past, present, and future. Can be consulted at 183 South Clark-st., Room 15.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$135,000—A centrally located wholesale business block 138x96, 4 stories and basement, rented for 8 per cent net.

$75,000—5 3-stories and basement in wholesale district west of Fifth-av.

$40,000—4 stories and basement, corner, North Clark-st., 50x80.

$45,000—First-class business corner, North Clark-st., rented for 9½ per cent.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES.

$6,500—No. 73 Grant place, 2-story and basement brick house and 2-story barn.

$6,000—3-story and basement octagon, one block west of Lincoln park; all modern improvements.

$6,500—Michigan-st., 3-story brick house, near North State-st.; rents for $800 a year.

$7,500—2-story and attic marble front, fronting Lincoln park, south of Centre-st.

$8,000—2-story basement brick and lot 32x108, on Oak-st., east of Rush.

$9,000—3-story marble front and 40-foot lot on La Salle-av., near Eugenie-st.

$8,550—3-story marble front, Clark-st., near Eugenie, with lot 40 feet front.

$4,500—La Salle-av., near North, 3-story octagon marble front.

$9,000—2 large 3-story and basement marble fronts, 20 rooms each, Clark-st., near Wisconsin.

$10,000—Ohio-st., near Dearborn, 3-story octagon.

$10,000—Indiana-st., near North State, 3-story octagon and 30-foot lot.

$15,000—3-story marble front, Dearborn-av., near Ontario-st.

$10,000—State-st., south of Chicago-av., 3-story brick house and lot, 25x120.

$11,000—Two 3-story marble-fronts, Erie-st., near North State.

$13,000—3-story and basement marble-front (corner), Dearborn-av.

$14,000—Splendid stone-front, Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st.

$15,000—3-story octagon stone-front, barn, on Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st.

$30,000—Beautiful residence, bay window, and lot 50x150, La Salle-av.

$35,000—Magnificent residence on 80-foot corner lot on Cass-st.

UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

30x151, La Salle-av., south of North.
28x151, La Salle-av., near Schiller-st.
60x103, Portland-place, near North State-st.
32x194, Walton-place, near State-st.; $100 per foot.
25x125, Sedgwick-st., north of Chicago-av.
240x115, corner North Park-av. and Centre-st.
Three 24-foot lots, North Clark-st., fronting the park.
84x106, northwest corner Clark and Wisconsin-sts.
25x100, Wisconsin-st., near Hammond.
61x180 feet, the choicest corner on Dearborn-av., east front; less than $300 per foot.
42x168, Oakwood-st., near the above; $100 per foot.
88x150, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln.
20x100, Illinois-st., near Dearborn-av.
25x150, North Clark-st., near Oak, east front.
24x150, North Clark-st., near Goethe; $125 per foot.
22x150, North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front.
44x150, North Clark-st., north of Schiller; cheap.
50x125, Seminary-av., near Sophia-st.; $1,350.
40x100, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.
50 feet on Illinois-st., near State; $120 per foot.
25 feet on Rush-st. at $125 per foot.
Lots on Lill-av., near Lincoln-av. cars; $700.
100x140, corner Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

200x160, Michigan-av., near Fifty-first-st.
200x130, corner Calumet-av. and Forty-first-st.
No. 2845 Indiana-av., brick house and lot.
82x124 corner Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st.; cheap.
3-story marble front, Wabash-av., near Eighteenth.
3-story marble front, Thirty-fifth-st., near Lake-av.
150x160, Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
Fine residence, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st., $11,500.
25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.; cheap.
100x150, corner Fifty-sixth-st. and Washington-av.
58 lots corner Halsted and Sixty-second-sts. for $16,000.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.

117x125, corner Madison-st. and Ashland-av.; $300 per foot.
250 feet corner Ogden-av. and Adams-st.
225x100, corner Marshfield-av. and Polk-st.
14 lots Ashland-av., Eighteenth-st.
16 lots Seventeenth-st., near Ashland-av.
50x150, Canal-st., near Van Buren.
50 feet corner Monroe and Green-sts.
20x80, Van Buren-st., near Canal.
12 lots on Blue Island-av., near Oakley-st.
80x100, corner Fourteenth and Brown-sts.
2-story and basement marble front, brick barn, Peoria-st., near Van Buren.
4x100, Clinton-st., at $65 per foot.
A first-class residence, Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park.
230 Marshfield-av., 2-story brick house, $4,500.
200x24, corner Madison-st. and Central Park.
200x125, fronting Central Park and boulevard.
75x124, corner Clinton and Mather-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE WITH lot on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
75x130, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50x160, Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.
49x100, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
50x130, fronts South Park, near Fifty-fifth-st.
4 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Butler.
10 lots on Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth.
10 lots on State-st., near Fifty-third.
10 lots on Marvin-st., near Western-av.
20 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
20 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.
20 lots on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Ashland-av.
40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
50 lots outside fire limits and adjoining city limits, on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes; price of lots, $300 to $400, on easy payments.
50x125, with 2-story house, corner Evergreen and Linden-avs., at Maplewood, four miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; price, $1,500. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Some very cheap houses on Monroe and Adams, from $5,000 to $15,000.
Warren-av., one of the finest houses on the street, 2-story, with sub-cellar; large lot; first-class in every respect; $9,500.
Warren-av., one of the cheapest houses on the street; $4,700; will rent for $50.
Washington, some very fine residences.
Washington-st., 2-story frame house; lot 30x125; very cheap for $4,200.
Lot on Dearborn-av., finest location on street; lot 37x150; $250 per foot.
Lot on Dearborn-av., very fine corner; 50x150.
Lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x161; fine lot to build three houses on.
Lots on all the main streets on West Side.
Finest lot for coal or lumber in the city.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS
on West Madison, east of California-av., one lot for $1,800.
On West Madison, corner Kedzie, $50 per foot.
On Madison, 125 feet west of Albany, 75 feet, running through to Warren-av., $60 per foot. This is a bargain.
On Madison opposite Garfield Park, 100x200, only $60 per foot.
On Warren-av., 96x125, with brick house, $4,500.
Several lots on Warren-av. from $700 to $1,000.
On Adams, Monroe, Wilcox, and Jackson, near California-av., $650 to $800 per lot.
This is good property to buy and hold, as it will surely be higher priced within the next six months. Call for a list if you want to make paying investments.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:
FIRST-CLASS NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
61x150 southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Division.
65x110 southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st.
37½x150 Dearborn, near Schiller, east front.
40x100 Dearborn-av., corner Division-st.
60x162 to alley, Pearson, east of State; $7,500.
30 and 45 feet La Salle-av.; $135 per foot.
42x108 Bellevue place; $100 per foot.
58x132 Walton place, near State-st.; $100 per foot.
50x105 Illinois, near State-st.; cheap.
84x100 northwest cor. Clark and Wisconsin-st.; $3,000.
72x105 Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park; $125 per ft.
100x140 corner Fullerton and Larrabee.
25x150 North Clark, near Oak-st.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
LAKE-ST.—Near Sacramento, lots of great depth, suitable for business, at a bargain; situated in the midst of a growing neighborhood of brick houses, with both street-car and steam facilities for reaching it; it will double in value in a short time.
LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV.—South fronts, between Wood and Lincoln-sts., at $1,100 each, and between Robey and Hoyne, at $900; on liberal terms; low interest; water and sewer in street.
LOTS ON HOYNE-ST.—North of Chicago-av., at $650 each; long time; low interest; water and sewer on street.

FOR SALE—BY KIMBALL, VOSE & Co., 19 Tribune Building:
Winchester-av., cottage and lot, $3,600.
South Green-st., 2-story frame, well rented, $4,500.
Blackhawk-st., cottage and lot on monthly payments of $37.50.
Butterfield-st., cottage and lot on easy terms, $1,800.
Margaret-st., cheap lot, $650; building loan if desired.
Also cheap lots on Milwaukee-av., Nassau-st., and Forty-seventh-st.
Eight cheap lots between State-st. and Wentworth-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—Fine 2-story double brick and lot fronting two streets on Lincoln Park; price $11,000.
Good 2-story and attic brick, with basement, 21x52, near the park; price $5,500.
Three-story and basement and attic brick house 21x65; price $9,000. This is within two blocks of Lincoln Park, in fine location.
Good 2-story brick house with attic, near the one named before, for two families; $4,250.
WM. C. FRICKE, 115 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—MARBLE front, 3 rooms deep, north of Twenty-third-st.; very desirable and cheap.
Calumet-av.—Large house and grounds; $65,000.
Rush-st.—Marble front; $13,000.
Michigan-av., north of Thirtieth-st.—Marble front; $10,000.
Also a large list of houses, North and South Sides.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE on North Side, corner Ontario and Kingsbury-sts.; lot about 100x130; a capital location. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALES OF 93 city lots, Feb. 4, 1882, at 2 p. m. and at 7 in the evening, at 158 and 160 West Madison-st., near Halsted. For plats, etc., call at place of sale or on S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—300 FEET on Grand-boulevard, at Forty-third-st.
$35 per foot—600 feet on both sides of Calumet-av., at Forty-third-st.
$65 per foot—175 feet, west front, on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER AT an exceedingly low price, corner of Hoyne and Harrison-sts., 124 feet on Hoyne by 96 feet on Harrison-st.; price only $5,250 cash. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2735 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—Fine 2-story frame house and good lot. Price $4,800. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st. 56 Arbor-place, 2 story and basement brick house, $2,500. House alone would cost more than this to build. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR VAN Buren, one 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, lot 25x125; improvements worth more than price asked. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—67 MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn, North Side, 3-story pressed-brick-front residence, south front, all modern improvements, lot 25 feet front, $17,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING LOT 100x186 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.
$7,500—South Halsted-st., good location, store.
$40,000—State-st., two 3-story and basement bricks.
$42,000—Madison-st., new brick building, stores and flats; rental $4,500 now, will bring more after May.
$7,000—Rental now $840 (will be $920); an elegant and complete apartment-house; nets 8 per cent on $10,000. Large east front lot; desirable neighborhood; near three lines of horse-cars. No expense spared. Two bright and sunny flats.
$22,000—Madison-st., 2 brick stores near Throop-st.
$28,000—South Water-st., a finely-built store; a great bargain.
HOUSES.
$7,000—See 3d above. Live in one, rent the other.
$4,000—Jackson-st., south front, 2-story frame.
$7,500—Jackson-st., south front, octagon brick; no expense spared; 3 rooms deep; good barn.
$5,500 to $6,750—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; modern marble fronts.
$11,500—La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park, an elegant and complete residence; built for a home.
$14,000—Dearborn-av., stone front, east exposure.
$3,500—Adams-st., near Western-av., 2 lots and house for two families; the land is worth the price.
$7,500—2-story mansard and basement brick, desirable location, West Side; window-gratings, etc.
$9,000—Indiana-av., a very desirable residence, wide and deep lot; fine barn; elegant and complete.
$12,000 and $14,000—Ashland-av., 2 fine marble fronts, with d. r. and k. on parlor floor; brick barns.
$11,500—West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front residence, with brick barn; built for a home.
$6,500—Park-av., octagon marble front; d. r. and k. on parlor floor; wide lot; frame barn.
$3,500—Leavitt-st., near Jackson, brick house; rented for $32.50; 25-foot lot; house alone worth more.
$5,500—Indiana-av., desirable stone front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.
$5,500—Adams-st., a northwest corner, octagon front.
$12,000—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; an elegant and complete residence; south front; no expense spared; a bargain.
$4,000—Adams-st., a corner brick, with d. r. and k. on parlor floor.
LOTS.
$65—Ogden-av., 57 feet, corner Polk-st.
$225—Ashland-av., the best vacant lot on the street, east front, party walls each side.
$225—Ashland-av., an elegant corner, north of Van Buren-st., a desirable place for modern apartments.
$175—Adams-st., between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av., some fine south fronts.
$130—Jackson-st., south front, east of Ashland-av.
$105—Jackson-st., a fine N. W. cor. near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE.
Washington-st.—26 feet, vacant, near Wabash-av.
Madison-st.—25 feet, improved, near Franklin.
Van Buren-st.—Vacant and improved.
State-st.—20 feet, improved, near Taylor.
State-st.—80 feet, vacant, near Polk.
Fourth-av.—Southeast corner of Polk-st.
25 feet with two-story and basement brick that can be built two more stories.
Dearborn-st.—Fine cottage and lot, near Twenty-seventh.
Dearborn-st.—Story and a half cottage, near Thirty-fifth.
Dearborn-st.—Fine two-story house, with 28-foot corner lot, east front.
Indiana-av.—Fine frame, near Thirty-second-st.
Indiana-av.—Fine 25-foot lot, east front, near Forty-fifth-st., at a bargain.
Calumet-av.—Fine 50-foot improved lot, near Twenty-second-st. cheap, as owner expects to go to Europe.
WEST SIDE.
Randolph-st.—50 feet, improved, south front, near Green, cheap.
Van Buren-st.—Fine three-story and basement brick, near Canal, at a bargain.
Lexington-st.—50-foot lot with two-story frame house, cheap.
Also lots in Carter H. Harrison's subdivision, on Ashland-av., between Thirteenth-st. and Thirteenth-place, on Twelfth-st., between Ashland-av. and Wood-st., and on Thirteenth-place.
Also fine acres near Pan-Handle Railroad.
160 acres in 23, 41, 14, cheap.
F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.
49 Elizabeth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, between Madison and Washington-sts., $5,500.
58 South Ada-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements, $6,500.
28 Throop-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, between Madison and Washington-sts., $8,500.
22 Aldine-square, $7,000.
35 Aldine-square, immediate possession, $7,000.
27 Aldine-square, $7,000.
29 Aldine-square, $6,500.
30 Ogden-av., 3-story marble-front, $8,000.
431 Carroll-av., octagon stone-front, $5,750.
3817 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement brick residence, $4,400.
16 Ogden-av., 3-story marble-front, lot 20x140, $9,000.
12 Ogden-av., 3-story marble-front, lot 22x140, $10,000.
1147 Fulton-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x150, $2,800.
648 Walnut-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x125, $2,800.
607 West Van Buren-st., brown stone, south front, and brick barn; lot 25x125 to alley.

FOR SALE—TRUSTEE'S SALE—I shall, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, at my office, 154 Lake-st., Chicago, on Monday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., sell the following described piece of real estate for the sum of $14,500, unless a higher and better bid is then and there received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted: Lots Nos. 89, 90, 91 and 92 in Cottage Grove Subdivision of a part of (and in the northeast corner) the northeast fractional quarter of Sec. 34, T 39 n, R 14 e of the 3d p. m., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, being 100 feet front on Cottage Grove avenue by 110 feet deep on Thirty-first-st. to a 15-foot alley, with a three-story frame building situate thereon and known as the United States Hotel, Nos. 3101, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Cottage Grove-av.; now rented for about $2,000 per annum.
The sale is for cash, or not less than one-half cash and balance in not more than one and two years with 6 per cent interest will be considered equal to all cash down. SAMUEL D. WARD, Trustee.
Chicago, Feb. 3, 1882.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—North of Chestnut-st., 74x150 feet, or a part at a greater depth.
LARRABEE-ST.—Near Oak, 50x135 feet, west front.
CHICAGO-AV.—Northwest corner Cass-st. 70x105 feet, and 165x80 feet northeast corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.
DEARBORN-AV.—Corner Erie-st., 65x120 feet.
INDIANA-ST.—Southwest corner Pine, 50x100 feet.
CLARK-ST.—Near Elm, 93x150 feet.

FOR SALE—
Lot 94 feet front on Larrabee-st., running through to Hawthorne-av., on which is now located the old Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company's depot. Suitable for light manufacturing.
For price and terms call on WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Carpenter, 4 3-story and basement brick and stone houses, paying good interest, on long time at 5 per cent.
WARREN-AV.—Near Robey, 2-story and cellar stone-front; cheap.
MADISON-ST.—66 feet, full depth, between Ogden-av., and Bishop-court.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location, West Side, $3,000; a bargain.
25 feet, vacant, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. A cottage or vacant lot taken in part payment.
25 feet, vacant, La Salle-av., near Chestnut-st.
25, 50, or 100 feet on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
25x110 on South Clark-st., south of and near Van Buren.
43x100 on Sherman-st., near Harrison.
50x125 corner of Wood and Fulton-sts.
97x70 corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts.
And other lots near the Board of Trade new lot.
Apply to M. MCNEILL, Room 2, 224 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DOUBLE BRICK building with 50-foot lot on South Halsted-st., south of viaduct; will net 10 per cent. H. C. ZUTTERMEISTER, 818 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer the best investment in State-st. property now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Throop-st., near Jefferson Park, $15,000; stone-front on Dearborn-av., $16,000, near Chicago-av.; residence and large grounds, Oakland, $30,000; building corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON West Indiana-st.; $2,700. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: Brown-st., near Maxwell, small brick house, lot 22x100 feet; price $1,400.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDing on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164, at $100 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000; 40 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14, $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—ONE OF THE best corners (two-story house and lot) on Augusta-st., price $2,700; great bargain. WM. C. FRICKE, 115 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2947 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—2-story frame house, barn, good size lot, rents for $480. Price $3,700. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: State-st., 28 feet near Thirty-fourth, with 2-story frame building, lot full depth.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING, HALsted, and Dayton-sts., between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av. PHILIP MYERS, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT 347 HURLbut-st. near Centre, three blocks from Lincoln Park. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—3333 CALUMET-AV., MARble-front house, three rooms deep, in complete order, with brick barn. F. GAYLORD, 95 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—24 feet near Leavitt-st., $160 per foot. Michigan-av. large lot north of Sixteenth-st. Store on North Clark-st., south of Ohio-st., paying 10 per cent, $25,000. Store on Milwaukee-av., near Ohio-st., paying 10 per cent, $25,000. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—BROWN stone front, $8,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, AND lot 22¾x160, in A No. 1 order; located on Ellis-av.; price $5,000. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 25 FEET, CLARK-st., near Jackson; a very great bargain. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st., best 5 acres on market; a bargain.

FOR SALE—ADAMS, JACKSON, VAN Buren, and Congress-st. property, just east of Ashland-av., for sale on very favorable terms to purchasers desiring to improve. E. C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house (28 feet wide); extra well built, and in first-class order; has passenger elevator, burglar-alarm, etc.; gas is lighted by electricity; all the rooms are handsomely decorated; one of the very best places on the South Side for the price; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 55x168 feet; $40,000. A bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 50x170 feet; $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the handsomest residences and grounds in Chicago.
PRAIRIE-AV.—A very desirable place, north of Twenty-second-st.; heated by steam; $30,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house and grounds; $55,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Three houses north of Twenty-second-st., one for $25,000, one for $26,000, and one for $27,500, including furniture.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-second-st., with $2,000 worth of mirrors and furniture; $20,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Two fine houses, both north of Twenty-second-st., one for $25,000 and one for $30,000.
LAKE-AV.—Large house with 50 foot lot, near Thirty-sixth-st.; easy of access by Hyde Park trains and Cottage Grove-av. street-cars; $10,500.
FIVE BROWN-STONE FRONTS—On South Side; one for $15,000, one for $18,500, one for $37,500, one for $30,000, and one for $50,000.
WABASH-AV.—The large fine 3-story and basement house No. 2400, with 35-foot lot, southwest corner Twenty-fourth-st.; large and well-lighted rooms, suitable for a large family; a bargain.
CALUMET-AV.—Large brick house with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-third-st. $18,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house near Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 97 Clark-st., Room 53:
A good 2-story brick house near Hoyne-av. and Pratt-place, $3,500.
10-room house on North Carpenter-st., near Hubbard, $2,500, $500 cash, balance in monthly payments.
15-room house with large lot on Fulton-st., near Ada; a good investment.
Frame house near Dearborn and Thirty-first-sts.
Lots on West Twelfth-st., near Ogden-av.
Lot on West Taylor-st., $825.
Lots on Ashland-av., near Fourteenth-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x161 feet, near Fifty-third-st., east front. Also, 200x161 feet, northwest corner Sixty-first, east and south front.
INDIANA-AV.—177x170 feet, northeast corner Sixty-first-st., covered with large trees.
EGANDALE—100x161 feet, east front, on Lexington-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st., only $18 per foot. Will sell 50 or 100 feet.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ELIZABETH-ST.—68x145 feet on Elizabeth-st., between Lake and Randolph, with alley on three sides, suitable for manufacturing building, flats, or block of dwellings; can be bought at a bargain.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—GOOD frame residence with 50 foot lot.
2-story and basement residence with pleasant south front, 435 Carroll-av., near Sheldon-st. Price $5,750.
Complete block of 8 2-story brick residences in the West Division rented for $4,420 per annum. Rents to be raised May 1. A good investment for an income. Price $32,000; terms easy.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$2,200 will purchase fine 2-story brick house and lot, 25 Fillmore-st.
$3,000, 2-story brick, 1162 West Taylor-st.
$2,500, 2-story frame, 1149 West Taylor-st.
$2,300, 2-story frame, 1080 West Polk-st.
Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE, 9 rooms, and lot, near Forty-second-st; cottage contains all modern improvements; price, $2,800. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 1246 AND 1248 FULton-st.; handy to cars, school, etc.; terms easy. H. R. BOSS, 118 Monroe-st., or 252 Irving place.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON BRICK ON West Washington-st., $6,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CAPITALists—1905—1915 Butterfield-st., six 2-story frame houses; will pay 15 per cent. Eastern owner orders them closed out. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 PARK-AV.—3-STORY and basement stone front at a bargain. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON SANGAMON-st., between Adams and Jackson, cheap. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—CHEAP—25X144½ near Thirty-fifth and 50x120 near Thirty-seventh-st. Apply to BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK ON West Madison-st., four 3-story and basement bricks, paying 10 per cent on investment. Price $50,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park—Cottage and lot, $3,200. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: Sedgwick-st., just north of Chicago, lot 24x126 feet; street is paved and has gas, water, and sewer; price $1,500. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X100 FEET SOUTHEAST corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., with improvements thereon; paying $564 per annum. A bargain at $5,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: Maple-st., 25x105 feet to alley, facing south, between Dearborn and State.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—I AM AUthorized to sell a few lots on Blue Island-av. for $1,000 each. I have sold lots on the same avenue near to and no better than these I now offer, for $1,800. E. C. WALLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—103½ FEET ON TAYLOR-st., northeast and northwest corner Idaho-st.; both good pieces to build up; will sell cheap. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV.—A FIRST class corner, splendid locality, 40 feet, for 10,000. JAMES WILMOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT BUILDing on State-st. The very best part of the street. $100,000. Will rent for $12,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELSTON-ROAD, NORTH of Clybourn-place, 130 feet front, running back 545 feet, and fronting on the river. Price low and terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—COTtage and 50-foot lot, $2,700.
8-room house, water, bath, etc., lot 50 feet, $4,500.
10-room house, 100-foot lot, $5,500.
11-room house, 66-foot lot, $7,000.
At South Evanston—Cottage and 50-foot lot, $2,000; 7-room house, $2,000; 7-room house, $3,300; and large houses at $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, and $7,500.
At Park Ridge—2 large houses, $6,000; small house, $2,000.
At Maywood—House and lot, cheap at $1,800.
At Irving Park—House and 50-foot lot, easy terms, $2,500.
At Rogers Park, Ravenswood, and Wilmette—Nice houses at $2,500. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.
Houses built and building loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ASHLAND-AV. and Sixty-ninth-st. at a bargain. Also, 2½ acres at Washington Heights, near R. I. R. R. depot at a bargain.
10 acres right at the depot Grand Trunk & Chicago and Western Indiana R. R., corner Tracy-av.; cheap.
50 acres corner Halsted and Tracy-av.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON FULLERton-av., corner Fortieth-st., near Garfield, $800 per acre; 10 acres corner Ninety-fifth-st. and Western-av., $400 per acre; 40 acres in Sec. 31, 37, 15, at a bargain; and 120 acres in Sec. 8, 37, 15, $125 per acre, near Hammond. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150X150—ELEGANT CORner on Washington-av., south of Fifty-third-st., suitable for residence. 50x150 feet on Madison-av., east front, near Fifty-third-st., easy terms and reasonable price. Several houses, $3,500 to $10,000, well located in village. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN—15 ACRES ON State-st., near Pullman, at a bargain. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.: Choice bargains in acres at Pullman. Lots and acres at Pullman a specialty. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., or Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE, large house and grounds at Highwood, $6,000. L. J. RITZ, 25 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—VICINITY EAST CHICAgo, adjoining Hammond, another valuable acre tract lying on new railroad; good land; bargain for investment. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, 100 ACRES OR part near Pullman. 120 acres heavily timbered, East Chicago. 17 acres and 25 acres, Jefferson, near Milwaukee-av. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 192 Dearborn-st.: 15 acres in School Sec. 16, 39, 13, Cicero; well located and cheap; terms easy. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON easy terms. Nos. 5035 and 5037 School-st., 2-story brick residences. Price, $1,750 each. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14, corner State and Ninety-fifth-sts. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SUBURBAN little farms, 50 acres, 32 acres, 25 acres, 15 acres, and 11 acres at St. Charles, Wheaton, and Lombard; all near depot. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Glencoe; $5 down and $5 monthly will furnish you lumber to build. Railroad fare only 10 cents. Send for circular. Also, cottages and lots $1,400. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A VERY fine 2-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closet; perfect sewerage, etc. Also, a nice cottage near depot and post-office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—340 acres of choice improved land in La Salle County. Some unimproved Iowa lands and house and lot in Jefferson, or Des Moines, or Council Bluffs, Ia., of the value of $15,000, might be taken as part pay; also very handsome residence and 18 acres of land near Onarga, Ill., on same terms. Address JOSHUA PUSEY, Marseilles, Ill., or OFFICER & PUSEY, Bankers, Council Bluffs, Ia.

FOR SALE—FINE FARMS, 250 ACRES near station, Walworth County, Wisconsin. 200 acres at station, Pulaski County, Indiana. 240 acres near station on two roads, Livingston County, Illinois. 480 acres 2 miles from station, O'Brien County, Iowa. 130 acres near Hillsdale, Mich. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE WILLIAMS FARM, the most magnificent wheat farm in Dakota, adjoining the Dalrymple Farm; 2,800 acres ready for crop; on line of Northern Pacific Railroad, only 14 miles from Fargo. Inquire of CHAS. A. MORTON, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — 160 acres land, 65 miles east of Chicago, clear, for cottage and lot; will pay cash difference. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS OF improved real estate, situated on South or North Side, in exchange for an interest in an established and profitable manufacturing business. Address W 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—IN CENtral locations on the West, North, and South Sides. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, real estate inside city limits worth from $4,000 to $6,000. Give full description of property, price, etc. Address W 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS WELL furnished house on South Side avenue to small family without children, who will board present occupants, family of three, and no others. Address X 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2349 MICHIGAN-AV., TEN-room marble front, with all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and furnace; will rent furnished to May 1, or will give three years' lease; furniture for sale. Apply at house till 10 a. m., or to F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF TWO OR five years, a handsome double house with large grounds, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 13-ROOM house; modern improvements. Apply to MRS. ALEXANDER, No. 51 South Ashland-av., or to H. H. HURLBUT, No. 357 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—249 PARK-AV., 2-STORY frame, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; large grounds; barn; desirable; furnished. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, ten rooms, with six sleeping-rooms, on Monroe-st., near Laflin, with new furniture for sale. DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—19½ WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY and basement marble front, with all conveniences; furnace, stationery tubs in laundry, etc., possession at once. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—729 NORTH WELLS-ST., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, all improvements, $40. 290 North Wells-st., second-floor 6-room flat, $24. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1—FURNISHED flat on North Side to responsible person without children. X 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE FOUR-ROOM FLAT—North Clark-st., near Ohio; $30. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—FLAT 1, 65 NORTH STATE-st.; carpets and stoves for sale.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT — NEATLY-FURNISHED large and small rooms, single or en suite. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms; reasonable prices. 74 Adams-st.

TO RENT—1328 WABASH-AV., TWO elegantly furnished front rooms, first and second floor, bath.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. NO. 35 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SOUTH front, pleasant sleeping-room, furnished. No. 62 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room at 3631 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms at Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 406 EAST DIVISION-st., west of Wells, with or without living rooms up-stairs; good barn; some rooms in rear of store and cellar; rent for store, $40; whole premises, $60. WM. C. FRICKE, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE CORNER OF Blue Island-av. and Maxwell-st., 60x80 feet. Inquire of M. FRIEDMAN, 320 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—$40 PER MONTH—FINE store. 157 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — THAT FINE CORNER store 63 State-st. (Central Music-Hall) to May 1, 1884, at $4,200 per annum. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ON SECOND floor at 88 Washington-st., only $17.50 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LOFT—SECOND FLOOR, 172 and 174 North Clark-st. Apply to J. BASSETT, 123 La Salle-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat of from 8 to 10 rooms in good locality on the North Side for a small family. Best of references and rent paid three or six months in advance. Address, giving location and price, V 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG gentleman, furnished room in a good locality, with or without board; the use of a fine upright piano will be given in part payment. Address O O 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND stores in central locations. Rents collected. F. C. VIERLING, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HALF OR part of a loft. SONDHEIMER & FRANKE, 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH Side, east of Clark-st., by three single gentlemen, one double with single room adjoining; south or east front. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURnished or furnished house of about 12 rooms in good neighborhood, either on South or West Sides. Address, giving particulars, X 90, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SOLE: DID YOU GET word sent you last week? Am going last of month. Wish I knew where you were. Don't want to ask you to come after what I have seen lately, though want to see you very much before I go.

PERSONAL—JACK: TELEPHONE ME if you can be at the meeting of the club.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF JOHN Collins, of Chicago. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please write or telegraph to his distracted wife and family. E. L. COLLINS.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DON'T BUY "WAVES" until you see those at $2 at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 107 State-st. Don't buy switches until you see those at $5 and $6 at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 107 State-st. Hair-nets only 10 cents, largest size.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY TEACHER OF 12 YEARS' experience will give lessons in all the English branches at her residence on West Side, private or in class; neglected education a specialty. Best of references given. Address X 99, Tribune office.

PHONOGRAPHY—SIXTY LESSONS in the very best system of shorthand for $15 at the Metropolitan or Souder's Business College, day or evening. Type-writing perfectly taught in one month. Address REV. J. S. HANNA.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PATENTS.

E. L. RICHARDS & CO., PATENT Brokers and Solicitors; the formation of joint stock companies a specialty. 733 Broadway, New York; branch office, Room 24 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Chicago. E. E. LUCE, Manager.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—ON PROMPT DELIVERY 500,000 brick, some beautiful red and cream color. Inquire of J. KIRBY, 538 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN WHOLEsale house in the watchmakers' and jewelers' tools and material line. None but a practical man thoroughly conversant with that line of goods need apply. Permanent situation for a competent man. X 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; state age, experience, and with whom. Address X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ORDER-CLERK FOR wholesale drug department, one who has had experience, can make a good package, and mark well. Reference required. None need apply who has not had experience in a wholesale drug house. Retail clerk not wanted. Address W. H. TORBERT, Dubuque, Ia., stating salary wanted and references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED INvoice clerk acquainted with the wholesale drug business. X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years of age, as assistant bookkeeper; must write a good hand and bring best of references. Address, in own writing, W 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO BE GENERALly useful in office and attend to outdoor work; one with mechanical knowledge preferred. Salary $500 first year. Address, with references, W 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE WELL EDUCATed boys to learn the wholesale dry-goods business. Must have good references. Apply by letter to W 95, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with some experience to take charge of a sash department in Milwaukee. To a man full of energy this is a steady and desirable situation. Address Conway Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MOLDERS, AT THE MURray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter; one who can come well recommended. None others need apply. SAM'L LAMM, 255 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIage-trimmer; also a painter, to go to Beloit. KELLEY, MAUS & CO. 167 Lake-st.

WANTED—PATTERNMAKER AND filer, iron work; one experienced in making school-desk patterns. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, Halsted and Polk.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MACHINISTS with tools. Chicago Tyre and Spring Works, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER; steady work for right man. Apply at 240 West Madison-st. E. KIRCHBERG.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to run paper-cutting machine and take charge of stock. Apply to DONNELLEY, GASSETTE & LOYD, Lakeside Building.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DIEmaker; permanent place for the right man. Chicago Die & Machine Works, 89 and 91 West Lake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO WORK six hours daily; can have pleasant employment and 100 to 300 per cent on small capital handling our goods; 31 samples free; $30 to $50 per week guaranteed in any State. It will pay to investigate. Full particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITor for blankbook work; one who has had experience in this city. Address X 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC man to run a lumber yard in Winnipeg. Give age, experience, married or single, and salary wanted. W 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OF GOOD HABITS and address that can write neatly, aged about 14, as errand boy in an insurance office. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16, GOOD ADdress, with references, willing to work. Address in own handwriting, W 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 ACTIVE, GENTLEMANly young men to sell Ellis' patent gas-burners in the city; $7 to $10 per day. Apply at 122 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ARE YOU GOING? THOUSANDS will. $1,000 will plant you prepared with our wonderful Dry Washer to take the gold from the sands of the dry placers of New Mexico and Arizona. An independent fortune in a year certain. EVERSON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE, SPECIALTY, doing a business of $100 per week, South Side; have two; cannot attend to both; will sell for absolute cost or trade for horse and buggy. Call at Doctor's office, 127½ West Madison-st.

DRUG AND JEWELRY STOCK FOR sale; the only stock of either in one of the best towns in Southern Michigan; stock large and in fine shape; sales good; none but those meaning business with cash or good securities need apply. W. B. AKEY, Colon, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—ONE OF THE best stands in the city for a saloon and restaurant on Clark-st., near Madison; fixtures and everything first-class to do business with at once. W 4, Tribune.

FOR SALE—75 FEET OF CHERRY TOP lunch counter, 40 stools, one steam heater, one No. 1 range, one new boiler, and everything else necessary to start a No. 1 restaurant. Apply to M. McNEILL, Room 2, 224 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS STOCK AND fixtures in one of the best locations in Kansas City, Mo.; doing a good business and well advertised; stock reduced to about $6,000; all in good order; only reason for selling, poor health. Apply to FRED I. SMITH, with J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING-HOUSE, 6 acres of ground, good orchard, house 14 rooms, out-houses, barn, etc. Will sell at a bargain. Located just right for stone mill and quarries. Doing a good business. Also, 80 acres of grazing land near railway; terms reasonable. Address H. McNOTT, Bedford, Ind.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GENERal merchandise, store building, and two town lots in new town on line railway in Dakota. Stock fresh—only purchased last October. An excellent opportunity for one or two young men to establish good business in this rapidly developing Territory. Capital required, about $2,400. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to ALPHA, Huron, Dakota.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE BUSIness, doing a business of $30,000; lease nearly two years to run. Good reasons given for selling. Capital required $4,000. Address A B, 245 Kansas-av., Topeka, Kas.

I WANT A MAN WITH A LITTLE money to start a lunch counter in connection with a bar; best location in city. Address W 6, Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 to $5,000. Inquire of J. G. COOK, 38 Madison-st., 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS OF improved real estate situated on South or North Side, in exchange for an interest in an established, profitable manufacturing business. Address W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 RESTAURANT man with money to open a good chop house, near Madison-st., on Clark, in a splendid location; Everything furnished and now in the place; but little if any rent to pay. Apply to Room 2, 224 S. Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DETECTIVE would like to hear from parties who require his services. Address P. O. Box 309, Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BOARD OF TRADE—I WANT A THORoughly first-class party to handle orders on the Board and look after correspondence; must be quick, level-headed, a good plain writer, and a member of the Board. Address W 99, Tribune office.

HOOP STOCK—WANTED, TO CONtract for 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 hoop-poles: white oak, hickory, and elm; correspondence solicited. THAXTER, SHERBURNE & CO., 1606 Wabash-av., Chicago. Agents for licensee Campbell Hoop-Dressing Machines.

I HAVE $2,500 TO $3,000 TO IVEST IN some legitimate business. Parties wanting such a partner address with full particulars X 96 Tribune.

PATTI CONCERTS—PARTIES WISHing tickets can purchase extra choice parquette seats by addressing W 55, Tribune office.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING, AND all impediments in speech cured for life, by Dr. A. M. Rivenburgh (Bryan Block), 164 La Salle-st. Office, Room 84. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Call evenings at residence, 470 West Adams-st. Consultation and examination free. Call or send stamp for circular.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE—A good clay bed and ground for a brick-yard, within fifty miles of Court-House. J. T. GREEN, 991 Wilcox-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT, A NO. 1 or 4 Remington type-writer. HIGGINS, 246 Lake-st.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. S. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CHAMBER set at a bargain. DR. J. N. PASCOE, 1266 State.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. References required. 172 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; German or Scandinavian preferred. None need apply unless can furnish recommend. 2720 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH girl to take care of a child 2 years old and do second work in a small private family. Apply at 2222 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl to do housework; good wages for one thoroughly competent. 124 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Bring recommendations and apply at 3408 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 1837 Indiana-av., between 3 and 4, with reference from last employer.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS WITH first-class references. International Employment Bureau, 333 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESpondent or credit man, by a young man of 23, who has had much experience. Habits, character, and references all first-class; fine penman; well educated. Address S 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale house by a thoroughly competent bookkeeper, cashier, and correspondent, or would take charge of credits and collections; eighteen years' experience in Chicago. References first-class. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man from the South (Israelite) as bookkeeper or clerk; long experience in double-entry; is competent and willing to work. Good references. Will some kind-hearted gentleman please help him? X 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEman thoroughly conversant with options, grain shipping to seaboard, and foreign shipping, good accountant and correspondent, wishes to make connections in any capacity. Address X 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY KIND of mercantile business by a man of good education. Address M 714, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman. Will make himself useful for moderate wages. First-class city references. Address X 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (German) as bartender; can take the lead in a good house; thorough master of his business. Good references. X 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman in the State of Arkansas; am acquainted with the trade in entire State, and have experience; engagement with a first-class house desirable. Address Z X, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAWyer of 4 years' experience in the City of New York, in law-office. Address, with terms, W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENTly—By an experienced man, with team; wholesale house or lumber firm, or work of any kind. First-class references. Address X 91, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMpetent colored girls together, as cook and second girl in a first-class family. Call or address 84 Ogden-place, down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl serving and second work or waiting. Call or address 357 Sedgwick-st., entrance on Sigel-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call or address 275 West Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDish girls in small private families. Address 153 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH girl in private family; is good cook and laundress. Call at 2457 Calumet-av. today.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglish lady as housekeeper or would take entire charge of a baby from the month; no objection to travel. Address L E B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by a young woman, is willing to care for children and sew. Call or address 63 Wilson-st., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help, supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 155 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM A YOUNG French person, stranger in this city, and wish for honorable employment; in an office preferred; I can teach French thoroughly, but will do anything else. Will anyone help me? Address, for 3 days, MLLE. X. FRANCAISE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG German girl (speaks English) to go traveling through Europe or United States; willing to take care of children or invalid lady; to go now or in spring. Address W 5, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 333 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. The only institution of the kind in America having offices in each of the principal cities affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States or Canada. Business houses and families can be supplied with competent help of either sex for every grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NUMBER OF FINE BARGAINS IN pianos and organs, left over from our holiday sales, are now being closed out at very low prices for cash or monthly payments.
One Knabe Piano, but little used.
One Steinway Piano, but little used.
One Reed & Sons Piano, but little used.
Two Chickering Pianos, but little used.
One Bauer Piano, but little used.
One Hallet & Cumston Piano, but little used.
One Johnson & Co. Piano, but little used.
Have all the modern improvements, rosewood cases, etc. In good repair, and fully guaranteed.
We have, also, a splendid stock of new Pianos—Knabe, Reed & Sons, and other standard Pianos—grands, uprights, and squares.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Established 1842.

A FEW FINE PIANOS, BUT LITTLE used, will be sold this week at low prices for cash or short payments. Pianos tuned by best workmen in the city. Pianos moved, boxed, and shipped. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We have a number of good second-hand organs to sell on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 96 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other security. Rates reasonable. No commissions. Rooms 19 and 20, 162 Washington-st.

BUILDING AND OTHER LOANS IN sums to suit at lowest current rates. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay. Municipal bonds negotiated. Mortgages bought and sold. Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 at 6 per cent on first-class improved city real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, Room 20 Bryan Block.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO ENLARGE an established brick-making business. Address 573 West Madison-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 89 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000 FOR five years at 8 per cent annual interest, on a well improved farm of 440 acres. Address S. W. STEPHENS, St. James Hotel, Chicago.

American Loan AND Trust Company,

55 Congress Street, BOSTON.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID $1,000,000.

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Authorized to act as TRUSTEE for CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPALITIES, INDIVIDUALS, etc.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Miscellaneous Securities bought and sold or carried on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

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PERSONS WISHING TO OPERATE IN STOCKS,

to the extent of $50 to $1,000 or upwards, should write to

HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Refer by permission to prominent Bankers, State Senators, and leading Business Houses. References and complete information concerning Wall street operations mailed to intending investors.

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MATTHEWS & JUDD, Bankers, Scranton, Pa.
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ESTABLISHED.......................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

IO VICTIS.

W. W. Story in Blackwood's Magazine.

I sing the Hymn of the Conquered, who fell in the battle of life—
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in the strife;
Not the jubilant song of the victors, for whom the resounding acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows wore the chaplet of fame—
But the hymn of the low and the humble, the weary, the broken in heart,
Who strove and who failed, acting bravely a silent and desperate part;
Whose youth bore no flower on its branches; whose hopes burned in ashes away;
From whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at; who stood at the dying of day
With the work of their life all around them, unpitied, unheeded, alone,
With death swooping down o'er their failure, and all but their faith overthrown.

While the voice of the world shouts its chorus, its pæan for those who have won—
While the trumpet is sounding triumphant, and high in the breeze and the sun
Gay banners are waving, hands clapping, and hurrying feet
Thronging after the laurel-crowned victors—I stand on the field of defeat,
In the shadow, 'mongst those who are fallen, and wounded, and dying—and there
Chant a requiem low, place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer,
Hold the hand that is helpless and whisper, "They only the victory win
Who have fought the good fight and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within;
Who have held to the faith unseduced by the prize that the world holds on high;
Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist, fight—if need be, to die."

Speak, History! who are life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say—
Are they those whom the world called the victors, who won the success of a day?
The Martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermopylæ's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or Socrates? Pilate, or Christ?

HUMOR.

A mailed knight must have required a good many postage-stamps to carry him through successfully.

If a man knew as much about himself as he does about his neighbor he would never speak to himself.

"Generous to a fault" may be said of many men. At least, they are generous enough to their own faults.

Hens scratch up flower-beds only when they are barefooted. That's why women run out and "shoo" the hens to keep them from doing damage.

A New Milford man has invented a snow-plow. This is the man Charles Reade referred to in his book, "What Will He Do With It?"—*Danbury News.*

When a child cannot answer a question he never says, "Oh, don't bother me now, I'm busy." Only children of a larger growth deal in such subterfuges.

"There!" triumphantly exclaimed a Deadwood editor, as a bullet came through the window and shattered the inkstand, "I knew that new 'Personal' column would be a success."

A fashionable lady witness fainted dead away while giving her testimony, and the doctor who was summoned said it resulted from her corset being too tight. The incident was very properly entered upon the minutes of the case as "a stay in the proceedings."

A Connecticut boy was sent by his mother to a neighbor's house for a cup of sour milk. On being told that there was none but sweet milk to be had, he helped himself to a chair, and said: "Well, I'll wait till it sours." He secured the championship for laziness.

Very kind drug-clerk to little girl—"Now, be sure you tell your papa to take this medicine according to the directions on the bottle; an overdose might affect his brain." Little girl—"Oh, I guess there's no danger of that, for I've heard mamma tell him lots of times he never had any brains."

The late Bernal Osborne was of Israelite blood, and the *Jewish Chronicle* relates the following anecdote of him: "Once when he was dining with the late Sir Anthony Rothschild, his host asked him to try a long-preserved vintage of Clos Vougeot. Mr. Osborne at once accepted the invitation, adding that he and his host ought to be good judges of 'old clo.'"

An amateur of dramatic art introduced for the first time into the greenroom was profuse in compliments to one of the actresses. "I have for so long applauded you from the front," he said, "that I take the liberty of speaking to you, although you don't know me." "Really it doesn't matter," was the answer; "the elephant doesn't know all the people who feed him cakes."—*Paris Figaro.*

Space and Electricity.

How far we have annihilated space and time by means of electricity let the following incident, related by the *Times of India*, show: "During the repairs of the telegraphic cable near Bombay the steamers Chiltern and Great Northern were about half a mile apart, the former having hold of a shore end cable, and so was in telegraphic communication with Bombay; the latter having hold of a sea end, and so was in telegraphic communication with Aden. The Chiltern desired the Great Northern to splice on to the cable-end held by the latter, and pay out three-quarters of a mile of cable, and this was communicated by wire from the test-room of the Chiltern, passing through all the coils of cable in her hold and on to Bombay, whence it was sent on to Aden, and back from Aden to the Great Northern. Thus, as a speedy means of sending a message half a mile, it was forwarded by a route between 3,000 and 4,000 miles long. The following morning, when the two vessels were within a quarter of a mile of each other, communications passed between them constantly in the same way." It is quite evident that as railway and steamboat traveling and telegraphing progress we shall have to adopt some other means of measuring distances than those we now possess.

What the New Administration Intends to Do.

Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

Two things of significance have been done by the President this week. He has, in making appointments in Maryland, selected the friends of ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, who had no influence with Mr. Hayes or Mr. Garfield; and he has appointed as United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas a special friend of Powell Clayton, who is coming to the front again in Arkansas politics. It is very clear that the old Grant crowd are on the top once more, and Mr. Arthur is going to provide for them as fast and as far as he can.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Active, but Grow Quieter at Lower Prices.

Appearances Indicate that the Trouble Abroad Has Done Its Worst.

Chicago Still Sending Currency Freely to the Interior.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular—Provisions Active and Uneasily Stronger.

Wheat Weakened by European News, Causing Large Offerings—Corn Steady and Dull.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened active and strong. Most of the business was done in the morning. After that the market became quiet, and prices drooped. Quotations at the close were about the lowest of the day, and the average decline was light. Apparently the New York market has swung clear of the shock of the troubles in Paris. Prices in Wall street have stood up well, assisted by the firm tone of the market in London for American securities, which were no doubt held up partly by manipulative orders from this side of the water. The weekly report of the Bank of England showed a loss of specie to the amount of £1,629,000, with a consequent decline in the reserve to 31½ per cent of the liabilities. This is low, but not as low as on Oct. 5, when the reserve was down to 30 19-100 per cent. No effect will be produced by this statement. As the bank has not again advanced its rate, its governors evidently are satisfied with the situation, and no one else need be alarmed as long as these conservative gentlemen are serene. The settlement in London has been made satisfactorily. That in Paris is still in progress, but it is believed the worst that was to happen has come.

Wall street operators are counting on a bad bank statement tomorrow on account of the shipment of gold to Europe and the West; but this has already been pretty well discounted. New York advices are more bearish than bullish. Conservative brokers fear a continuance of gold exports, and a return of large amounts of our securities from Europe. Great stress is also laid on the prospect of decreased earnings. A great many short sales have been made because of the expectation of gold exports and diminished railroad earnings. But the reports that are coming out from roads like the Northwestern and Union Pacific do not show decreased but increased earnings, and a large increase at that. If the swelling receipts of these roads are a symptom, if they indicate that the general movement of manufacturing, building enterprises, mercantile trade, and railroad travel has not reached its hight, but is rising in a new wave of prosperity—then the shorts will cover at a loss. It is important to notice here that the reports of trade and of railroad traffic and travel in Great Britain—our best customer—are giving signs of a revival there which cannot fail to have important effects here.

The floating stock of Northwestern on the street is said not to exceed 20,000 shares—not enough to go around among the insiders who will want to buy before they manipulate a stock dividend.

Pools are reported in Omaha and Central Pacific and Union Pacific, and a boom in them is promised.

Western Union is earning 9 per cent.

The foreign stock markets generally exhibit a rising tendency.

Kiernan says: "A member of the Northwestern pool advised a friend to sell his stock at once. He said the great advance was not due, and might not be for some time. A prominent grain merchant is said to have bought 5,000 shares of Northwestern this week. A New York Central official has also been a large buyer. The preferred stock is selling relatively lower than the common. It is reported on good authority that the trunk-line arbitrators have accepted their positions with an explicit agreement that their decisions shall be final. A very heavy forfeit is understood to have been deposited. Mr. Gould said that he looked for an improvement in prices before Saturday night. Chicago advices are very bullish on St. Paul. Arrangements have been made for an upward movement in St. Paul & Omaha. Parties usually having the best information are buying Missouri Pacific with great confidence."

Exporters of gold have applied to the Treasury to sell their gold bars instead of coin, so as to enable them to save $10.00 on every $100,000, that being the estimated loss by attrition.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the year 1881 probably will prove to have been a phenomenal one for the coal companies. At all events, it opened with small stocks of coal and a large demand; the year 1882 has opened with large stocks, consumers well supplied, and prices demoralized, and the necessity of a restricted output acknowledged by the fact that the companies have agreed to work only three days a week for the last three weeks of February. While this action is necessary to prevent a bad break in prices, it is an expensive remedy, because it adds materially to the cost of every ton of coal mined during each of those three weeks.

In the last annual review of the London *Investors' Manual* it was said:

> But all through the autumn the tide of speculation was flowing in the direction of Paris. Gambling there was being carried on on such an enormous scale that the advances and discounts of the Bank of France showed an increase of £30,000,000 ($150,000,000, or 750,000,000 francs), and the loans on stocks were more than doubled. The history of the Société de l'Union Générale cannot be recounted here. Though there was a great advance in securities in London in 1880, we produced nothing like the following movements recently recorded on the Paris Bourse:

	Dec. 1880.	Dec. 1881.
Bank of France (£40 paid)	£147	£238
Union Générale (£5 paid)	38	115
Suez Canal (£20 paid)	51	134
Northern Railway of France (£16 paid)	69	87½

> In October there was great stringency upon the Paris Bourse, and fears were expressed that a crisis was imminent, but they have since in a great measure subsided, whatever may be the true condition of the bourse operators.

Within thirty days after the above was written the deferred crisis comes, and is now upon Paris, and is affecting nearly every money market in the world.

The *Evening Post* says, in its editorial columns, that this crisis could not have happened in Europe at a time when we were better prepared to meet it. Our trade is bottomed upon the largest stock of gold ever accumulated in the country, and undoubtedly the largest held by any country at the present time. Moreover, the prices of our securities—or, at all events, of those held abroad in very considerable amount—were on the "ground floor," or very nearly so, before the French trouble began. At the time when French investors were beginning to go wild over Union Générale and other bubble companies, the assassination of President Garfield and the outbreak of the railroad war put a damper on speculation here from which it has not recovered. And in its financial column it remarks that the country could well afford to export a considerable amount of gold, provided that it only accomplished a breaking up of the speculative cliques which have been advancing the leading articles of export to prices which have checked exports. These cliques are using much more money than we are likely to export, and when they are broken up the net result will be a gain to the loanable funds at the command of the legitimate business interests of the country.

Nothing can daunt a thoroughbred Wall street bull. They put prices up on gold imports, and are now demonstrating that gold exports are the very best thing for the country.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> There was an excited denunciation of the telegraph company on the Produce Exchange this morning over the fact that there was no financial news from Europe received on 'Change up to 1 p. m., although European commercial news came hours before as usual. It was charged that the news was being kept back for effect on the stock market.

According to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the tendency of the market is now, however, all the time in favor of the better class of securities. All the first-class bonds are out of the market, having been absorbed by the demand arising for legal investment.

Controller Knox sends us the following statement, dated Feb. 1, 1882, showing the amounts of National-bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the increase or decrease:

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$349,894,182
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	351,861,450
Amount outstanding May 31, 1878	322,555,965
Amount outstanding at date*	361,065,885
Increase during the last month	180,201
Increase since Feb. 1, 1881	18,248,367

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Amount outstanding June 20, 1874	$382,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	382,000,000
Amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878	35,318,984
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878	346,681,016
Amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874	30,432,443
Increase in deposit during the last month	866,501
Increase in deposit since Feb. 1, 1881	8,891,745

*Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above, $862,669.

The following shows the range of quotations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American District	31½	32	31½	32
Western Union	80¾	80⅞	80¼	80½
C., B. & Q.	135¼	135¼	135½	135¼
Canada Southern	55¼	55⅜	55	55
C., C. & I. C.	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾
Rock Island	132½	132½	132¼	132¼
Illinois Central	133¼	133¾	133¼	133¼
Manhattan	56½	56½	55½	56
New York Central	131⅛	131⅛	130⅞	131
Erie	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39¼
Do preferred	80	80	80	80
Michigan Central	89¾	89⅞	89	89
Lake Shore	111¼	112	111½	111½
Northwestern	136	136	134	135
Do preferred	144¼	145	143	143½
St. Paul	109¾	109⅞	109	109½
Do preferred	122¾	122⅞	122¼	122½
Omaha	36¾	36¾	36	36½
Do preferred	101¼	101⅜	101	101
Lake Erie & W.	32½	32½	32	32¼
Wabash, St. L. & P.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜
Do preferred	68	68⅜	67½	67⅜
Louisville & Nashville	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
Reading	63	63	62	62
I., B. & W.	45	45½	45	45
Union Pacific	117	119¼	117	118¾
Ohio & Mississippi	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe	95	95	95	95
Do preferred	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
Northern Pacific	34	34	34	34
Do preferred	77	77	77	77
Kansas & Texas	38¾	38⅞	38¼	38½
Del., Lack. & W.	123¼	123¾	123	123¾
Del. & Hudson	106¾	107	106¾	107
New Jersey Central	95	95½	94	94¼
Pacific Mail	42	44¾	42	44¼
St. L. & San Fran., pfd.	57	57	57	57
Ontario & Western	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
Erie seconds	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
Houston & Texas Central	82	82	82	82
Central Pacific	89¼	89½	89	89¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Second preferred	25	25	25	25
Terre Haute	41	41½	41	41½
Denver & Rio Grande	72	72¼	71½	71¾
Peoria, D. & E.	31½	31½	31½	31½
Missouri Pacific	103½	103⅞	103	103¼
Texas Pacific	48	48	47¾	47¾
Ohio Central	24	24	24	24
Pullman P. C. Co.	137	137	137	137
Metropolitan "L" bonds	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Richmond & D.	225	240	225	240
East Tennessee	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Norfolk & W.	55⅜	56	55⅜	56
Manitoba	111	111	111	111
M. & C.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11

Government bonds in Chicago were strong. Quotations were at 106½ and 107½, ex-interest, for 3.65s, 101 and 101¼ for extended 6s, 102½ and 102¾ for extended 5s, [illegible] and 118½ for 4s, and 114¾ and 115 for 4½s.

Foreign exchange was steady and dull.

Chicago bank clearings were $14,500,000. The demand for loans was rather quieter. Currency is flowing steadily to the country. New York exchange sold between banks at 75@80c per $1,000 discount.

Chicago City Railway 4½s, $5,000, sold at 100@101; Northwestern 5s, $5,000, sold at 99¾.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull but in the main strong on the more favorable news from abroad, and values are generally somewhat better than at the close yesterday. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were specially affected by reports of a renewal of the old contract between them. The market opened ¼ higher for Richmond & West Point, 2½ higher for Richmond & Danville, 1½ higher for New York Central, 1 higher for Columbia & Greenville preferred and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. In early dealings there was a further advance of 5 in Richmond & Danville and ½ to 2¾ in the general list, Alton & Terre Haute, Richmond & West Point, Pacific Mail, Memphis & Charleston, and Union Pacific being prominent in the upward movement. Prices then declined ½@1¾, the latter in Northwestern. This was followed by a recovery of ¼@1¾ in the general list, the latter Columbia & Greenville preferred, and a further rise of 5 in Richmond & Danville. Another reaction of ½@1¼ then took place, the latter in Louisville & Nashville. Columbia & Greenville meantime was marked up 1½, to 104, and considerable activity was developed in Sutro Tunnel, but without important changes in price. During the remainder of the afternoon the fluctuations were only fractional in the general list. In the final dealings Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced 1¼ and Richmond & Danville 5 more. Columbia & Greenville declined 2. The market closed strong.

The money market was easier on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 5@6 per cent, closing at 3@4 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@3 per cent. Time loans are difficult to get at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations were 485 for sixty-day bills and 490½ for demand. Actual business was done at 483¾@484¼ for sixty-day bills, at 489¾@490 for demand, 490¾@491 for cable transfers, and 482@482½ for commercial bills. In continental exchange, francs brought 520@518¾ for sixty-day bills and 512½@511¼ for checks, and reichmarks sold at 94¼@94¾ for long and 95¼@95⅝ for short sight.

The Government bond market was strong. Extended 6s opened ⅛ per cent higher, and afterward declined ⅛ per cent; 4½s and 4s advanced ¼ per cent. Sales of $30,000 extended 5s, $35,000 4s coupon, and $10,000 4s registered.

Railroad mortgages were only fairly active at irregular but in the majority of cases advancing prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 62 to 64½, reacted to 64, and returned to 64½. East Tennessee incomes advanced from 56 to 56½, and reacted to 56¼. Erie Consolidated seconds rose from 98⅛ to 98¾, sold down to 98½, recovered to 98⅝, and returned to 98¾. Kansas Pacific consols advanced from 106 to 103½, and reacted to 103¼. Missouri Pacific consols declined from 102 to 100, and rallied to 100¼. New York elevated firsts fell off from 116¼ to 116, and sold up to 116½. Oregon Navigation firsts declined from 106 to 105½, recovered to 105¾, and sold down to 105¼. Rochester & Pittsburg incomes dropped from 40 to 35, and returned to 40. Richmond & Allegheny firsts advanced from 92 to 92½; Ohio & Mississippi seconds from 120½ to 122; do sinking-fund consols from 117¾ to 118½; New York Central registered firsts from 133 to 133½; New Orleans & Pacific first from 90 to 90½; Mobile & Ohio new 6s from 112½ to 113; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 102 to 103; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 101 to 101½; Kansas & Texas general 6s from 82½ to 84; Iron Mountain seconds from 109 to 109½; Denver & Rio Grande constructions from 123¾ to 124½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 126 to 126½; Chesapeake & Ohio's, Class A, from 102 to 102½; do currency 6s from 50¼ to 50¾; Kansas & Texas firsts declined from 104¼ to 104; Northwestern sinking fund 6s from 111 to 110½; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B, from 91¾ to 91; do, Class C, from 91½ to 90; St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, from 103⅝ to 103; Scioto Valley firsts from 97⅝ to 96¾; Missouri Pacific firsts, ex-dividend, sold at 106; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville incomes at 71.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Governments were strong and ¼ higher for 4½s and 4s; unchanged for extended 6s and 5s.

Railroad bonds were active and irregular.

State securities were generally firm.

Share speculation opened strong and 3 higher than yesterday's closing prices for Richmond & Danville and 1@1¼ higher for the rest of the market, the latter for New York Central, Memphis & Charleston, and Alton & Terre Haute preferred. After a fractional advance in the general list in early dealings a decline of ¼@2 took place, Northwestern leading the downward movement—Union Pacific, however, sold up 1¼, to 119¾; Alton & Terre Haute 3¼, to 41½; Richmond & Danville 10, to 235; and Memphis & Charleston 2¼, to 77. After 11 o'clock the market was irregular and unsettled and continued so to late dealings. The changes, however, were only fractional, except in the case of Pacific Mail, which made a rapid advance of 2¾, to 44¾. In the late dealings the general list, although somewhat irregular, advanced ⅛@1¼, Lackawanna and Memphis & Charleston being prominent therein, while Richmond & Danville sold up another 5, to 240, but closed at 236 offered, while 246 was asked. Pacific Mail declined ⅞ from its highest point, but recovered ¼ at the close. The market closed in the main fairly firm. At the meeting of parties most interested in the Mexican National Railway, held today, it was announced that, of a total of 729 miles, 302 have been completed, including the Corpus Christi connection, 550 miles graded, ties provided and paid for for 582 miles, and rails and rolling stock on hand and paid for to cover the entire 729 miles. That, inasmuch as the mileage was considerably more than was covered by the previous subscriptions, it was decided to increase the stock of the construction company by $3,000,000, one-third of which was subscribed at the meeting. The remainder was assured, but has first to be offered pro rata to existing stockholders.

Total transactions 370,000.

Central Pacific	3,100	New York Central	2,300
D., L. & W.	38,000	Northern Pacific	10,000
D. & R. G.	32,000	Ontario & Western	1,300
Erie	21,000	Pacific Mail	17,000
H. & St. J.	1,200	Reading	7,400
K. & T.	3,400	St. Paul	10,000
Lake Shore	29,000	St. P. & Omaha	2,100
Louisv. & Nashville	5,800	Texas Pacific	1,000
Mich. Central	5,000	Union Pacific	17,000
Memphis & C.	5,000	Wabash Pacific	3,000
Missouri Pacific	2,700	Western Union	4,000
Northwestern	14,000	Sutro Tunnel Co.	4,000
New Jersey Central	4,700	Illinois Central	2,800

Money 3@6, closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange steady at 484; demand, 490.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	New 4s	118
New 5s	102¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	127
New 4½s	114⅝		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	113½	U. P. firsts pfd	115½
Erie seconds	98¾	U. P. land grant, ofd	113
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	107	U. P. sinking fund	121¾
Louisiana consols	67½	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s (offered)	111½	Virginia consols	60
St. Joe	110	Virginia deferred	15¼
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. & P. land grants	70
Tennessee 6s	73½	Tex. Pac. (Rio. G. Div.)	84¾
Tennessee new	73		

STOCKS.

Adams	145	Do pref	71¾
Alton & Terre Haute	40	Northwestern	134⅝
Do pref	83	Do pref	143½
American	92	New York Central	131
B., C. R. & N.	85	Ohio Central	24
Canada Southern	55	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
C., C. & I. C.	19¾	Do pref	100
Central Pacific	89¼	Ontario & Western	25⅛
Ches. & Ohio	23¾	Pacific Mail (offered)	44
Do 1st pref	34	Panama	195
Do 2d pref	24⅞	P., D. & E.	31⅛
Chicago & Alton	133¾	Pittsburg	134
Do pref	140	Reading	62⅜
C., B. & Q.	135¼	Rock Island	132
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	St. L. & San F.	40
Cin., San. & Cleve.	51	Do pref	56¾
Cleve. & Col.	80	Do 1st pref	94
Del. & Hudson	107	St. Paul	109½
Del., Lac. & W.	123¾	Do pref	122½
Denver & Rio Grande	71¾	St. P., M. & M.	110⅝
Erie	39¾	St. Paul & Omaha	35⅞
Do pref	80	Do pref	101
Fort Wayne	135½	Texas Pacific	47¾
H. & St. Joe	95½	Union Pacific	118⅝
Do pref. (offered)	108	United States	77
Harlem	200	W., St. L. & P.	36⅛
Houston & Texas	80	Do pref	67⅝
Illinois Central	135¾	Fargo	128
I., B. & W.	46	Western Union	80¾
Kansas & Texas	38¼	East Tenn.	14⅝
L. E. & W.	32¼	Do pref	23⅜
Lake Shore	111⅝	Caribou	2¾
Louisville & Nash.	94¼	Central Arizona	1
L., N. A. & C.	70	Excelsior	⅛
M. & C. 1st pref.	11	Homestake	18
Do 2d pref	7	Little Pittsburg	1⅞
Mem. & Charleston	76¾	Ontario	34¼
Michigan Central	89⅞	Quicksilver	12¼
Missouri Pacific	103	Do pref	60
Mobile & Ohio	32¼	Silver Cliff	2¾
Morris & Essex	21½	Standard	16¼
Nash. & Chat.	83	Sutro	⅝
New Jersey Central	94¼	Robinson	2¼
Norfolk & Western	56	South Pacific	5 63-100
Northern Pacific	34¼		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The stock market today was moderately active, with some further recovery in prices. Atchison advanced from 87½ to 89@88¾, closing firm. Mr. Albert Nickerson, one of the largest individual owners of the stock of the road, was yesterday elected a Director in place of Mr. Thorndike, resigned. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 135½ to 135¾. Only fifteen shares were sold. Iowa Falls & Sioux City declined from 84 to 82¼. Central of Iowa second preferred declined from 50 to 49½; do common was steady at 34. Flint preferred was unchanged at 93. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington declined from 7 to 6¾; Summit Branch from 13¾ to 13. Wisconsin Central advanced from 19 to 19¼; Sandusky from 25¼ to 25½. Mexican Central new blocks declined 2, to 92. In home roads, New York & New England closed at 59. Boston & Lowell advanced from 163½ to 165, Worcester & Nashua from 58½ to 60, Fitchburg from 134½ to 135, Eastern from 34 to 34½. Boston & Providence from 162 to 163; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford from 45 to 46. Old Colony declined from 124½ to 124, Northern from 109 to 107.

In bonds, Chicago & West Michigan 5s sold at 95; Connoton Valley (Stratsville Division) 7s at 75; Atlantic & Pacific 6s at 95; New York & New England 6s at 107; do 7s at 117; Little Rock 7s at 111; Eastern 4½s at 108½; and Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska 4s at 84, all as before. Union Pacific 7s advanced ½, to 11½; Hartford & Erie 7s ⅜, to 64¼; Mexican Central 7s declined ½, to 84; Oregon Short-Line subscriptions ¼, to 100¼; St. Joe & Council Bluffs 7s 1¼, to 115; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s ¼, to 105¾; Atlantic & Pacific income 6s declined 3, to 30.

In land stocks, Water Power advanced to 6 5-16; Boston Land ⅛, to 8⅛; Great Falls Manufacturing Company sold at 111½.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	124	Boston & Maine	163
Water Power	6 5-16	Chicago, B. & Q.	135¾
Boston Land	8⅛	Cin., San. & Cleve.	50
B., H. & E. 7s	64¼	Eastern Railroad	34½
Eastern 4½s	108	Flint & P. M.	23
K. C., St. J. & B. C. 7s	115	Flint & P. M. pfd	93
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	117	L. R. & Ft. S.	65⅜
Atchison & Topeka	88¾	N. Y. & N. E.	59
Boston & Albany	167	Wisconsin Central	19¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 2—5 p. m.—New 5s extended, 103¾; 4s, 120¾.

Illinois Central, 139; Pennsylvania Central, 62½; New York Central, 133¼; Erie 40⅝; do seconds, 100½; Reading, 32¼.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England today is £53,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,629,000 during the past week.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Rentes, 82f 25c.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 42,625,000 francs in gold, and a decrease of 2,150,000 francs in silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Sight exchange on New York $2.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, 484½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The feature of the mining market today was South Pacific, which advanced from 550 to 575 on heavy transactions and continued favorable reports concerning the value of the property. Robinson was active at 230 to 240. State lines were dull, and unchanged. Silver Cliff declined to 220, and Dunkin to 780. Total sales at both exchanges, 192,500 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3	Pewabic	13¼
Calumet & H.	232	Quincy	41½
Catalpa	21-32	Silver Islet	31
Duncan Silver	½	Osceola	[illegible]
Franklin	12¼	Huron	2

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¾	Noonday	5-16
Alta	5½	Northern Belle	10⅝
Belcher	1½	Ophir	3
Best & Belcher	7¾	Oro	3-32
Bodie	3½	Overman	15-16
California	½	Potosi	1½
Chollar	1½	Savage	1⅝
Con. Virginia	½	Sierra Nevada	9⅞
Crown Point	1¼	Silver King	19
Exchequer	21-32	Union Con.	11¼
Gould & Curry	3¾	Wales	11-16
Hale & Norcross	2¾	Yellow Jack	3¼
Martin White	3	Scorpion	15-16
Mexican	9¾	Mt. Diablo	7⅞
Mono	1⅝		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hudson av, 151 ft n of North, w f, 30x115 ft, improved, dated Jan. 28 (Agnes Becker to Anna C. Haas) ..... $ 3,000

Calumet av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 26x125 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1881 (J. H. Bacon to James H. Bacon Jr.) 6,000

Butterfield st, 188 3-10 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 23 (R. W. Hyman Jr. to A. G. Johnson) 750

Bismarck st, 179 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 16 (C. F. and H. J. Goodrich to C. M. Bickford et al.) 400

Calumet av, 97 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. Y. Nichols to E. R. Wilcox) 850

West Eighteenth st, 275 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Henry Oppenheimer to J. and A. Kalal) 850

Calumet av, 122 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. Y. Nichols to M. H. Wilcox) 850

West Washington st, 90 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 30x74 ft, dated Jan. 26 (Aaron Smith to Maria J. Fargo) 5,250

Clark st, 150 ft s of Harrison, e f, 125x100 ft, dated Jan. 20 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Mary S. Frankenberger) 40,000

West Eighteenth place, n e cor of Morgan st, s f, 25 3-10x78 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1881 (J. D. Lehmann to Matej Jindrick) 1,000

Ward st, 275½ ft n of Webster av, e f, 48x124 ft, improved, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (August Wendtlandt to John Jors) 1,800

Miller st, 350 ft n of Taylor, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Master in Chancery to Robert Tobin) 1,800

Fourth av, 72 4-10 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 26x91 ft, dated Jan. 25 (estate of J. C. Knight to J. Stanley Martin) 3,125

Wentworth av, 337 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 21 (J. F. and H. R. Thomas to Michael Gutrich) 1,550

Upton st, 244 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 1 (E. and M. Cary to C. Wendel) 205

South Halsted st, 130 ft n of Thirty-sixth, e f, 26x150 ft, dated Feb. 1 (John Schultheis to Anton Stolte) 2,800

Canal st, s e cor of De Koven, w f, 250x94 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (George F. Harding to Abner C. Harding) 45,000

West Madison st, 291 ft w of Paulina, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (A. and P. Magee to Joseph Gabel) 2,600

Front st, 225 3-10 ft e of North Carpenter, s f, undivided ½ of 26½x110 ft, dated Jan. 13 (M. Wojcienoski to V. Kujawa) 1,100

Genesee av, 204 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 32x124 ft, dated Jan. 24 (A. W. Bell to F. H. Suddard) 1,600

McGregor st, n e cor of Butler, s f, 100x125 ft, dated Feb. 2 (Abraham Hart to F. Weisbuecher) 3,700

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Snyder st, between School and Belmont av, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Jan. 4 (E. Clark to W. Leuschke) ..... $ 275

Fullerton av, 96½ ft w of Perry st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 30 (estate of William Lill to H. Silverman) 600

17 lots and undivided ½ of 8 other lots, all in Blocks 1 and 2 of Outlot A, Wrightwood, dated Jan. 23 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company) 35,000

Seminary av, near Wyoming st, e f, 30¼ ft to alley, dated Dec. 13, 1881 (Asa O. Aldis to J. A. Waterman) 3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, s w corner of Forty-ninth st, 10 acres, dated Dec. 29, 1881 (John W. Todd, to James Hood) ..... $ 17,500

Prairie av, s w corner of Fiftieth st, e f, 188 7-10x167 3-10 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1881 (William H. Arnold to John M. Clark) 6,500

Buddan st, near Forty-first st, e f, 27x104 ft, improved, dated Jan. 31 (John Pokorny to Jacob Pokorny) 750

Forty-ninth st, between Bissell and Stewart av, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 21 (Frank Smith to A. J. Thomas) 500

Winter st, 225 ft s of Forty-fifth, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated Oct 14, 1881 (Master in Chancery to M. Thulis) 500

Drexel boulevard, 150 ft's of Brook st, w f, 100x180 ft, dated Jan. 14 (L. O. and P. Pickering to Ransom W. Dunham) 17,500

Jefferson av, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 22, 1881 (John R. Lee to Colin Robinson) 2,300

Jefferson av, near the above 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 22, 1881 (J. F. Merriam et al. to Colin Robinson) 1,900

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Palmer place, near Humboldt boulevard, 1,021 9-10x379 5-10 ft, dated Jan. 25 (Calvin F. Bulkeley to John Johnston Jr.) ..... $ 18,000

Humboldt st, 125 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 50x120 ft, dated Feb. 1 (John Johnston Jr to M. C. Wolfram) 1,540

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	21,318	10,045	17,067	11,313
Wheat, bu	37,476	17,811	14,121	5,039
Corn, bu	100,049	61,226	267,961	40,540
Oats, bu	65,284	54,623	151,885	51,256
Rye, bu	3,311	1,847	5,953	1,916
Barley, bu	34,000	3,958	45,566	13,580
Grass Seed, lbs	228,550	138,162	458,635	105,317
Flax Seed, lbs	546,820	70,700	571,970	79,264
Broom Corn, lbs	1,940	22,000	59,030	46,062
Cured Meats, lbs	671,659	387,200	3,769,681	2,701,434
Beef, tcs	....	....	156	96
Beef, brls	....	....	27	278
Pork, brls	800	....	1,333	1,999
Lard, lbs	288,800	184,000	1,029,415	536,004
Tallow, lbs	279,652	64,505	80,675	108,135
Butter, lbs	67,633	106,104	76,978	71,480
Dressed Hogs, No	890	242	1,361	140
Live Hogs, No	26,086	27,235	7,857	5,257
Cattle, No	6,437	5,726	4,081	3,018
Sheep, No	2,586	1,457	1,329	483
Hides, lbs	343,350	157,222	204,280	82,501
Highwines, brls	....	....	50	....
Wool, lbs	89,836	2,576	151,140	187,118
Potatoes, bu	4,957	....	500	....
Coal, tons	7,692	7,570	1,786	1,653
Hay, tons	382	190	205	100
Lumber	580	465	2,879	1,028
Shingles	340	240	123	90
Salt, brls	1,794	300	3,387	619
Eggs, pkgs	433	30	167	....
Cheese, lbs	1,359	3,920	2,057	800
Green apples, brls	....	580	257	2

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car red winter wheat, 8 cars No. 2 spring, 39 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 2 cars mixed (64 wheat); 22 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 132 cars rejected, 45 cars other grades (199 corn); 13 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 39 cars other grades (52 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 7 cars No. 3 barley, 16 cars lower grades. Total, 346 cars, or 170,000 bu. Inspected out: 20,523 bu wheat, 127,313 bu corn, 800 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Wheat was active and looked firm at the outset, but soon weakened in sympathy with news that the Bank of England reserve had been much diminished during last week. The market was steady later, though "pounded" rather vigorously by a few leading operators. Corn was generally dull, but steadier than usual, the receipts again being light. Provisions eased off in sympathy with wheat, but rebounded a little before noon under free purchases of pork and lard by a couple of leading firms, while meats were understood to be firmer in Liverpool. Other markets were generally dull.

Mess pork closed 5c lower, at $18.50@18.52½ for March and $18.72½@18.75 for April. Lard closed 5c higher, at $11.40@11.42½ for seller March and $11.55@11.57½ for April. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, at $8.37½@8.40 for March. Wheat closed 1¼c lower, at $1.31¼@1.31⅜ for March and $1.32½@1.32⅝ for April. Corn closed easier, at 60⅞@61c for March and 66⅛@66¼c for May. Oats closed ⅜c higher, at 41⅝@41¾c for February, 41⅞@42c for March, and 45⅜@45½c for May. Rye closed unchanged, at 95c cash and 95½c for March. Barley closed 1c higher, at $1.03 nominally for No. 2 cash, 84c for gilt-edged No. 3, and 83c for No. 3 seller February. Hogs were firm at $6.25@6.75 for light, and at $6.25@7.40 for heavy. Cattle were firm; sales were at $3.00@6.50.

Staple and fancy groceries were moving quite as freely as in past seasons at this time of year, both the city and country trade ordering in a fairly liberal way. Prices averaged steady. Dry goods were in fair reasonable request. The market remains steady and firm. Not much activity was apparent in the boot and shoe and clothing markets, though the quietude is not greater than is usual to the season. Dealers in dried fruits report a continued good demand, with prices firm all around. There is quite a large movement in dried apples, and the recent advance is firmly sustained. Fish are very firm, with some descriptions showing a slight upward tendency. No price-changes were made in dairy products. Butter is in very light supply, and remains firm in consequence. There were no changes in oils, leather, bagging, coal, and pig-iron.

Broom-corn is in light demand at quotations. Green fruits show a steady trade at prices ruling for the past week. Eggs are active and firm at 19@20c per doz for strictly fresh. Hides are very dull, city buyers being about the only buyers. Grease is steady and unchanged. Tallow sells slowly at quotations, but the market shows a weakening tendency. There is no change to note in drugs and chemicals, for which dealers report a fair demand. Potatoes are steady and unchanged. Wool is fairly active and steady. Flaxseed was a shade firmer, selling at $1.23½@1.24 delivered. Timothy and clover seeds were steady, at $2.55@2.57½ for the former, and $5.09 for the latter, prime seed. Hay was in light demand for choice grades to ship on particular Southern lines, but outside of this trade was very dull. Dressed hogs were in light demand with buyers and sellers apart, good being nominally quotable at $7.80@7.85.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 178,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 46,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 109,000 bu.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance, on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York and 25c per 100 lbs of provisions to do. Provisions to Liverpool were quoted at 47½c, and grain to do at 43@44c.

The following were reported on ocean passage:

	Jan. 28, '82.	Jan. 21, '81.	Jan. 29, '81.
Wheat and flour, qrs	3,075,000	2,900,000	No report
Corn, qrs	110,000	150,000	No report

The committee on inspection of grain was yesterday invoked under rather provoking conditions. A round lot of wheat was inspected out of store here last week as No. 2, and sent to Milwaukee to fill sales made to the supposed cornerers in that city. The Inspectors there refused to accept it as No. 2, and it was brought back here. The Chicago Inspectors graded it as No. 3. The loss per bu on the transaction may be figured up as follows: Winter storage here 4c, freight both ways 10c, difference between No. 2 and 3 in price 15c, loss on having to fill in Milwaukee 15c. Total, 44c on each of about 25,000 bu of wheat, if the decision of our Inspectors should be sustained, and two-thirds as much if it be reversed. Chicago shipments of wheat last week included 25,963 bu by the Chicago & Northwestern Line and 17,215 bu by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Line, all of which presumably went to Milwaukee.

The news was telegraphed here yesterday (A. E. Kent & Co.) that 50,000 bu of wheat is being shipped overland to St. Louis at $13.00 per ton. This will make the cost, at $1.70 per cental in San Francisco, equal to $1.41 per bu in St. Louis.

News came from California yesterday that wheat there is sharply advancing because of the drouth. Also from London to the effect that the early spring shipments of wheat from Russia and India are expected to be large.

We note that our receipts of wheat during the past six months were (16,986 car-loads) a little less than half those of the corresponding time a year previous, and less than one-third those for the six months ending with January, 1880. Truly a big decadence!

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and irregularly easier. The firmness in the local hog market caused a little early strength in product, but the market soon fell back in sympathy with wheat. Near noon it took a sudden start upward owing to vigorous buying of pork and lard by a couple of prominent firms, but which was freely met by others supposed to be unloading the big stocks of the city. The reason for the buying was said to be the receipt of private news regarding the future supply of hogs, and also a private cable noting an advance in the price of meats in England. There were rumors to the effect that our stocks of lard are getting pretty well concentrated. We note that meats were relatively steady yesterday, though there did not appear to be much demand either speculatively or for shipment.

MESS PORK—Advanced 7½@10c per brl, declined 20c, reacted 15c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at $18.47½@18.50 seller March and $18.50 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 brls spot at $18.50; 2,500 brls seller February at $18.20@18.42½; 65,500 brls seller March at $18.42½@18.65; 21,000 brls seller April at $18.75@18.80; 4,000 brls seller May at $18.90@19.00; and 500 brls seller June at $19.10. Total, 93,750 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
February	$18.37½	$18.20 @18.42½	$18.32½
March	18.55	18.42½@18.65	18.50
April	18.77½	18.65 @18.85	18.72½
May	18.95	18.90 @19.00	18.92½

LARD—Declined 2½@5c per 100 lbs, advanced 12½c, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $11.40@11.42½ seller March and $11.25 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $11.22½@11.25; 3,500 tcs seller February at $11.17½@11.27½; 31,000 tcs seller March at $11.32½@11.45; 11,000 tcs seller April at $11.47½@11.57½; and 6,000 tcs seller May at $11.60@11.70. Total, 51,850 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Wednesday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
February	$11.20	$11.17½@11.30	$11.27½
March	11.35	11.32½@11.45	11.40
April	11.50	11.47½@11.57½	11.55
May	11.62½	11.60 @11.70	11.7½

MEATS—Showed little change from the previous day, and closed easier. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders at $6.20; 14,500 lbs long clears at $9.20; 25,000 lbs short clears at $9.60½; 50 boxes short ribs at $9.55; 2,200,000 lbs do at $9.32½ seller February, $9.37½@9.40 for March, $9.52½@9.55 for April, and $9.65 seller May; 50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.35	$6.20	$9.35	$9.55
Do, boxed	9.60	6.45	9.60	9.80
February, loose	9.35	6.20	9.35	9.55
March, loose	9.40	6.30	9.40	9.65

Short ribs closed at $9.32½@9.35 seller February and $9.37½@9.40 seller March. Long clears were quoted at $9.00 loose and $9.25 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¼@10¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10¼@10½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same average, 9¼@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅜@8c for shoulders, 10@10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.00@10.50 for mess, $11.00@11.50 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was again very dull, there being scarcely enough doing to make a market. A little export inquiry was noted early, but buyers fell back when wheat weakened. Sales were limited to 75 brls winters and 200 sacks springs on private terms and 275 brls rye flour partly at $5.50. Total equal to 490 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.25@6.00; the low grade springs, $4.50@5.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00, and buckwheat was dull at about $6.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and firm. Sales were reported of 14 cars bran at $15.50@18.00; 1 car rye do at $18.50; 1 car middlings at $18.00; 2 cars feed at $16.00@18.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $20.00; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $21.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Wheat was active and weak, declining 1⅜@1½c, and closing 1¼c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The public telegrams called Liverpool unchanged, but private cables noted weakness, and the financial news from Europe was regarded as foreboding stringency. Our receipts were small, and there were no reports that they are about to increase as a consequence of the close of the Milwaukee corner. But the news kept back buying orders from outside, and encouraged local sellers, especially after New York was reported lower. Three or four of our prominent houses were selling freely, probably on outside account, and wheat seemed to have few friends during the last hour. Cash No. 2 was quoted at $1.28¾ at the close, and rejected at 85@86c. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu and 5 cars No. 2 at $1.30@1.30¼; 10 cars No. 3 at $1.14@1.14½; 3 cars rejected (N. S.) at 90c; and 28 cars by sample at 98c@$1.26. Total about 24,000 bu. Seller March opened at $1.32½@1.32¾, sold off to $1.31¼, reacted to $1.32¼, declined to $1.31, and closed at $1.31 bid. Seller April ranged at $1.32½@1.33¾, May at $1.35½@1.36¾, the year at $1.09@1.09¼, and February at $1.29¾@1.31, all closing about at the inside. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.30¼	$1.30 @1.30¼	$1.30
Seller February	1.30⅜	1.29¾@1.31	1.30
Seller March	1.32⅜	1.31 @1.32¾	1.31¼
Seller April	1.33⅜	1.32½@1.33¾	1.32⅜
Seller May	1.36⅜	1.35½@1.36¾	1.36

WINTER WHEAT—The only sale reported was 1 car at $1.32 free off board, equal to No. 3.

CORN—Was slow and relatively steady. The market for May fell back ¼@⅜c, and closed ⅛c below the lowest quotation of Wednesday, while cash lots were easy, with little change, and the near futures were very dull. The foreign markets were reported strong, and our receipts were light, but there was little doing on outside account, and the heaviness in wheat tended to depress corn. The day was about as dull a one as has been experienced this winter. A few round lots were sold for May, but the attendance was generally small and often several minutes elapsed without a trade. Cash No. 2 closed at 60¾c for fresh receipts, with 55½c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 31 cars No. 2 and high-mixed at 60¾@61c; 11 cars new high-mixed at 57c; 26 cars new mixed at 56c; 93 cars rejected at 55½c; 1 car do (short receipt) at 55¾c; 7 cars by sample at 56@58c on track; and 107 cars do at 54@58c free on board. Total about 145,000 bu. Seller May sold early at 66⅜c, afterwards at 65¾c, then up to 66½c, declined to 66c, and closed at 66¼c bid. Seller June was a shade above, and July at ⅝@¾c above May. Seller March ranged at 60⅞@61c and February at 60¼@60½c. The following shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	60⅞	[illegible]	60¾
Seller February	60⅝	[illegible]	60½
Seller March	61⅛	60⅞@61	60⅞
Seller May	66⅝	66 @66⅜	66⅛
Seller June	66⅝	66 @66⅝	66¼

OATS—Were in fair demand, mostly in a speculative way, futures selling at the opening ⅛@¼c better than the call prices of Wednesday, and, after slight fluctuations, closing at about the prices of the day previous. Cash was in light request at 41½c, or ⅛c off from Wednesday's figures. The increased strength was to be attributed to the prevailing demand for the remote futures and the marked falling off in the receipts. Cash No. 2 sold principally at 41⅝c, and rejected at 37½c. Seller the month opened at 41⅝c, advanced to 41⅞c, and closed easy at 41¾c. March opened at 42c, declined to 41¾c, and closed with sellers at 42c. May sold early at 45⅝c, and closed at 45½c bid. Samples were quiet and steady. Cash sales were made of 8 cars at 41¾@41½c for No. 2 and 37½c for rejected in store; 14 cars by sample at 40@42½c for rejected mixed, 43@44c for rejected white, and 44½@46c for No. 2 white on track; 34 cars at 38@42c for rejected mixed, 42@44½c for rejected white, and 44@46c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 42,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Wednesday, together with the range yesterday:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	41⅜	41½@41⅝	41⅝
Seller February	41⅜	41½@41⅞	41⅝
Seller March	41⅞	41¾@42	42
Seller April	42	42¼@42⅜	42⅜
Seller May	45¼	45¼@45⅝	45⅜
Seller June	45⅝	45¾@45⅞	45⅝

RYE—Was quiet and steady. No. 2 spot selling at 95c, with seller February at 95¼c and March at 95½c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 95c for No. 2 in store; 3 cars by sample at 98c for No. 2 and 91c for rejected in store. Total equal to about 2,300 bu.

BARLEY—Was lifeless until near the close, when 5,000 bu No. 3 seller the month sold at 83c, and a car lot of the same grade at 84c. No. 2 was nominally quotable at $1.03 cash and seller the month. Samples were dull and heavy. Cash sales were made of 1 car fresh receipts at 84c for No. 2 tin store; 15 cars by sample at 50c for No. 5, 77@83c for good to choice No. 4, and $1.05 for Canada on track; 4 cars at 75@86c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 10,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was a trifle firmer. Sales being made of several car-lots at $1.23½@1.24 delivered. Timothy was steady, with light offerings, prime seed being quotable at $2.55@2.57½. Clover was in light supply and demand, with prime seed salable at about $5.00. Other kinds unchanged. Sales were reported of 85 bags clover seed at $4.87½; 1 car and 450 bags timothy seed at $2.45@2.60 cash and $2.65 seller March; 18 cars flaxseed at $1.23@1.24 delivered; 220 bags millet at $1.00@1.40 for German; 126 bags Hungarian at 71c.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher, at $1.29¼@1.30 for February, $1.31¼@1.31⅜ for March, $1.32½@1.32⅝ for April, $1.36@1.36⅛ for May, and $1.09¼@1.09⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 1,200,000 bu at $1.29¾ seller February, $1.31@1.31⅜ seller March, $1.32⅜@1.32⅝ seller April, $1.35¾@1.36⅜ seller May, $1.35⅞@1.36⅛ seller June, and $1.09@1.09⅜ seller the year. Corn closed unchanged, at 60¼@60½c for February, 60⅞@61c for March, 66⅛@66¼c for May, 66¼@66⅜c for June, and 66¾@67c for July. Sales were made of 635,000 bu at 60⅞@61c seller March, 66¼@66⅜c seller May, and 66⅜@66½c seller June. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 41⅝@41¾c for February, 41⅞@42c for March, 42⅜@42½c for April, 45⅜@45½c for May, and 45⅝@45¾c for June. Sales were made of 35,000 bu at 42⅛c seller April, 45⅜c seller May, and 45¾c seller June. Mess pork closed 2½c higher, at $18.32½@18.35 for February, $18.50@18.52½ for March, $18.72½@18.75 for April, and $18.92½@18.95 for May, with sales of 7,000 brls at $18.50@18.52½ seller March and $18.72½ seller April. Lard closed unchanged, at $11.27½@11.30 for February, $11.40@11.42½ for March, $11.55@11.57½ for April, $11.67½@11.70 for May, and $11.75@11.77½ for June. Sales were made of 3,250 tcs at $11.27½@11.30 seller February, $11.40@11.42½ seller March, $11.57½ seller April, $11.67½ seller May, and $11.75 seller June. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $9.32½@9.35 for February, $9.37½@9.40 for March, $9.50@9.52½ for April, and $9.60@9.62½ for May, with sales of 350,000 lbs at $9.37½ seller March and $9.62½ seller April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A light demand is reported by dealers. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	9 @9½
Green, self-working	8½@9
Red-tipped, self-working	8½
Inferior and common	7
Crooked	5 @6

BEANS—Are steady, good to choice selling at $3.00@3.50, with common stock selling at $2.00@2.50.

BAGGING—The quietude so long prevailing in this market remains undisturbed. Prices are steady as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24½@25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—No noteworthy new features were developed. For fine table butter the demand continues far in excess of the supply, and former extreme prices are easily sustained. Receipts continue disappointingly light. There was a good local and shipping demand at the prices given below:

Creamery, fancy	38@41	Common grades	20@23
Do, fair to choice	33@35	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	31@33	Inferior	12@14
Dairy, fair to good	26@28	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—Sold in a moderate way at about steady prices. Fine goods are in small stock, but off grades the supply is uncomfortably large. Quotations remain as before:

Full cream	12 @13
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10½@11½
Part skim, flat, choice	9½@ 9¾
Part skim, common to good	6 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Prices were steady. Orders were filled at the following quotations, which are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite	$ 8.00	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Erie	7.00@7.50	Indiana block	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.00@5.00
Baltimore & O. nut	5.00	Minonk	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was lower at $1.05@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.20@1.25 for lard tierces. Sales were made of 4,000 pork barrels at $1.05@1.15 and 750 lard tierces at $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in moderate demand, buyers and sellers being apart, and prices nominal at $7.80@7.85 for good lots.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Dealers report an active trade. We quote:

Acid, citric	$ 72 @ 75
Acid, tartaric, lb	48 @ 50
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Borax, refined, lb	14½@ 16
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	38 @ 40
Chloroform, lb	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, lb	20 @ 44
Gum arabic, picked	30 @ 80
Gum camphor, lb	28 @ 30
Gum opium, lb	4.50
Iodine, lb	4.50
Morphia, sulph, oz	3.50 @3.75
Oil, castor, lb gal	1.10 @1.20
Oil, lemon	[illegible]
Potassa, Chlor, lb	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod, lb	[illegible]
Quinine, sulph, oz	2.50 @2.55
Root, rhei, E. I., powd, 1	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, lb	[illegible]
Sulphur, lb	[illegible]
Sulph. cinchonidia	95

EGGS—Strictly fresh command 19@20c per doz. Fruit-house stock sells irregularly at much lower prices.

FISH—There is a very firm tone to this market, and with the increased demand which is expected to set in soon, prices will very likely go higher. At the East there has already been an advance in certain grades of mackerel. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.25 @ 6.50
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @11.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 6.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 12½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	8 @ 8½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 33
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.75 @ 9.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a firm market for most lines. Apples, peaches, prunes, and Valencia raisins were perhaps the firmest articles in the list. Apples are arriving very freely, but they are moving out with equal freedom, and the market is strong. Below are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ [illegible]
Figs, layers	10 @ 17
Turkish prunes, old	[illegible]
Turkish prunes, new	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, new	2.65 @ 2.70
Raisins, London layers, new	2.85 @ 3.20
Raisins, Valencia, new	10 @ 10¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.70 @ 2.75
Zante currants	[illegible]
Citron	[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	[illegible]
Apples, evaporated, boxes	[illegible]
Apples, Eastern, quarters	[illegible]
Apples, Southern	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves	[illegible]
Raspberries	30 @ 31
Blackberries	14 @ 14½
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts	12½@ 13
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	[illegible]
Brazils	[illegible]
Pecans	[illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Red Tennessee	[illegible]

GREASE—Is fairly active at quotations:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—There was no change to note in quotations. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$3.00@ 3.50
Cranberries, per brl	6.00@10.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 4.50
Oranges, Valentia, per case	6.00@10.00
Oranges, Florida, per box	2.00@ 4.50
Oranges, Messina, per brl	3.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Trade continues fair and prices show steadiness. Neither coffees nor sugars are strong but holders are not disposed to make any important concessions. We again quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	6 @ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	19 @23
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	13 @15
Rio, fancy	13 @14
Rio, prime to choice	11½@12
Rio, fair to good	10½@11½
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	9 @ [illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUP.

Corn	40 @43
Sugar	37 @42
Blackstrap	29 @32
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @62

SPICES.

Alspice	15 @15½
Cloves	35 @37
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	20 @21
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—The market was dull and low prices continue to rule. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.00
Mixed	8.00@ 9.00
Upland prairie	8.50@ 9.50
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—Dealers generally report a dull market at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8 @ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	7 @ 7½
Part cured	7½
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls'	6½
Calf, per lb	11½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	33 @35

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were quoted steady. There was a fair city and country demand at the following prices:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	64@66
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	75
Carbon, 150 test	10¼	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9¾	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12¾	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	12	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	10	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	13¾	Straits	42
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	11¾	Turpentine	52
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	54@60
Lard, No. 1	72	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	11
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	11
Linseed, raw	61@62	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	23

POTATOES—Stocks are moving slowly, except very choice goods, which are in fair demand both for the local and shipping trade. Prices rule steady at $1.12@1.15 for Canadas and $1.00@1.05 for choice early rose Wisconsin growth. Peachblows generally sell lower than the early rose. Sweet potatoes are held at $4.00@4.50 for Illinois and $5.00@6.00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was good and the market firm at 11@12c for turkeys, 8@9c for chickens, 10@12c for ducks, and 8@10c for geese—all dressed. Live geese were held at $5.00@7.00 per doz, and live ducks at $3.50@4.00. Game was in light supply, mallard ducks selling at $3.00, and small ducks at $1.50. Canvas-back ducks sold at $8.00@9.00 per doz. Rabbits were selling at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.35
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.60
Dairy, without bags	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	4.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.00
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is steady and slow at 8¼@8½c for city and 7¾c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 7c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted 1c higher on a basis of $1.19 per gal.

WOOL—The market is fairly active at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,975	15,000	1,840
Tuesday	4,322	21,962	3,906
Wednesday	6,235	26,086	2,486
Thursday	6,500	27,500	2,500
Total	20,732	90,647	10,842
Same time last week	22,430	107,503	8,091
Shipments—			
Monday	1,327	4,032	1,086
Tuesday	1,829	5,188	538
Wednesday	4,081	7,857	1,329
Total	7,447	17,077	3,453

CATTLE—The market was as active as on the preceding three days, and prices continued firm. The demand was general in its character, embracing all descriptions of stock, and, while no class sold materially higher, there was none for which Wednesday's prices were not easily obtained. Butchers' and canners' stuff was a little scarce, and anything meeting the requirements of the local trade found eager buyers at strong prices. Stockers also were in light supply, in good demand, and firm. Trading was at $3.00@6.50. There were but few lots so poor that better than $3.50 could not be obtained; indeed, there was not much trading below $3.75, very ordinary cows and common mixed lots selling at $3.75@4.25. Sales to shippers were largely at $4.90@5.70. Common to good well-fatted droves, averaging 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, sold at that range. There were several bunches of choice steers for which $5.90@6.25 was paid, and for a few $6.30@6.50. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.35@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@3.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
19	1,443	$6.50	18	1,191	[illegible]
32	1,477	6.35	18	1,260	[illegible]
25	1,398	6.30	18	1,220	[illegible]
20	1,563	6.30	31	1,171	[illegible]
17	1,426	6.20	18	992	[illegible]
17	1,400	6.00	14	1,115	[illegible]
17	1,573	6.10	17	1,156	[illegible]
51	1,482	5.95	17	1,134	[illegible]
82	1,459	5.90	18	1,204	[illegible]
18	1,333	5.85	18	1,042	[illegible]
17	1,364	5.80	18	1,104	[illegible]
17	1,247	5.65	17	1,040	[illegible]
11	1,365	5.70	22	1,033	[illegible]
18	1,317	5.65	13 cows	1,018	[illegible]
21	1,289	5.60	19 cows	1,036	[illegible]
14	1,409	5.60	15	887	[illegible]
88	1,245	5.60	21 cows	1,018	[illegible]
57	1,225	5.60	26 cows	965	[illegible]
19	1,133	5.60	18 cows	955	[illegible]
16	1,189	5.55	18	1,151	[illegible]
17	1,232	5.50	17 cows	1,078	[illegible]
31	1,282	5.50	17 cows	962	[illegible]
17	1,140	5.50	21 cows	1,000	[illegible]
18	1,160	5.40	15 cows	980	[illegible]
17	1,209	5.40	19 cows	1,006	[illegible]
17	1,275	5.30	14 cows	961	[illegible]
20	1,271	5.25	11	1,234	[illegible]
17	1,180	5.25	20 cows	990	[illegible]
17	1,173	5.00	22 cows	1,020	[illegible]
17	1,177	5.10	20 cows	912	[illegible]
19	1,159	5.12½	25 cows	716	[illegible]
17	1,285	5.05	18 cows	936	[illegible]
18	1,211	5.00	25 cows	800	[illegible]
20	1,178	5.00	12 cows	885	[illegible]

HOGS—A fairly active and firm market was experienced. Light hogs of desirable quality in some instances sold 5c above the highest prices of the day before, but the general market was without appreciable advance. The quality was not noticeably better than on the preceding days of the week, the receipts averaging fully 60 to the car, and embracing a large proportion of poor light and common coarse mixed lots. The market closed steady, at $6.25@6.75 for poor to best light, and at $6.25@7.40 for poor to extra heavy. Skips sold at $5.25@6.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	329	$7.40	42	317	$6.80	44	201	[illegible]
54	282	7.35	204	300	6.80	124	182	[illegible]
48	378	7.30	121	231	6.80	106	188	[illegible]
56	402	7.25	69	232	6.75	80	178	[illegible]
65	303	7.25	161	221	6.75	59	190	[illegible]
70	312	7.20	49	249	6.75	47	180	[illegible]
102	363	7.20	141	242	6.75	20	182	[illegible]
45	356	7.15	55	240	6.75	21	162	[illegible]
56	321	7.15	54	300	6.75	56	170	[illegible]

46	336	7.15	50	300	6.65	57	279	6.50
56	262	7.15	59	337	6.65	259	257	6.50
60	335	7.10	72	306	6.65	63	189	6.50
34	337	7.10	49	292	6.60	106	187	6.45
46	357	7.10	55	357	6.60	42	189	6.45
113	302	7.00	59	275	6.60	52	288	6.45
61	334	7.00	102	212	6.75	61	279	6.40
61	264	7.00	42	189	6.75	67	209	6.40
55	279	7.00	61	228	6.75	54	181	6.40
47	306	6.95	59	228	6.70	73	192	6.40
28	280	6.90	69	182	6.70	200	167	6.35
52	300	6.90	54	258	6.70	44	253	6.35
61	321	6.90	68	302	6.70	42	179	6.30
102	280	6.90	55	185	6.70	129	173	6.25
56	278	6.85	59	201	6.65	60	212	6.25
47	259	6.85	76	183	6.65	47	242	6.25
47	324	6.85	54	202	6.65	54	175	6.10
142	259	6.80						

SHEEP—Were in fairly active demand and sold at about steady prices. The receipts continued large, but not greatly in excess of the combined wants of shippers and the local trade. Poor to good lots sold at $3.00@4.75. There was only one or two lots of choice sheep. The best averaged 134 lbs and sold at $6.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	134	$6.00	27	101	$5.00	69	102	$4.60
85	118	5.12½	80	112	5.10	76	97	4.75
80	97	4.55	104	88	3.25	87	108	5.00
40	99	4.17½	94	89	4.00	99	93	5.00
85	132	5.35	29	89	3.60	82	125	5.25
160	84	3.40	160	95	4.25	201	128	5.80

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—BEEVES—No arrivals; part late receipts yesterday carried over sold today at unchanged figures, including medium to good steers (1,140 lbs to 1,330 lbs) at 10¼@11¾c per lb; not all sold; dressed beef dull at 7½@9½c for sides, with better feeling late in the day than in the morning; nothing exported today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,400; market about steady for sheep at 4½@6½c per lb; 1 car-load choice export wethers going to 6¾c; lambs scarce, firm, 6¼@7½c per lb; all sold.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,800; none offered alive; feeling firm; live hogs valued at $6.00@7.00 per 100 lbs; city dressed firm, $8.62@9.00 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, none; butcher grades strong and higher; fair to choice steers, $4.50@5.50; do cows and heifers, $3.50@4.50; selected heifers, $4.75@5.00; bulls, $3.00@4.25; shipping grades slow but firm; light steers, $4.75@5.25; heavy do, $5.25@6.00; no exporters here; would bring $6.00@6.25; stockers dull at $3.00@4.00; feeding steers in good demand at $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; scarce and firm; fair to good muttons, $3.75@4.50; prime to fancy, $4.75@5.25.

HOGS—About steady; quality poor; light to good Yorkers, $6.10@6.45; packing, $6.40@6.95; butchers' to extra heavy, $7.00@7.35; pigs, $5.80@6.00. Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 2,500.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 2,039; shipments, 2,199; market good; native shippers, $4.25@6.00; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; native cows, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 27,495; shipments, 6,813; active and firmer; good to choice heavy, $6.65@6.85; mixed packing, $6.25@6.50; light shipping, $6.00@6.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Strong and higher. Heavy packing and shipping, $7.00@7.25; light shipping and bacon, $6.25@7.00; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 600.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 600; shipments, 500.

SHEEP—Demand active; $3.00@5.25; receipts, 550; shipments, 320.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 450 head. Market fair at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head. Market active; Philadelphias, $7.40@7.85; Yorkers, $6.75@6.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head. None for sale: nothing doing.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Firm. Common and light, $5.50@6.90; packing and butchers', $6.75@7.45; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 330.

LUMBER.

An active trade is reported at the yards. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch....$	55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@16-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	16.00
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, clear	3.70
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@ 45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@ 70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s 8d; spring No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 9s 11d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Shoulders steady at 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s. Turpentine spirits at London steady at 42s 3d. Corn—Mixed steady at 6s ½d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—Evening.—COTTON—In moderate demand at 6⅝@6¾d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,300.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾c.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 11s 10d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; No. 3 do, 9s 11d. Corn strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn firm. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Pork, 76s. Lard, 57s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s 3d; short clear, 47s 3d. Tallow, 44s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Beef, 117s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn strong at 6s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm. Corn—No cargoes offered.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Dealings in the favorit grade of No. 2 red wheat on the option list reached a liberal aggregate again today on, however, a very variable and sensitive market, partly as reflecting the frequent changes at the West, but in great measure controlled and guided by local speculative influences, which late in the day indicated a much more confident temper on the part of the speculative interest. The early trading showed comparatively slight change as compared with last evening's figures, and only a moderate degree of animation, even in the option line, chiefly in March and April deliveries. Subsequently, under freer and more urgent offerings, prices yielded on near-by deliveries ½@1¼c, and on the remoter options about ⅛@⅜c a bu, leading to increased activity, the March and April options continuing the special favorits, the April options gaining very perceptibly in popularity, and some attention having been given for the first item to June deliveries. Late in the afternoon the market was worked up rapidly, gaining on options 1¼@2c a bu on the lowest quotation of the day on a brisk speculative inquiry, leaving off on forward deliveries at the highest point and seemingly firm. The reported pause in deliveries on February contracts was made to serve to some extent the purposes of the dominant speculative element. Stock for prompt delivery was in very slack request, mostly for milling or local speculative account, shippers remaining practically indifferent. Cable advices were again of spiritless markets. Spring wheat has been utterly lifeless. Holders have been firm in their views, but the bids were few and wholly unsatisfactory. No. 2 red (new and old rules) at respectively $1.44@1.44¼ and $1.44½@1.45¼, closing at $1.41¼ (new rule) bid, and $1.45 asked; do February options at $1.44¾@1.45, closing at $1.45 bid; do March options at $1.46¾@1.47¼, closing as $1.47¼ bid and $1.48 asked; do April options at $1.48¼@1.49¾, closing at $1.49¾ bid; do May options at $1.47¾@1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; do June options at $1.44@1.45, closing at $1.45 bid; No. 3 red at $1.38; ungraded red at $1.35@1.47, as to quality, of which 4,000 bu Canada in bond at $1.42. Corn less active, chiefly in the way of options, at, however, irregular prices, opening a trifle firmer, soon reacting slightly, and hardening again near the close ¼@½c, closing strong; mixed Western ungraded at 67@71c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white new rule at 78¼c; New York steamer mixed 68¼@68¾c; yellow Western poor at 69¾c; steamer yellow at 70c. Oats—An active movement has been reported today, mostly in the option line, and prices, after opening weaker, have been quoted generally somewhat stronger, though irregular, closing on options a shade higher and firm. White Western ungraded, 8,000 bu at 47¼@50c; mixed Western ungraded, 6,900 bu at 47@48c; white State, 4,500 bu at 50@53½c, as to quality; mixed State, 3,700 bu at 48@49c. Rye moderately sought after and quoted steadier; a few car-lots went at 91c; prime State, prompt delivery, at 97c. Barley held firmly, but inactive.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been ruling stronger, though irregular, on speculative movement in Western steam lard, but otherwise a comparatively slow business. Western mess pork has been inactive for early delivery, closing at $17.90 for ordinary brands of old, and $18.00@18.25 for new and in the option line Western mess pork very tame; February options quoted for new packing as closing at $18.05@18.20; March at $18.30@18.30. A moderate inquiry has been quoted in cut meats at steady prices; pickled bellies, 9¼@9⅝c; pickled shoulders, 7@7¼c; smoked shoulders, at 8¼c; pickled hams at 10@10½c. Bacon has been higher but very dull here, with long clear middles quoted at 9⅝c; short clear, 10c. Western steam lard has been attracting a moderate share of attention for prompt delivery at advanced prices, with contract grades quoted as closing at $11.37½ for prime. In the option line Western steam lard has been fairly active at stronger prices, with February options quoted as closing at $11.37½ asked, March at $11.50 bid, April at $11.65, May at $11.72½ bid, June at $11.77½@11.80, July at $11.85, and seller year at $11.32½@11.37½.

TALLOW—Has been rather more sought after, closing at 8¼c for prime, with sales in lots at 8@8⅜c.

SUGARS—Raw has been moderately active on the steady basis of 6⅝c for fair refining muscovado: refined offered with reserve and quoted firm though quiet, with cut loaf closing at 10@10½c; crushed, 10@10½c; powdered, 9⅞@9¾c; granulated, 9⅝@9¾c; mold A, 9⅝c; confectioners' A, 8¾c; off A, 8⅜@8⅝c; white extra C, 7⅞@8¼c; yellow extra C, 7½@7¾c; C, 7@7¼c; yellow, 6⅝@6¾c.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been done in most lines, though in instances shippers have again had the advantage as to rates for Liverpool. The reported engagements included by steam 2,750 bales cotton at 5s 6d@5 6d; local shipments at 7s 3d@5s 6d, but mainly through freight, and largely by outport steamers, within the range; 3,500 sacks flour and meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipment, at 11s 3d@15s, as to routes; local shipments, 13s 9d@15s; 1,650 brls flour at 1s 6d@2s, mostly through freight by outport steamers as low as 1s 6d, and local shipments quoted at the close at 1s 9d bid and 2s asked; 6,600 bu at 4d; 3,850 pkgs provisions in lots at 17s 6d@22s 6d, mainly through freight and by outport steamers.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet at 12@12⅛c; futures firm; February, 12.01c; March, 12.25c; April, 12.46c; May, 12.66c; June, 12.82c; July, 12.95c; August, 13.05c; September, 12.35c; October, 11.79c; November, 11.66c; December, 11.67c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 3,500; super State and Western, $4.35@4.80; common to good extra, $5.15@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@8.75; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.75; extra Ohio, $5.35@8.25; St. Louis, $5.10@8.75; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ½@1c lower, heavy, and feverish, subsequently the decline recovered, closing strong; receipts, 59,500 bu; exports, 73,000; ungraded red, $1.29@1.47; No. 3 do, $1.38; No. 2 do, $1.44@1.44¼ for new, $1.44½@1.45¼ for old; No. 1 red, $1.48; ungraded white, $1.35@1.41; No. 1 do, sales of 16,000 bu at $1.39¼@1.41¾ for new and old; No. 2 red, February, sales of 200,000 bu at $1.43¼@1.44¾, closing at $1.44¾; March, sales of 992,000 bu at $1.46¾@1.47¼, closing at $1.47¼; April, sales of 864,000 bu at $1.48¼@1.49¾, closing at $1.49¾; May, sales of 384,000 bu at $1.47¾@1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; June, sales of 120,000 bu at $1.43@1.44¼, closing at $1.44¼. Corn—Cash and February firm, later months a shade easier, closing strong; receipts, 33,000 bu; exports, 3,500 bu; ungraded, 67½@71c; No. 3, 67¾@68c; steamer, 68¼@68¾c; No. 2, 68¾@69c for new, 70½@70¾c for old; No. 2 white, 78¼c; No. 2, February, 68¾@69c, closing at 69c; March, 70@70⅛c, closing at 70⅛c; April, 72@72¼c, closing at 72¼c; May, 72⅞@73c, closing at 73c. Oats fairly active; nominally unchanged; receipts, 39,000 bu; exports, 3,400 bu.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio, 10½c. Sugar easier; moderately active; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅞@7⅛c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand; steadily held.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TALLOW—Dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Quiet but steady; $2.30@2.37½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 54½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm; 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; new mess, $18.00@18.50. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats higher; firm; long clear middles, 9¾c; short do, 10c. Lard strong; prime steam, $11.37½@11.40.

BUTTER—Firm on choice; 14@42c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, $1.43½@1.43¾ cash, $1.44¼@1.44¾ February, $1.42@1.42¼ March, $1.42¾@1.43¼ April, $1.42@1.41 May, $1.31½@1.31 June, $1.14 the year; No. 3 do $1.34¾, No. 4 do $1.18 bid. Corn lower and slow; 62¾@62c cash; 62⅜@62½c February, 64¼@64⅝c March, 66@65¾c April, 67⅛@67¼c May, 67¾c June. Oats dull and lower; 45½@44¼c cash, 44⅞@44½c February, 47¼@45¾c March, 46½c April, 47⅜@47½c May. Rye dull at 95c. Barley quiet at 85c@$1.10.

LEAD—Slow at 4⅞c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 35@40c; dairy, 25@35c.

EGGS—Lower at 23c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $18.35 bid cash and February, $18.65 March, $18.62½ bid April. Lard higher at $11.30. Dry salt meats firm and better; $6.30, $9.35@9.40, $9.60. Bacon firm at $7.50, $10.37½, $10.62½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Call—Wheat better; $1.41¾ March; $1.41¾ April; $1.41¾ May; $1.33⅛ June; $1.14½ year. Corn very slow; 64⅛@64½c March; 66c April; 67⅜@67¼c May.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet, without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.38½@1.39; February, $1.38½@1.38¾; March, $1.41¾@1.42; April, $1.44½@1.44¾; May, $1.45@1.45¾. Corn—Western quiet and steady; mixed, spot, 68c asked; February, 67¾@67⅞c; March, 69⅜@69⅝c; April, 71⅜c asked; May, 72⅜@73c; steamer, 67c asked. Oats steady; Western white, 51@52c; mixed, 50@51c; Pennsylvania, 50@52c. Rye quiet; 99@98c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 18@43c; roll, 25@30c.

EGGS—Strong at 25@27c; limed, 16@18c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 8¾@9¾c. Sugar quiet; "A" soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.18@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 6,060 bu; corn, 5,367 bu; oats, none; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 18,100 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 540,468 bu; corn, 78,800 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.42; No. 2 red, February, $1.39½@1.40¼; March, $1.42½@1.42¾; April, $1.43¾@1.44; May, $1.43¾@1.44¼. Corn dull; steamer, grain depot, 65¾c; No. 3, grain depot, 65; rejected do, 65c; sail mixed, February, 67¼@68c; March, 69¼@69¾c; April, 71@71¼c; May, 71¾@73c. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 50½c; No. 2 do, 49c; No. 3 do, 48½c; mixed, 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. New mess pork, $18.75@19.00. Lard—Steam, $11.55.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and wanted.

EGGS—Firm; 28c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Strong; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.50@5.75; XXX, $6.25@6.50; high grades, $7.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Oats firmer; choice, 58@59c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher at $4.85@5.00.

HAY—Quiet and weak; common, $20.00@22.00; prime, $23.00@24.00; choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; old, $18.75; new, $19.50. Lard quiet but steady; refined tierce, 11¾@11⅞c; keg, 12¼c. Bulkmeats steady, with a good demand. Shoulders—Loose, $6.85; packed, $6.80@6.90; clear rib and long clear, 9⅝c; clear sides packed, 10c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib and long clear, 10⅜c; no clear here. Hams—Sugar-cured steady, with a good demand; canvased, 11½@13c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.09@1.16.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@11c. Sugar scarce and firm; common to good do, 6@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7¼@7½c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses dull; common, 35@40c; centrifugal, 40@60c; fair, 45@50c; prime to choice, 50@68c. Rice dull and lower; Louisiana, 5@6¾c.

BRAN—Higher, at $1.35@1.40.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $4.75@5.00; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin extras, $5.25@6.25; Minnesota do, $5.50@7.50; winter wheats, $6.50@7.00 for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7.25@8.00 for St. Louis and Illinois; spring patents, $7.50@9.00; winter do, $7.25@8.15.

GRAIN—Corn dull; moderate trade; No. 2 and high mixed, 73@74c; steamer mixed and yellow, 72@73c; no grade, 68@72c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm. Rye, 97c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; prime, $15.00@15.50; mess, $18.00@18.50; clear and extra do, $20.00@21.00. Beef steady. Lard steady. Hams—Smoked, 10½@12c.

BUTTER—Steady; choice scarce; choice creameries, 35@40c; fair to good, 25@30c; fresh made ladle packed, 25@27c.

CHEESE—Firm; choice, 13½@13¾c; fair and good, 11@13c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 23@24c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls, 1,800 sacks; corn, 101,300 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 450 brls; corn, 20,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, February, $1.40; March, $1.41¼; April, $1.42¼; May, $1.42¼; June nominal at $1.33¼. Corn inactive; No. 2 spot and February, 63½c; March, 64¾c; May, 67½c bid. Oats nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $7.80.

CLOVER—Unchanged.

Closed—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red spot and February, $1.39¾@1.40; March, $1.41; April, $1.42¼@1.42¾; May, $1.42¼; June, $1.33; July, $1.22½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 63½c bid; No. 2, spot and February, 63@63½c; March, 64¼@64⅝c; April, 66¾c bid; May, 67⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; closing steadier; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.30¼; February, $1.30¼; March, $1.31¼; April, $1.32¼; May, $1.36; year, $1.10; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.14½; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 61c. Oats dull; No. 2, 41c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 92½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 93½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $18.37½, cash and February; $18.60 March. Lard—Prime steam, $11.25, cash and February; $11.40 March.

HOGS—Quiet; $6.15@6.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,600 brls; wheat, 1,700 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—COTTON—In fair demand at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Heavy; family, $6.15@6.50; fancy, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red winter, $1.41@1.41½. Corn demand active; No. 2 mixed, 64⅜@64½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Rye dull and lower; $1.04. Barley in fair demand; $1.02.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $18.50. Lard in fair demand; $11.15@11.20. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9½c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17; combination sales finished goods, 545 brls on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Easier but not quotably lower.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.40. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 2 mixed, 66c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 48½c; do mixed, 47½c. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, $19.00. Lard, $13.50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, $6.70; clear rib, 9¾c; clear sides, 10¼c. Bacon, clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 11c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.16.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Corn—New quiet and easy; high mixed, 58¼@59c; mixed, 58¼@58¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 44c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 97@97½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,250 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 16,300 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 75,800 bu; oats, 18,625 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 71,125; shipments, 59,669; slow and weak; No. 4 cash, 95c; February, 96c; No. 3, cash, $1.00½; February, $1.00; No. 2, cash, $1.23 asked; March, $1.22 bid. Corn—Receipts the past week, 37,823; shipments, 57,982; weak; No. 2, cash, 58¾c; February, 58¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash and February, $1.37; March, $1.39¼; April, $1.41¼; May, $1.41¾; June, $1.40¾@1.40¾; July, $1.34¼ bid; No. 2 red, $1.39¾. Receipts, 17,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 1 hard Duluth nominal at $1.57. Corn unchanged; no sales. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.39@1.39½. Corn dull; 61½@63½c. Oats dull; 45@47c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 75c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A slight improvement noticeable in demand and sales; the market shows more general activity; market crowded with buyers, who appear in no haste to complete their stocks; still, the inquiry is growing, and the apparent quiet of the past three weeks will soon be succeeded by a regular seasonable trade; no changes in price reported in any styles goods; cottons moving fairly well in miscellaneous assortments, growing proportions; dress goods doing better; prints moving more freely; ginghams active in movement; cottonades in moderate demand; wool sackings in large order request; Kentucky jeans quiet, but cashmarets in better sale; woolens, more active inquiry, but chief business confined to orders for overcoatings.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 11⅜c; low do, 11¼c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 1,900 bales; exports coastwise, 85; stock, 92,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11¼c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 540 bales; gross, 1,600; exports—to Great Britain, 11,000; continent, 4,500; sales, 2,500; stock, 384,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11½c; sales, 145 bales; receipts, 28; shipments, 500; stock, 80,725.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 364 bales; shipments, 1,544; stock, 94,216; sales, 600; middling, 11⅝c.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; United certificates firm; closed at 78c; refined, 7⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 87⅝c; highest, 88⅛c; lowest, 87½c; closed, 88c; shipments, 49,818; runs, 62,400.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

ILLINOIS CANALS.

Annual Report of the Commissioners upon the Subject.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 1.—The report of the Canal Commissioners, pertaining to the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois and Little Wabash River improvements, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1881, is now in the hands of the printers, and will be issued in a few days. The board was organized May 29, 1877, which organization is still maintained. The Commissioners are: Joseph O. Glover, of Chicago; Martin Kingman, of Peoria; and Benjamin F. Shaw, of Dixon. General Superintendent, William Thomas, of Lockport.

At every succeeding General Assembly the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and other interests with which this commission has to do, claims legislative attention, and hence a report thereof should be of interest to the general public. From advance sheets of the report referred to, the *Globe-Democrat* correspondent is permitted to make the following extracts:

The balance-sheet shows that the disbursements exceed the receipts $5,601.63. This, the Commissioners say, is occasioned in part by the fact that two locks were rebuilt last winter, and one additional dredge had to be kept in operation during the past summer.

Receipts for five years	$563,692.02
Disbursements for five years	564,236.11
Receipts, 1881	106,640.57
Disbursements, 1881	112,242.20
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1881	45,945.40

In regard to the State improvement on the

LITTLE WABASH,

the Commissioners say: "One hundred and sixty dollars have been collected from the Little Wabash River improvement during the current year last past, making a total amount now in the hands of the Treasurer, to the credit of this improvement, of $1,190.94. As this amount is entirely insufficient to make the needed repairs to keep the lock and dam in order, the lessee of the water-power, created by the State dam at New Haven, has refused to pay the rent due for the past six months, and, therefore, we would recommend that the improvement be abandoned on the part of the State."

The report shows that the tolls collected on the canal for 1881 amounted to $85,130.01.

Concerning the

HENRY AND COPPERAS CREEK

improvements, the Commissioners say:

In our last formal and annual report we gave at considerable length certain reasons which seemed to us proper for completing the plan, as adopted in constructing the locks and dams at Henry and Copperas Creek, for improvements on the Illinois River. Again we desire to urge the continuance of this important work. The two dams and locks now constructed at Henry and Copperas Creek complete good and perfect navigation on that river a distance of ninety miles. By the construction of the proposed three additional dams and locks, 129 miles of waterway would be added, which would complete a perfect water-route from the lakes to the Mississippi River, thereby utilizing the present improvements, which, in low stages of water, do not benefit the lower part of the river country, and, in fact, leaves the entire

SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS,

as at present, in an incomplete state. The total cost of the proposed three locks and dams is estimated at $1,350,000, being only about $12,000 per mile.

At the last session of the Legislature there was appropriated $30,000 for each of the two succeeding years after said session for the maintenance of the canal, if found necessary. The Commissioners report that thus far they haven't had occasion to draw upon this fund.

William Thomas, the General Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, concludes his report to the Commissioners as follows:

The disbursements for the year 1881 have been larger than was expected, but it must be remembered that last winter was one of the coldest ever known in this country, and, having two new locks under way of construction, the cost was thereby greatly increased; and with the opening of the business season of 1881 a general advance was made in the price of labor as well as material.

So great has been the demand for labor that it has been difficult to keep our crews together. Full seven-tenths of our disbursements have been for labor during the past year.

The total expenditures for the past year may be classified about as follows:

Extraordinary repairs, renewals, etc.	$ 54,626.48
Ordinary repairs	35,297.66
Salaries of collectors and locktenders, and incidentals not properly chargeable to Superintendent's department	18,299.49
Lock at Henry	2,210.14
Lock at Copperas Creek	1,808.43
Total	$112,242.20

The following may be considered an approximate estimate of the expenses of the canal for the coming year:

Ordinary repairs	$35,000
Two dredges, eight months, at $2,800	22,400
Completion of waste gates at Lockport	800
Completion of waste gates at side cut at Ottawa	500
Completion of waste gates at lock No. 12	300
Repairing La Salle aqueduct	400
Tow-path bridge over side cut, Ottawa	100
Tow-path bridge over Desplaines River, Joliet	1,800
Watchman's house at Joliet	500
Locktender's house at Ottawa	1,200
Dock at Bridgeport	2,500
New lock gates	2,000
Repairing lock at mouth Kankakee feeder	3,000
Total	$70,500

GARRETT'S GUESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—Mr. Robert Garrett, the First Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, gave an elegant dinner party this evening at his mansion on Mount Vernon place, in this city. The floral display in the decorations of the parlors and dining-saloon was magnificent. About fifty guests were present, the most distinguished of whom were the Hon. James G. Blaine; the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; the Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland; the Hon. Author P. Gormon, of Maryland; Franklin B. Gowan, of the Reading Railroad Company; G. G. Haven, of New York; the Hon. John S. Barbour, President of the Virginia Midland Railroad; and C. Morton Stewart, of this city.

WESTERN UNION LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 2.—An important case was decided in the United States Court today, Judge McCrary rendering the opinion and Judge Love concurring. The Western Union Telegraph Company brought suit to restrain the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company from in any way interfering with the line of telegraph along that road to the detriment of the rights of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to compel the railroad company to repair the line where they have cut it out. Complainant was granted a temporary restraining order and such relief as was necessary until the points at issue in the contract can be adjudicated.

That poor bed-ridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. *Will you let them suffer? When so easily cured.*

THE COURTS.

A Fair Illustration of the Law's Delays—Six Insane Cases.

Mr. Simon Called On to Contribute $10,000 to Soothe a Lady's Anger.

A Pardon for a Post-Office Clerk—Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

The Mills Grind Slow.

Some time in the summer of 1874 Michael Heath went out to the Town of Maine to buy some cows at an auction. He met there a belligerent countryman named Thomas Murphy, who seemed to indulge in the idea that no one from the city should be allowed to bid, and threatened to punch the Chicago man's head if he bid against him. The C. M. however, nothing daunted, did bid, whereupon Murphy jumped on him and nearly reduced him to the shape and consistency of a cold pancake. Heath then brought suit, and recovered a judgment for $500 against his assailant. Murphy refused to give up any property, and was arrested on a ca. sa. and sent to jail. He gave bail, and subsequently tried to schedule out in the County Court, but was remanded for some defects in the schedule. He then appealed to the Circuit Court, and Judge Hawes yesterday remanded him, on the ground that malice was the essential of an action of assault and battery, and under the statute he could not schedule out against such a claim. Murphy took an appeal, and will try and hang the case up for another six years.

Ten Thousand Dollars and a Cowhiding.

The papers a few days ago chronicled the fact that a Miss Celia Beilman had met Morris Simon in his store Tuesday and given him a cowhiding for circulating stories against her honor. As if this were not enough, the young lady yesterday commenced a suit against the alleged traducer to recover $10,000 damages. She states that though she has always been a virtuous person, and enjoying the esteem and good opinion of her neighbors, yet Mr. Simon, contriving and maliciously intending to injure her reputation, on the 4th inst., in a conversation with Max E. Mergentheim, and on the 29th of December last, in a conversation with Newman Levinson, gave as a piece of choice news the assertion that she was living in a house of illfame and leading a life of shame. The alleged conversation is repeated more than a score of times in the declaration in slightly varying modes of expression, so as to prove it in some way, and, in conclusion, the plaintiff avers she has been pecuniarily damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Items.

In December last Edward W. Gaskins, a substitute letter-carrier, was convicted of stealing letters, and sentenced by Judge Blodgett to a year's imprisonment in State's Prison. An application was made to President Arthur for a pardon, and yesterday his attorney appeared in court with an official document from the President commuting Gaskins' sentence to six months in the County Jail.

A judgment for $7,338.91 was entered up yesterday before Judge Blodgett in favor of F. B. Cooley and against Wilbur F. Storey. The suit was brought on a note for $5,982 to the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, and due three years after its date, April 20, 1878, with interest at 6 per cent.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Gary to set aside a number of judgments by confession entered up a few weeks ago against Jacob Meyer & Bros. The Judge held no one but a party to a judgment could have it set aside. As the parties urging the motion were not parties in the suits they could not be heard, unless there was some fraud. If any one of the members of the firm of defendants should testify they had not signed the warrants to confess judgment, then they could be set aside, or if there was an error as to amount. The motion would therefore be overruled.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Morris Salky.

Judge Jameson will decide the case of Graham vs. Werden this morning.

Divorces.

Elizabeth M. Urich filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Michael Urich, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Edward T. Keyes asked for a divorce from Clara G. Keyes on the same account.

Catharine V. Turner complains that her husband, Richard Turner, a few years after their marriage in 1864, began drinking to excess, and so continued until she was obliged to leave him in 1878. There appears to be no prospect of reform even yet, and she does not care to wait any longer for him to give up his bad habits.

Mary Smith asked for a decree of divorce against her husband, Jacob A. Smith, the charge being adultery.

Judge Tuley granted divorces in the following cases: Charles E. Laning from Louise Laning on the ground of desertion; Sarah Fox from John W. Fox for cruelty and adultery; Kate H. Todd from Charles H. Todd for drunkenness; and to Lucinda Jones from Joshua W. Jones for adultery.

Insane Day.

Judge Loomis occupied the new court-room in the North Side building for an hour or two yesterday morning and disposed of six insane cases.

Letitia Hunter, aged 45, thought that women doctors in men's clothes were after her to commit an abortion. Change of life was the assigned cause of her mental condition. She has a daughter named Minnie Kelly, who lived at No. 628 West Madison street. The officers tried to find her to see if she would take care of her mother, but the only trace they could get was that she had been arrested for getting drunk. So the "old lady" was sent to Jefferson.

John Stock, aged 16, who lived at "No. 5044 Fifty-third street," had been subject to epileptic fits since he was 3 years old. He had them whenever there was a full moon, and they lasted for three days, he having sometimes as many as twenty in a day. He was arrested on Archer avenue, just after he had assaulted a woman. Being a pauper he was committed to the County Asylum.

Martin Fox, aged 50, had been in an asylum before, but was taken out by his wife as he had recovered. Sunstroke was the only known cause for his insanity. He also went to Jefferson.

Catherine Flynn, aged 45, who has been in the bridewell several times in the last two years, was made crazy by excessive use of liquor. She said the "control" wagon had brought her in for drunkenness, thinking, perhaps, that she was in the presence of a Police Magistrate. Dr. Spray will have a chance to cure her.

Cecelia Reed Elliott, an English woman, aged 38, probably inherited a weak mind, as her mother was said to have been insane. She claimed that her husband had been taken away from her by some young girls. Questioned as to her relatives, she said she had an uncle, Dr. Butterton, who lived at Clyde House, Brighton road, Rhyl, North Wales. She was sent to Jefferson.

Constant Brunnell, a carpenter, aged 45, living at No. 2208 Wentworth avenue, drank too much, and had already spent seventeen months in the asylum, but escaped. As he recently manifested suicidal and homicidal tendencies he was sent back. He leaves behind him a wife and six children.

The case against John P. Wilson was dismissed, as his friends will take care of him.

State Courts.

Lewis Goodman began a suit in replevin yesterday against O. L. Mann to recover $4,000 worth of leaf tobacco in the Globe Warehouse.

H. L. Degener brought suit for $3,000 against Herman C. Degener.

Joseph Pratt began a replevin suit against O. L. Mann to recover a quantity of boots and shoes valued at $1,000.

L. Everingham & Co. sued Abraham Netter, Christian Lichtenberger, Henry Rang, Joseph Pollak, A. P. Mueller, G. H. Mueller, and August Fisher for $2,000.

Henry S. Goldsmith commenced an action in trespass on the case against Morris Arnheim, laying damages at $5,000.

County Court.

In the estate of William Sullivan, letters of administration were issued to Ellen Sullivan under bond for $8,000.

In the estate of Maria Kuhn, the will was proven and letters were granted to Edmond Rither, under bond for $4,600.

Criminal Court.

The bond of Fred Berkman, indicted for burglary, was forfeited. His security is E. N. Marks.

James Scanlan and Thomas Kirk pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the County Jail for fifteen days apiece.

Robert Kelsey and William Kelley (boys) were convicted of receiving stolen property and remanded to await sentence.

Nicholas Albert was found by a jury to be the father of a child born of Magdalena Schwartz, and ordered to support it. He was to have paid $65 last month to the mother, but failed to do so, and yesterday Judge Barnum issued a rule for him to come in and show cause why he should not be adjudged to be in contempt.

Griffin and Brown, the young thieves who robbed stores and, as was alleged, sold the articles they stole to Webb and Wheeler, who, however, were acquitted, were arraigned for trial yesterday, there being seventeen indictments against each of them. Mr. C. C. Greeley, their attorney, moved that they be discharged, because they had carried out their agreement with the State—testified against Webb—the grand jury having promised them immunity. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson said they hadn't told the truth—had perjured themselves. Judge Barnum overruled the motion. He said the State's-Attorney could nolle pros. the indictments if he saw fit; the only other course was for the defendants to stand trial, and, if convicted, ask the Governor for a pardon on the ground that immunity had been promised them. Mr. Greeley then sought to have his clients turned out because they had not been tried within three terms after true bills were returned against them, but he was again unsuccessful, the Court holding that the accused were responsible for the delay. Brown and Griffin then pleaded guilty to all the indictments, and were remanded. It is the intention of Mr. Greeley to get them pardoned if possible. He, however, is not likely to succeed, as it can be shown that they perjured themselves, and therefore are not entitled to clemency.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—150, 154, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174½, 165, 176, 177, 179. No. 147, Niagara Insurance Company vs. Davis, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony.

JUDGE ANTHONY—410, 415, 417 to 420, 423, 424, 426, 428, 430 to 432, 434, 436. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 4,978, 5,218, 5,230, 5,250, 5,252. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—15, 16, 18, 19. No. 12, Smith vs. Fitch, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—No call. No. 24, Kelly vs. Burns, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—1,124, 1,125, 1,128, 1,129, 1,130, 1,131, 1,132, 1,133, 1,134, 1,135, 1,136, 1,137. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—280, and passed cases term Nos. 5,800, 2,164, 4,160, 4,161, 4,092, 6,175, 6,624. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—1,856, 1,950, 1,932½, 229, and 667. No. 1,548, Goldsmith vs. Hildrup, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 20, 23, 24, and 25. No. 19, Cornell vs. Walter, on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions and sentences.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 611, motions, and sentences.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 487 and 136.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Isaac H. Cary vs. Town of Walnut, $1,672.30.—John Pratt vs. Charles L. Roberts; verdict, $1,200, and motion for new trial.—Uri L. Lamprey et al. vs. Leopold Isaacs, $531.30.—Francis B. Cooley vs. Wilbur F. Storey, $7,338.91.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE ANTHONY—W. A. Boies et al. vs. P. A. Ahrens, $370.61.—Henry L. Salisbury et al. vs. Martha A. Walker; verdict, $1,022.09, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Conrad Seipp Brewing Company vs. Jocob M. Roth, $737.43.—Bogue, Badenoch & Co. vs. Bernard W. Bargerbush, $1,528.

JUDGE HAWES—James Sullivan vs. Richard T. Race and Stephen A. Race; verdict, $1,233.19, and motion for new trial.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

New Corporations Licensed to Organize—Amount of Warrants Drawn on the Treasury for January.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Secretary of State has issued licenses to organize as follows: The Troy Park Association, Troy, Madison County; object, the purchase of real estate in Troy for park purposes; capital $1,000; corporators Frederick Gerfen, William Meiners, William J. Vetter, H. H. Padon, M. F. Anwaerter. The Waverly Coal Mining Company, Waverly; capital, $20,000; corporators Edwin Batty, S. S. Brown, John D. Batty, William W. Brown. A certificate of organization was filed by the "High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters of the State of Illinois," Chicago; Directors, William Kilpatrick, Charles S. Petrie, Gustav F. Groskreutz, Andrew W. Connors, Oscar Raabe, Robert Flack, Frank Weidner. The Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; object, instruction in the science and art of medicine and surgery, and all collateral branches (in so far as they may in any way pertain to cephalic surgery more especially), conferring of degrees, and the founding and maintaining of infirmaries, hospitals, and dispensaries; Directors, Stephen S. Gregory, Henry S. Robbins, Charles H. Vilas. The Chicago Cement Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital, $300,000; corporators, David B. Turnbull, Allen A. Griffith, William H. Turner, John S. Williams, D. H. Tolman. The Pocahontas Cornet Band, Bond County, also filed a certificate of organization.

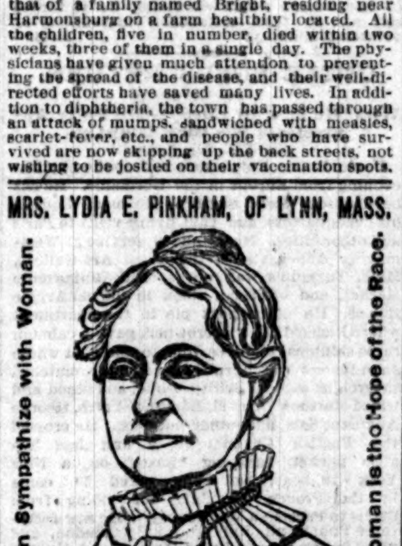
The amount of the warrants drawn by the Auditor on the State Treasury during January was $206,256.43.

EPIDEMIC DIPHTHERIA AT MEADVILLE, PA.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 30.—The ravages of diphtheria in a malignant form have brought mourning to many Meadville homes in the past three months. About thirty deaths have occurred from this disease, a mortality, according to one of our leading physicians, three times as great as small-pox has caused in the large cities. The disease has been confined almost wholly to a single ward—the Second—formerly supposed to be the healthier portion of the city. The cause has not yet been found, although much attention has been directed towards learning it. The schools have been chiefly blamed, but the responsibility could not be fixed on the school-building of that ward, as it is the best the town can boast. The building is heated with hot air, and is consequently deficient in ventilation. The Board of Control will probably put in steam-heaters the coming summer, which will be a commendable and healthful change, even though it does not prevent diphtheria. The disease is abating, and the attendance at the schools is increasing. One family on College Hill of eight children are still prostrate with this dread affliction.

One of the saddest cases reported here was that of a family named Bright, residing near Harmonsburg on a farm healthily located. All the children, five in number, died within two weeks, three of them in a single day. The physicians have given much attention to preventing the spread of the disease, and their well-directed efforts have saved many lives. In addition to diphtheria, the town has passed through an attack of mumps, sandwiched with measles, scarlet-fever, etc., and people who have survived are now skipping up the back streets, not wishing to be jostled on their vaccination spots.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.

PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE — KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.

KIDNEY-WORT

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:30 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*10:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:20 p m
bDubuque, R'ck'f'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bRockford & Forreston Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:35 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	†10:45 a m / † 9:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:45 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque & Missouri River Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:25 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:05 a m	* 7:10 p m
N. Y. and Chicago, limited Ex	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Local Express	§ 5:25 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 6:20 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§10:40 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 state-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	§ 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	§ 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express — via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m / §11:00 p m	* 2:25 p m / § 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:25 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:25 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 a m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 3:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Theatre Train	†11:30 p m	†11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	11:00 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 3:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:47 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	†7:20 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:55 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:10 p m	*11:35 a m
Night Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:30 p m	† 6:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		
Elkhart Accommodation		

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	6:50 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:55 p m
Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ §) see head of the time-table.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING.

The City Council of the City of Des Moines, Ia., will receive sealed proposals until 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, Feb. 20, 1882, for curbing, guttering, and paving the following named streets and portions of streets—to-wit:

1st. Court-av., from the west end of Court-av. bridge west to the west line of Fifth-st., about 1,500 feet.

2d. Walnut-st., from the west end of Walnut-st. bridge west to the centre of Eighth-st., about 2,450 feet.

3d. Walnut-st., from the centre of West Eighth-st. west to the centre of Twelfth-st., about 1,400 feet.

4th. Locust-st., from the centre of Second-st. to the centre of West Eighth-st., about 2,050 feet.

5th. West Second-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Vine-st., except the intersections of Court-av. and Walnut-st., about 1,170 feet.

6th. West Third-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Market-st., excluding the intersections of Walnut-st. and Court-av., about 1,550 feet.

7th. West Fourth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Market-st., excluding the block between Court-av. and Vine-st., and the intersections of Walnut-st. and Court-av., about 1,170 feet.

8th. West Fifth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Vine-st., excluding the intersections of Walnut-st. and Court-av., about 1,170 feet.

9th. West Sixth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the centre of Mulberry-st., excluding the intersection of Walnut-st., about 600 feet.

10th. East Fifth-st., from the south line of Locust-st. south to the north line of Walnut-st. about 350 feet.

11th. East Locust-st., from the centre of Fourth-st. east to the centre of Sixth-st., about 800 feet.

12th. East Sixth-st., from the north line of Locust-st. north to the south line of Sycamore-st., about 250 feet.

All bids must be addressed to W. D. Christy, City Clerk, and in addition to the Clerk's address, they must have written thereon the words, "Proposals for Paving."

All bids must be accompanied, in a separate envelope addressed to the Clerk, with a bond to the City of Des Moines, in a penal sum equal to 10 per cent of the entire cost of the work computed on the basis of the bid, conditioned that the contractors named therein shall, in case the work is awarded to them, not only enter into contract with the city, but faithfully execute and perform the same, within the time and for the price named.

Said bonds, in addition to being signed by the bidder, must also be signed by two or more responsible persons, who are residents of Polk County, Iowa, and acceptable to the City Council.

Bids will be received for all the various kinds of pavement, but they must be on the basis of the plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's Office, and which will be furnished on application.

Bids will be received for curbing and paving separately, and for any or all the parts of streets as above named.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. D. CHRISTY,
City Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until one o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, February 15, 1882, for manufacturing, delivering, and putting in position the counters and screen work, platforms in court rooms and newspaper distributing oven in post-office for the United States Custom-House building at Nashville, Tenn.

Upon application to this office detailed information will be furnished furniture manufacturers desiring to submit proposals.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

A POSITIVE CURE

WITHOUT MEDICINES.

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.

No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copabia or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P.-O. Box 1533.

J. C. ALLAN & CO.,
83 John-st., New York.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire Car Roofing Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other necessary and proper business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 264 South Water-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon on the first Wednesday of March, 1882.

ROBERT B. CROUCH,
Secretary.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Enlarged, remodeled, and refurnished. One hundred rooms added during past summer. Private parlors; bath-rooms; handsome new dining-hall, 100x50 feet. The largest and best appointed hotel in the South.

J. R. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

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GRAND EXCURSIONS.

Atlas Line of Mail Steamers

For BAHAMAS, TURKS ISLAND, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PORTO RICO, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and COLOMBIA. Sailing every week—Tourists are invited to avail of these trips, which they can make on any route which the Company's steamers take, at the extreme low price of $5 per day, which includes living on board the steamer the whole time, and the privilege of transfer to any other steamer of the line they may meet on the voyage. No ticket issued for less than $50. For passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 15 State-st., New York.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia.

MORETZ HOFMANN,
Residence, 281 Fulton-st., office, 180 S. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and pk'g. dye, all mailed for 10 cts.

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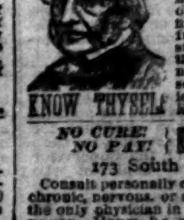
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Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.



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NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

THE GRAND JURY.

New Indictments Returned Against Gribler and Patten.

Investigating the Foreman's Alleged Connection with the Gamblers.

A Reporter's Conclusions as to the Amount of Money Each Juror Was to Receive.

After a short session yesterday morning the grand jury filed into court and presented to Judge Barnum a small handful of indictments, which the Judge conned over until his eye caught the names of Gribler and Patten, when, turning to the clerk, he ordered that capiases be issued forthwith. An hour later Gribler entered the building in the custody of Bailiff Henry Severing. Patten having some time ago hied him away to a warmer clime will not be so readily found. One of the indictments was against Elmer Reed, and very shortly thereafter Reed was brought into court and a nolle prosequi entered, in order that a Deputy-Sheriff of Dane County, Wisconsin, might take him into custody. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police, there being a good case against the accused in Dane County, so that he is sure of going to the penitentiary. The other indictments were not made public, but it is understood that none were out of the ordinary run of jail and bail cases.

THE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The jury remained in session, with the exception of a short noon hour, until 3 p. m., when they adjourned until the usual hour this morning. Among the witnesses examined during the day was Mr. Hunt, of the commission firm of Seymour, Hunt & Co. He was recalled on some minor points about the last August corner, from which it appears likely that the jury contemplate returning some indictments against those concerned. Col. Waterman called, and sent in to the jury an envelope containing some newspaper clippings on the Gribler and Patten affair, and also some information on jury-packing. Detectives Hass and La Bounty were also present, and presented the following supplement to their list of bucket-shops:

D. M. Kirton, No. 123 La Salle street; West & Co., Women's Exchange, in the Exchange Building; A. W. Nobe, Women's Exchange, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; C. T. Doxey, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark street.

The jury will not complete their report until Saturday, and, as Judge Barnum does not hold court that day, it has been arranged to notify him of the hour at which the jury will be able to report, and he will be present at that hour for the purpose of receiving the report, together with such indictments as they may bring in.

Brief reference was made in yesterday's paper of the fact that the grand jury, or at least its foreman, was highly indignant over an item which recently appeared in a two cent morning publication. First the city editor, and then the reporter, Arnold Pierce, who wrote the item, were subpœnaed, and the latter, under a rattling cross-examination, let slip the name of his informant—John Nicholas—a reporter on another morning paper. The jury commanded that he be subpœnaed also, and when Mr. Nicholas appeared before them yesterday they found too late that

THEY HAD CAUGHT A TARTAR;

and, instead of investigating Mr. Nicholas, they came very nearly being investigated by him. Mr. Woodman showed him the offensive item clipped, wherein it was insinuated that Mr. Woodman was on friendly terms with many of the gamblers, and that, instead of indicting them he would look to their interests in the jury-room, and was asked if it was he who furnished the information upon which the item was based.

He replied that he supposed he had furnished such information, and when questioned further as to where his information came from, he proceeded to relate the substance of a conversation which he had overheard in Chapin & Gore's saloon. A group of men whom he knew only by sight to be gamblers were talking about the charge Judge Barnum had given the grand jury the day before. One said that it looked as if the jury would make things lively for the gamblers, but another interposed and said there was no cause whatever for alarm; that immediately after Judge Barnum's charge became known

FIVE GAMBLING-HOUSES CONTRIBUTED $500 EACH

to a fund which was to be used in preventing any indictments against gamblers, and had placed the money in the hands of ex-Ald. Jonas; that Woodman, a personal friend of Jonas, was foreman of the jury: that he (Woodman) saw Jonas the afternoon before, and met him again in the evening at McCoy's hotel; and that Jonas subsequently reported back that all was well, and that no indictments would be returned.

Mr. Nicholas was unable to name the person who spoke thus. He knew no one in the group personally, but would be able to recognize several of them should he see them again. He subsequently related this episode to a group of reporters, of whom Mr. Pierce was one, either in the rooms of the Criminal Court clerk or in those opposite, occupied by the State's-Attorney, and he inferred that Mr. Pierce had made use of the points in this conversation.

Mr. Nicholas says he was then asked by the foreman if he had reason for believing or taking any stock in the truth of what the gambler said, to which inquiry he responded by saying that he had; that he had been given to understand that the Mr. Woodman referred to by the gambler was identical with the Mr. Woodman of whom he had heard so much in connection with the La Salle street improvements in the vicinity of the site for the new Board of Trade. He had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Woodman, and therefore the two things impressed themselves on his mind as matters of actual fact. No further questions on this subject were put to him.

MR. WOODMAN ASKED IN A JOCULAR MANNER

how Mr. Nicholas supposed the money was divided, to which Mr. Nicholas made the facetious reply that as there were twenty-three grand jurors he supposed that was $100 for each of twenty-two men, and $800 for the foreman. Everybody laughed, and loudest of all, a patriarchal juror from the country, who said he wished Mr. Nicholas to understand that the price of the present grand jury was not less than $2,000 per head, at which there was more laughter.

Mr. Woodman then excused the witness from further examination, saying that he was only furnishing more material for the newspapers. Mr. Nicholas claims to have evinced an inclination to say still more and answer any other inquiries, but was curtly shut off.

A reporter called upon Mr. Woodman after the jury adjourned, and showed him an article on the subject published in an evening paper of yesterday. Several of the statements in the article in question he pronounced to be untrue and malicious misrepresentations of the fact. He designated particularly the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Nicholas that the $2,500 raised by the gamblers had been paid to Mr. Jonas, and asserted that Mr. Nicholas did not attribute any such statement to the gambler whose conversation he was repeating. Other members of the jury would bear him out in this, and Mr. Nicholas also. Mr. Jonas' name was only incidentally mentioned, and even the insinuation that he had handled any of the money was far-fetched. He characterized the article as outrageous, and twice asserted that he would not now permit the matter to drop, and that the editor of the paper would be sent for the first thing in the morning.

"How about the way in which the money was said to have been divided?" asked the reporter.

"That, too, is falsely stated in the article," said Mr. Woodman. "What was actually said on that point by Mr. Nicholas, the juror from the country, and myself was said in a purely jocular manner."

"WHAT ABOUT THE GAMBLER'S ASSERTION?"

"It's a fabrication. I don't think any such conversation ever took place, and even though Nicholas did overhear a talk of the kind it is precisely such twaddle as a parcel of gamblers, who have nothing better to think of, would be guilty of saying. Whether it occurred or no, I can only say that I have not been in McCoy's hotel since I become a juror, nor have I had any monetary transactions of the kind with Mr. Jonas. Bringing the name of an innocent person into such a matter is simply outrageous."

In conclusion, Mr. Woodman had only to say that in a few days the jury would be adjourned, and that the secrets of the jury-room might then be used as the jurors individually saw fit, and it could then be shown that there was absolutely nothing which would lend color of truth to any of the assertions alleged to have been overheard by Mr. Nicholas.

South Carolina's New Election Law.

Charleston (S. C.) News.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the new Election bill, and unless the Governor refuses his approval it will become a law. The provisions and regulations for the registration of voters are full and precise. Every voter must produce his certificate of registration at the time he offers to vote, and there is every opportunity to register so as to become qualified as a voter. The registration is permanent. Once on the list the voter need not register prior to any subsequent election, and if he change his residence a new certificate will be given him entitling him to vote in the precinct to which he has removed. Defaced certificates are renewed without charge. Persons coming of age prior to an election, but after the registration has closed, can be registered by the Supervisor. It is not true that there is no provision for appeals when the Supervisor rejects an applicant for registration. First, there is revision, in such cases, by a board consisting of the Supervisor and two assistants; and any applicant who is rejected has also the right of appeal to the Circuit Court. The blot on the system is the power given the Supervisor, at the conclusion of the registration, to place on the list the names of qualified voters who have failed to register. It is plain from the context that it is not necessary that these persons should present themselves to the Supervisor. He takes only "such evidence as he may think necessary" and issues the certificates "in his discretion." Under this clause an unscrupulous Supervisor could stuff the registration lists with bogus names, and make registration an opportunity for effective fraud. It all depends on the character of the Supervisors, and the people of the State will look to Gov. Hagood to appoint none but honorable, intelligent, and fearless men to positions of so much responsibility and power. The eight-box part of the Election bill has been fully discussed in the *News and Courier*. It is an exceedingly complicated arrangement, and will not accomplish what was originally expected of it. The fear was that the whole bill might be lost if the Senate declined to smile upon the patching and darning done in the House, and it is undoubtedly better to face many inconveniences in the manner of voting than to give up the security and honesty that will be reached through rigid registration conducted by upright Supervisors.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

John B. Gough.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—I notice a telegram in this morning's TRIBUNE from Beloit, stating that John B. Gough, the lecturer, is seriously ill there. I have a telegram from Mr. Gough this afternoon stating he will lecture at Milwaukee Friday evening. Please correct and oblige

MANAGER MILWAUKEE LECTURE.

Defacing the Court-House.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—As your columns are always open to just complaints, won't you call attention to what many regard as an outrage—the conduct of the County Commissioners in permitting the exterior of that Court-House which has cost so much to be all marred and defaced with rookeries for the sale of "gimcracks"? The thing has commenced at the northeast corner, and one of the supposed beautiful angles is already filled with a cheap lunch counter. Can't this thing be stopped? It is an outrage. Defacing the exterior of so costly a building should not be permitted.

FIRST-WARDER.

The Moon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—What means the new dark spot on the southeast portion of the moon? Can it be an answer to Prof. Colbert's light flashes, and is the moon really inhabited?

JANSEN.

[If Mr. Jansen alludes to the dark patch on the southwest part of the moon, which is visible with the naked eye, he refers to the "Sea of Crises," which is certainly not a new feature, though he may have seen it recently for the first time. The allusion to light flashes wakens up old memories. It is now about eight years since I proposed it to the Chicago Academy of Sciences as a new method of finding our distance from the sun—not possible under then existing conditions, but as one of the possibilities of the future. It may be actualized yet. We are growing nearer to it every year. E. C.]

Double Fare on State Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that the South Side Street-Car Company on State street charge five cents to Twentieth street, and again five cents additional for any distance south of that street. All this is in direct violation of the law, which plainly says said company shall not charge more than five cents for any distance on its lines. Have the people any rights this corporation is bound to respect? This double charge is in violation of its charter and the express provisions of the city ordinance under which it operates, and lays it liable in damages for extortion. By what authority does this corporation charge 10 cents, or double fare, from Madison street to Twenty-first street, or any point south of that?

VIATOR.

James G. Blaine.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Every day seems to bring new proofs of the greatness of the Nation's loss when Garfield fell. "Look on that picture, then on this:"

Garfield,	Arthur,
Blaine,	Frelinghuysen,
James,	Howe,
Windom.	Folger.

And now the Acting-President, in great trepidation for fear he is too late to avoid a war with little Chili, "eats dirt," and reverses what has been the policy of this country ever since it had a policy. There is great trouble among the politicians for an issue. Where can we find a better one than Mr. Blaine has given us in his courageous stand for the American idea? With such a chief, and the independence of a continent for the issue, victory is worth fighting for. I believe the future has great things in store for James G. Blaine, but it matters not whether he ever reaches the Presidential chair, his countrymen will honor him as they do Clay and Webster, beside of whose great names how insignificant appear the names of the majority of men whom chance has made President.

WILLIS G. JACKSON.

The Fire Captains' Controversy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, QUARTERS OF CHEMICAL ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1, CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—While I am opposed to controversies in newspapers, especially when a fellow-member of the Fire Department is concerned, I must yet confess great surprise at the communication in yesterday's paper signed by Edward Washington Murphy, Captain of Engine 17. I might expect some sense from that good fireman if it were not for the fact that his experience in the dismal swamps of Vermilion some time since taught me differently. That experience was sufficient to show that wherever there is a hole Capt. Murphy is sure to put his foot in it. In his letter he talks like a somnambulist; he is simply at sea; he distorts facts. In fact, his letter is beneath criticism. The simple idea, Mr. Editor, of the Captain stating that Mr. Russell's planing-mill should be pulled, when Mr. Russell's reputation is so well established in the community, is comment enough on the sanity of the writer. It is a well-known fact that Capt. Murphy is not short of devices to crawl out of trouble at a moment's notice, even if he causes an innocent man to suffer for his dereliction. This is all I care to say, Mr. Editor, except that I thoroughly indorse the item made by your careful reporter as correct. I was on the ground, also won the bet concerning the controversy. Most respectfully yours,

CAPT. LYNCH.

A Proposed Substitute for the Lake Tunnels.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—In conversation with a Philadelphia friend a few evenings ago the conversation turned upon the subject of a flexible jointed water-pipe used in conducting water under the Schuylkill River. The thought came to me that a similar device might be adopted to get our water from far out in the lake without a tunnel, and at the risk of being laughed at (for I am no engineer) I propose to give you the benefit of my suggestion, in the hope that some one more versed in mechanics may perfect the plan.

In the first place, if it is practical to lay one, it is an easy matter to lay many. So they need not be extraordinarily large—probably the size of an ordinary water-main—each end to be provided with a perfect socket and the couplings to be by means of two balls, connected by a short neck, somewhat in the shape of a dumb-bell, only with a larger and shorter neck in proportion to the size of the balls, these balls and neck, of course, to be hollow. The sockets at the ends of the pipe are to be in two sections, to be adjusted on the ball and attached to each other by means of rivets or screws. When the pipe is all ready for laying a temporary pier may be constructed out into the lake as far as its depth will permit. Beyond that construct a floating raft out as far as it is desirable to go. Having everything in readiness, the pipe is to be connected in as short a time as possible and the whole length, dropped into the water at once, the last joint to be provided with braces, or legs, that will cause it to stand in an upright position, so as not to fill up with dirt and sand.

I hope this will attract the attention of some scientific gentleman, who will favor the public with his opinion of it. Very respectfully,

J. B. MARTINDALE.

The Proposed Guiteau Exhibition.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Washington dispatches state that Mr. Scoville admits that he has "seriously considered" the proposition of one Ridgeway "to exhibit Guiteau's body after death at so much a head." The proposition is not wholly devoid of merit; there would be a certain sort of grim fitness in it. During life Guiteau was a tramp. Why should not Guiteau dead be tramped about the country? It always cost something to those who were curious to make Guiteau's acquaintance during life; why should not those who wish to see him dead pay something for the privilege? If the hangman does his work faithfully Guiteau will be unable to beg, borrow, or steal during the proposed tramp. This will be a novel situation for Guiteau. It always gave him pleasure during life to travel at the expense of other people, and the anticipation of traveling free after death would no doubt be equally pleasing to him. A tour of this sort would probably be regarded by people generally as in bad taste; but as Guiteau, in life, has always been a conspicuous example of bad taste, why, in death, should he not be carried about as an equally conspicuous exhibition of bad manners? As Guiteau has always been in bad odor, why should not his body after death be kept above ground until it becomes as disgusting as his character during life was odious? Scoville thinks "it would be next to impossible to protect the remains of Guiteau from body-snatchers." I disagree with Mr. Scoville on this point. It would doubtless be a much more arduous undertaking to protect Guiteau's body alive, free, than it would be to protect the remains. A surgeon in the pursuit of science will do very disagreeable things; but it is difficult to believe that any surgeon would take pleasure in hacking away at Guiteau's body, dead, because he would be deprived of the sweet satisfaction of making him ache. Seriously, the proposition to make a circus of Guiteau's body after death is not altogether an unfit finale to the disgraceful scenes which have been imposed upon the country by the peculiar methods of Guiteau's defense, both in and out of court. I trust, however, that the country will be spared this proposed horror: that the Government will claim the body of the assasin of its President and bury it out of the sight of man.

H.

Miss Dickinson's "Hamlet."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—There is no such thing as a "pretty good" *Hamlet*. The author's work is masterful, and he who attempts interpretation of the author's meaning must do that as genius mellowed by art alone is capable of doing. Less than this ceases to be *Hamlet*, or *Macbeth*, or *Lear*; and in being less is nothing. The crude performances of an uncultured genius, like those of McCullough in his earlier years, though incomplete, have still the stamp of true metal, which give them rating at the mint of public intelligence. But the quality which gives value to the dramatic genius is a divine gift to act, and by development becomes a perfect power.

This special phase of mental superiority Miss Dickinson lacks. She is not an actor; she has not, amidst her versatile and splendid endowments, that peculiar attribute. She has dramatic instinct in high degrees, and creative faculty finely strung, as shown by "Aurelian"—a play of such essential merit that it will be acted in future years as one of the few great plays of this prolific century. But play-writing and play-acting rarely belong to the same person in more than tolerable degree. And because one has produced sublime types of character and is able to read her own lines vividly it does not follow that success in that direction indicates abilities which render success certain in the attempt to explain Shakspeare's ideas by action. This is one of Miss Dickinson's mistakes; for in her *Hamlet* the auditor hears only a *Hamlet*-washed Anna Dickinson, with both acid of art and battery of dramatic virility at weak degree. The fact that she is a woman has no bearing upon this question, since Miss Dickinson's experiment is not to see how near a woman can come to acting *Hamlet*; she would object to be gazed in the ranks of the performing bears. But the case is merely the assumption of masculine prerogatives by a daring and gifted woman. The accomplishment must be estimated by the standard of other renditions, other conceptions of the part. This standard is, of course, created by men, and hence no rule of judgment but man's can be employed, since *Hamlet* is a man created for men actors, or those who momentarily become men. Nor do I think Miss Dickinson desires any other valuation of her work. She gives us *Hamlet*, and asks what the public thinks of it. As one of the admirers of this woman's brave life, I say she has failed to give a new conception of the character, and has not even given (as she has not attempted to do) a clever imitation of the better renderings. The universality of the author's genius offers an endless variety of interpretations, and no doubt new types of *Hamlet* will be given; but they will not be cut from clear ice—cold, soulless, and unreal. Carving may be mechanically accurate without becoming artistic sculpture.

When the lecture platform crumbled beneath her feet, Miss Dickinson found herself driven by that unquenchable thirst for public applause which those who have once drank from that fountain can never overcome, turned to the stage for relief, and has given us what she believes is a *Hamlet*. But she is in error. The part is simply Anna Dickinson under but partially self-realized conditions. She does not entirely lose her identity—as an actor must; nor does she completely retain her individuality—as she might, and thereby give at least an unique *Hamlet*. Anna Dickinson pursued by a desire for vengeance, or retribution, which is so strong a control as to wipe away from her heart all trivial fond records of love, and bent on compassing the ruin of a King, would be a very novel and vigorous part. But Anna Dickinson, hampered by the traditions of the stage and bent on that work, is neither natural nor artistic. She lacks the physique, the voice, and the muscular training to do a man's part well. Feminine notes and gestures come upon her spontaneously. She is deficient in the perfections of the art of acting, but that is a minor matter. Such faults might be overcome, but no years of drill can bring to her the power to alter her mental processes. She is capable of a refined and intellectual conception of the part, but cannot put that conception into action.

Miss Dickinson does not fear to face the public with startling proportions. She has dared to say: "I can give you a new *Hamlet*." Therefore the proof of her assertion must stand the unprejudiced analysis of the critic, and she must be treated precisely as we would treat a man or woman unfortified by the success of a phenomenal life, or weakened by the failures of unfortunate attempts. Has this woman given promise of a work which months of patient study and familiarity with technicalities of the stage, when acquired, can lift out the region of mediocre into the realm of genius? I think not. But if she fails in *Hamlet*, what must we expect in the appalling attempt to alternate *Hamlet* with *Camille*? Can it be possible that hidden powers are yet to be revealed in the character of this woman which will enable her to forget self and fly from melancholy masculinity to volatile femininity?

M. B.

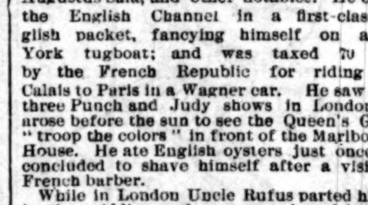
UNCLE RUFUS' RETURN.

What He Saw in Europe—He Fully Appreciates His Own Country.

New York Sun, Jan. 30.

Uncle Rufus Hatch returned to the city last evening from Europe in the Germanic. He has been absent three months. He made London his headquarters, and paid flying visits to Paris and other cities. He attended service at Westminster Abbey, visited the Royal Art Gallery, Mme. Tussaud's wax works, and Billingsgate Market, and broiled a steak in the old Argyle Rooms. He ate a pork pie in the apartment where Richard III. was crowned, gave a cabman three shillings to drive him to the spot where John Rogers was burned at the stake, matched sovereigns with a British Duke, and dined and wined Matthew Arnold, Edmund Yates, George Augustus Sala, and other notables. He crossed the English Channel in a first-class English packet, fancying himself on a New York tugboat; and was taxed 70 cents by the French Republic for riding from Calais to Paris in a Wagner car. He saw forty-three Punch and Judy shows in London, and arose before the sun to see the Queen's Guards "troop the colors" in front of the Marlborough House. He ate English oysters just once, and concluded to shave himself after a visit to a French barber.

While in London Uncle Rufus parted his hair in the middle, and wore a broad-brimmed beaver, a figured ulster, and tight-fitting pantaloons. His hands were gloved, and he invariably carried a Martin umbrella. After 6 p. m. he wore a dress coat, a white tie, patent leather pumps, and a steel watch chain pendant from his trousers pocket. He drew the following diagram to illustrate the difference in English coat tails en regle:



AFTERNOON COAT-TAIL. EVENING COAT-TAIL.

Uncle Rufus says that all Dukes, lords, and sensitive Americans wear such coat-tails while in London.

Mr. Hatch bought all the London morning and evening newspapers, and tried to read them, but failed. "Put them all together for a week," he says, "and you can't get as much news out of them as you can find in one copy of the *Sun*."

Uncle Rufus sang "God Save the Queen" three times while he was absent, and felt like singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" when the Highland lights were sighted. He seems to think that he can get along without Europe, but doubts whether Europe can get along without him. He admires Clyde-built steamships, but asserts that John Roach could make wonderful improvements in them. He visited the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, the London Stock Exchange, and the Paris Bourse, and was amazed at the scarcity of watered stock. "The Gould and Vanderbilt aqueduct in Wall street," said he, "is the eighth wonder of the world. You can find nothing like it in Europe, except possibly in the Kingdom of Monaco. I did hear that they had something of the kind there, but I don't know."

Among the curiosities seen abroad Uncle Rufus enumerates the tender-footed gorilla in the British Museum, Lord Mayor's Day, a Hansom cabman without a high hat, an English cheese in England, a Congo eel-stew, a Pullman palace-car with a patent combination English conductor and porter, a French centime, an English guinea, an American traveler not overburdened with early piety, an impolite London police officer, a French teetotaler, a bright day in London, an English street-lamp less than twenty feet high, a pale-faced English girl, a plate of ham and eggs in the French capital, a Parisian cabman who received a satisfactory fee, an orthodox Episcopalian, and a genuine member of the genuine American colony in Paris without a paper collar.

After hearing the returns from the Chicago wheat, lard, and hog markets, Uncle Rufus said that he was satisfied that "The world moved, but strangely mysterious, if not mysteriously strange."

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.—It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervous, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. Several of my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

PUMPING-ENGINES.

A Correspondent Criticises the New Ones for the West Side.

The City Engineer Explains the Superiority of the Quintard Over the Morris Engines.

The Former Tried and Tested, and the Latter Largely an Experiment—What the Mayor Says.

The following communication was received yesterday at THE TRIBUNE office in regard to the awarding of the contract for the new West Side pumping-engines to Messrs. Palmer & Co., of the Quintard Iron Works, New York. The letter alleges some mistakes made by City-Engineer Cregier, whose statement is also given below. The letter reads as follows:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The city has recently received bids for pumping-engines for the West Side Water Works, and it is likely that the Acting City Engineer will urge the award of the contracts to the Quintard Company at their bid of $257,500, while the bid of I. P. Morris is only $240,000. I. P. Morris has built the best pumping-engines now running in this country; they have always come up to contract duty on test, and, what is of more importance, they have continued to give ever since a yearly duty of but little below the test-duty. Our West-Side engines, built by the Quintard Company, had a hard struggle to give contract duty; but, after two trials succeeded in getting a favorable report; but the subsequent yearly duty—only 59,000,000 for the year 1880—proves conclusively that the test-duty was only a "paper duty." The falling off in this case—31,000,000—costs the city the proportional difference, or 52 per cent more for coal than it would if the engines were able to give the test-duty.

Can the city afford this constant waste for fifty years? A good engine should last that time; and if it cannot should the decision of so important a matter be left to the Acting City Engineer, who has

ALWAYS FAVORED THE QUINTARD COMPANY?

He has had the management of the North Side engines for the last twelve years—two years as Acting City Engineer. He has made reports each year of the work done by the North Side engines. An examination of these reports will show a gross misstatement of the work done. I append the following table compiled from the Department of Public Works reports. This table is formed by dividing the quantity of water pumped each year, by the quantity of coal consumed, which gives, therefore, the gallons of water pumped by one pound of coal.

Year.	Water, gals.	Year.	Water, gals.
1869	389.2	1875	456.0
1870	426.6	1876	462.5
1871	352.0	1877	529.8
1872	410.0	1878	521.0
1873	404.0	1879	560.0
1874	409.0	1880	606.0

An analysis of this table shows that, up to the year 1874, the number of gallons of water pumped, per pound of coal, varied but little from the general average, 398.5 gallons. The year 1874 was the year the "72" engine was tested, and the answer given by the experts making the test to the question "as to the efficiency of the engines" was: "The work is not performed with a fair degree of economy." From this year the number of gallons of water pumped per pound of coal rapidly increased, till it reached 606 gallons for the year 1880. This city is asked to believe the absurd statement that an engine which in the year 1873 pumped with one pound of coal only 404 gallons of water did, without any radical change in boiler or engine, in 1880 pump 606 gallons, or that an engine, new and presumably at its best, was able seven years after to pump with one pound of coal 202 more gallons of water than in 1873. If this statement is true, what should be thought of an engineer allowing an engine capable of doing so much better to entail upon the city a loss of nearly $22,000, which would have occurred had the engine being doing as in 1873 and as reported being able to do in 1880? There is

ANOTHER POINT

worth considering in this connection. The head against the pumps has been increased at least 30 per cent, and this head, added in the shape of increase in the number of gallons pumped, would make the quantity nearly double what it was in 1873, so that the statement is made, when put into figures, that an engine, supposed to be doing its best in 1873, is in 1880 doing nearly double the work, with the same quantity of coal! This "72" engine is a wonderful engine; there does not appear to be any limit to its capacity or ability; with the lake to draw from, and with the mathematical ability of our acting City Engineer, there is no reason why its duty cannot be increased to any extent, and I am expecting to see the number of gallons of water pumped per pound of coal increase year by year so long as the present management continues. There is no reason why the series should stop, and there does not appear to be any place for a stop; the series is arithmetical, and increases year by year. True, it is the first engine ever known to be endowed with such wonderful properties, but we should be thankful that we have an engineer capable of discovering these good qualities, and who so faithfully records them. But I am digressing. For a good many years there has been much discussion of this vexed question of pumping-engines. Chicago has now a chance of getting a really good engine at a reasonable price. I have for years, according to my ability, labored to improve "our" pumping-engines; and I write this article, and present these facts, that the decision of so important a matter shall not be left to the acting City Engineer.

HE IS DIRECTLY INTERESTED

in sustaining the character of the "72" engine, which he designed. His interest is to avoid the purchase of a really good engine. The duty of the present West Side engine has strained his reports beyond credence, and if a new and superior engine comes into the field it will necessitate a further "cooking" of the reports.

It may be well to state that the North Side engines are really pumping about 380 gallons of water per pound of coal, and all that the reports show above that is fictitious.

JOHN MILLS.

CREGIER'S SIDE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Cregier yesterday afternoon and read to him the points contained in the above, and asked him what he had to say in response. Mr. Cregier replied:

"So far as the award of the contract for the engines is concerned, I had nothing to do with recommending anything about the matter. It was left entirely with the Mayor, who called in competent outside persons to inform him as to facts, and which governed him in his decision. I declined to make any recommendation whatever. The main thing which governed the Mayor in his decision was the fact that the general plan of the Morris engine was experimental, while the engines offered by Palmer & Co. had been in use for six years, giving entire satisfaction; and the new engines are to be the exact counterpart of those, with the exception of such changes as the experience of six years has suggested. I have no desire to enter into a controversy with any one, through the newspapers or otherwise. But as the letter under consideration is unjust, and makes incorrect statements, I may say, as the Mayor has already said, the City Engineer did not make any recommendation in regard to the proposed new engines, preferring, in reaching his decision, to be guided by the opinion of such experts as he might choose to consult."

"Plans and specifications of the I. P. Morris Company were very full and complete, proposing a pair of engines, similar in design to those now in course of construction for the sewerage system of the City of Boston. The plans showed a well-proportioned set of machinery. Besides, the reputation of the designer and character of the establishment is second to none in the country. Their price was $240,000.

"The engines proposed by Palmer & Co. are exactly like those which have been, and are now, in use on the West Side, the only changes being in some more or less minor parts. This plan proposed machinery very complete, substantial, and efficient, the cost of which was $257,500.

"Morris and Palmer's plans rendered the question of choice somewhat embarrassing, but, as I understand it, the Mayor reached his decision upon

THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

"First—The Morris machinery in general design is totally unlike that now at the West Side works, being inverted cylinders, with nearly all the working parts below the main floor of the building, while the working parts of the Palmer engines are above the floor, the same as those now in use. Now, as one or both of the new engines are to be run in connection with one or both of the present engines, the attending engineer could not reach the parts of one of the engines, without leaving the controlling parts of the other. This would be neither safe nor conveinent unless the number of assistants were increased.

"Second—The Morris engines, as a whole, and in some of the details, are unlike any now in use. While this is not urged as a serious objection, or justifying a disproval of the general plan, yet the city specifications required that the engines 'shall be free as a whole, and in all their parts, from all that has not been proven by actual use safe and desirable to adopt.'

"Third, the Morris engine was guaranteed to perform a duty of not less than 80,000,000 foot pounds, under a test trial. The Palmer engines are guaranteed to perform a duty under test trial of 90,000,000. It is believed that the cost of the foundations for the Morris engines would cost less than those of the Palmer engines. The cost of the Palmer engines is about 7 per cent greater than the Morris engines, and the guaranteed efficiency of the former is also 12½ per cent greater than that of the latter.

"Morris' engines are believed to be excellent in design, and would doubtless have been built in an excellent manner. The Palmer engines are

KNOWN TO BE EXCELLENT IN DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP,

and, making a choice, one would naturally be guided by what one knows from practical experience, rather than make an experiment in a matter of so great importance as that of the city's water-supply.

"If the question was simply a matter of dollars and cents, then Mr. Golding was entitled to the contract, he being the lowest bidder—namely: $125,000. But the question was the same as would arise in the purchase of anything for permanent and reliable use, whether for public or private service, and that was, Which is the best adapted and the most thoroughly tested? I repeat, while I made no recommendations whatever, but left the matter of deciding the question to others, I believe the final decision, under the circumstances, was conscientiously reached, is wise and proper, and for the best interests of the city."

"But, Mr. Cregier," interrupted the reporter, "what about the figures in regard to the North Side Works engines?"

"In regard to the reference to the large engines at the North Side Works, I have to say that so much has been written and misstated in the press and otherwise that the subject has become threadbare. The letter starts out by saying that I have had the management of the North Side engines for the last twelve years. This should be twenty-nine years. The writer of the letter pretends to give figures from my annual reports, in which he attributes the work done to the large engine. He should remember that the water pumped, per pound of coal, is that pumped by all the engines; while in 1872

THE LARGE ENGINE,

which the writer says pumped only 400 gallons per pound of coal, only ran 23 per cent of the time, as shown by printed reports; and each year thereafter the proportion of time of this engine running increased until 1880, when it ran 92 per cent of the time; and the quantity of water pumped, per pound of coal, was 6,064 gallons, showing that the more work this much-abused machine does, the greater the efficiency. Again, the writer fails to recognize the fact that the efficiency of any engine depends mainly on the quality of the fuel consumed in the boilers.

"The writer perhaps does not know that during a portion of the time quoted by him screenings were used, and at other times a poor quality of coal, and still at other times a superior quality of fuel was used. Moreover, the writer declares no radical change has been made in these engines. Had the writer been fair he would have seen, by the reports, that very radical changes have been made in vital parts of the engines. It will be observed that the writer charges that all work done from 1872 to 1880 was due to the large engine, and that its duty has increased nearly double. The reports show the engine in question to have run from 23 to 92 per cent of the time in those years. The statement that the head of water has been increased 30 per cent is not true. The personal attack upon me by this writer, and his attempt to be funny, is matter that I have neither time nor inclination to answer. I do not know the gentleman; never met him that I know of. His reckless assertions are dismissed with contempt."

MAYOR HARRISON

was also talked to by a TRIBUNE reporter, and asked to give his reasons why the contract for the new pumping engines was awarded to Palmer & Co. at $257,500 when similar works could have been obtained for $240,000. The Mayor said:

"I told Mr. Cregier to prepare a statement of the reasons which induced us to make the award as we did, because I expected just such an inquiry to come up through the newspapers. I disliked exceedingly to make the award to Palmer & Co., because their bid was higher than those of Morris, and Mr. Cregier disliked it because of his known friendship for Mr. Quintard. Mr. Cregier did not make one expression as to his preference, but he showed to me where one had the advantage over the other. There are several objections that Mr. Cregier and other engineers showed to me were applicable to the Morris engines, which were not to be found in those of the Quintard. Mr. Cregier can explain this to you much better than I can, as he knows the scientific terms. I took all the plans to Mr. Ellers, who, by the way, is not upon very intimate terms with Mr. Cregier. Mr. Ellers examined the plans in detail, and pronounced the Morris engines very fine, but that they had objections which I cannot explain to the public without giving them an outline of the plans. I weighed the objections thoroughly, and found that they were not applicable to the Quintard engines. I called in Fraser and Chalmers, and I talked also with different engineers who I thought were skilled in their line, and they all talked in favor of the Quintard engines. I am no expert, but I must be guided to a great extent by the skill and intelligence which I called in and consulted with. Every one I talked with, including Mr. Ellers, gave it as his opinion that the Quintard were the best engines. Mr. Ellers gave it as his opinion that, taking into consideration the material in the Quintard, and taking the other plans, the Quintard was the cheapest. If we had no other engines, and were going to erect an entirely new system, the Quintard, at the price asked, was still a cheaper engine than the Morris, considering, of course, the material, work, etc. The disparity in the prices is no real difference. The great advantage lies in the modification and improvements. The Quintard is the most economical engine in the United States, and if we were to put in different engines besides those which we have in use it would make it more difficult and expensive to manage them. Mr. Ellers says that $17,500 is scarcely to be considered in the difference. Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers say that $100,000 would not make up the difference in the price."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Reign of Terror in the Cotton Belt—Planters' Buildings Burned.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 29.—A letter received here from a clergyman living in Edgefield County, South Carolina, gives a deplorable account of the condition of affairs in the cotton belt district of that state, resulting from the late negro exodus and consequent labor troubles. It is dated from the centre of the small territory from which a large portion of the negroes recently emigrated, and goes on to say that "while great numbers of the colored people took the 'Arkansas craze,' but comparatively few, less than 1,000, left that immediate neighborhood. For the most part their places have been quickly filled by colored people coming from a few miles northward or by white men coming from a few miles southward.

"Still the present condition of things is by no means pleasant. It is no unusual thing now to hear in the morning that somebody's property was destroyed by fire during the night. In a radius of six or eight miles from here seven buildings have been burned since the negro exodus mainly ceased. The first was a ginhouse, containing fifteen bales of cotton, machinery, and cottonseed. Several tenement houses on plantations vacated by the 'exodusters' were next committed to the flames. On Saturday night another ginhouse was burned. In this village only one building has shared in this destruction. This was the barn of Mr. N. W. Brooker, standing not more than a hundred yards from his dwelling. The flames burst forth suddenly early one dark drizzly morning last week, consuming hay, oats, cottonseed, a cow, and farming implements. The most persevering efforts have not yet discovered any of those who carry the secret fire of the incendiary. In the case of the barn alluded to, it is confidently believed it was fired because its owner is Trial Justice and has been diligent in trying to bring thieves and other depredators to justice. In other cases it is believed that the burning is done to intimidate the landholders and make them willing to sell their lands at low prices, or to prevent them from hiring colored labor, and so compel them to rent at reduced rates to the white laborers. Certain threats have got round in mysterious ways that the white laborers will not suffer planters to rent lands to or employ colored laborers any longer. These rumors cannot yet be traced to their sources, but the burning is done, it is thought, to give emphasis to them.

"It is easy to see that the planters, with the effects of poor crops of last year still painfully visible with these incendiary flames lighting up the night with their barns, tenement houses, and gins for food, and with these mysterious threats flying about with almost every breeze, are in no very tranquil state of mind. Add to this the fact that the colored laborers to whom they have rented their lands and who have moved onto them do not go to work, but gather in squads here and there to tell or hear something new of the 'Little Rockansas,' and you have the pict-picture of affairs which works the disturbance of the planters. Should the season prove favorable we shall know whether the colored people really mean to work, and whether the white laborers are going to let them work or not. So grave has the matter of the incendiarism become that it is learned today that the Governor will be appealed to for help to put a stop to it. The owner of the last ginhouse burned is reported to have said that when he first discovered the fire, about midnight, he could have put it out with a bucket of water, but, fearing he would be shot if he attempted it, he remained in his house and saw the flames leap up, spread around, and it grew fierce and ungovernable before help arrived. Such is the present situation in the cotton belt, about the finest in South Carolina. The issue of it is all in the future."

Gen. Butler's Regret.

Boston Herald.

A lawyer of some distinction, who has an office on Pemberton Square, who was of more or less prominence during the War, having at one time some authority in New Orleans, and who has in later years been spoken of in connection with the Massachusetts Governorship, was waited upon a few days ago by a well-known colored lawyer of the Charlestown District, who introduced to the would-be Governor a colored brother from North Carolina. The visitors were very courteously received, and all was serene till the North Carolinian explained that his mission was to raise funds to aid in starting a newspaper in his State in the interests of the colored people. Then there was an explosion rivaling that which a torpedo and a powder-boat might furnish. When the smoke had cleared away and words succeeded to facial expression, they were these (the tone of voice to be imagined, but not described): "Of two things that I regret during all my career in the army, one is that I never hanged an editor!"

Horsford's Acid Phosphate a Nerve Tonic.

I believe that Horsford's Acid Phosphate is a preparation of real merit, and valuable in cases when nerve tonics are indicated.

Horine, Mo. J. E. MORRIS, M. D.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

A New Device for Consuming Smoke, and How It Works.

Successful Experiments with the Apparatus—A Big Saving in Fuel Claimed.

To make large cities thoroughly habitable requires three things—plenty of pure water, an abundance of sewerage, and the perfect consumption of the smoke proceeding from the huge chimneys attached to manufacturing establishments and business blocks, in which steam is used either for heating or for power. Chicago has an inexhaustible supply of pure water at her very doors, though in the near future additional means will be necessary to enable her people to make use of it. Owing to the almost perfectly level character of the city's site and the surrounding country for several miles, the sewerage question is one that will be more troublesome to the coming generation than it is to the present. The smoke nuisance seems to be always with us, and, notwithstanding forbidding ordinances and the arduous labors of inventors, liable to stay for many years to come, because it is not always possible to obtain perfectly trained intelligence to look after the "stoking." Since the introduction of coal as a fuel, something over 200 years ago, there have been taken out in England and this country about 2,000 patents for smoke-consumers, of which fully 90 per cent has been granted across the wide ocean. During the past five years American inventors have paid more attention to the subject of smoke consumption than ever before, and the Patent Office at Washington is now pretty well lumbered up with models and drawings.

THE PERFECT SMOKE-CONSUMER

is the one that will begin burning the smoke as soon as the fire is started. This, of necessity, must be automatic, and is the direct connection of cause and effect. Thus far the inventors have not succeeded in coupling the two with the closeness requisit to make the machinery absolutely automatic. They have been obliged to introduce the trained skill of the middleman, who is none other than the engineer or fireman. With careful firing and the consumption of the best grades of coal, the expert engineer or fireman can reduce the volume of smoke to less than an average minimum; and if to this be added the automatic machinery which will directly bring the effect to the cause, then is solved the problem. The minimum of smoke consumption cannot be reached in the burning of poor coal or screenings, even with the aid of skilled labor, unless there be some machinery that will heat the gases to the point of combustion. Coal that is red-hot does not give off any gas. Throw a shovelful of fresh coal on the fire, and at once a cooking process giving off a combination of gases begins. The fire is not hot enough to influence the gases, and, if it were so, the conditions for so doing are not there. Hence there is imperfect combustion, and the chimney vomits smoke and gases to the annoyance and disgust of all within the radius of its baleful influence.

A NEW INVENTION.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter devoted about three hours to an inspection of the Olsen smoke-consumer in use at Tobey's establishment, State and Adams streets. The inventor is the engineer of the establishment, and he is a very careful and intelligent person. His invention is a very simple one, and serves two purposes. First, it materially aids combustion by increasing the draft, and secondly, it renders the gases more combustible. On either side of the door to the firebox he has placed under the front end of the boiler a standing coil of pipe, double extra thick half-inch, consisting of four sections about twenty-four inches high. These coils are attached to the steam-chest by an ordinary half-inch steam-pipe, fitted with ordinary valves for cutting off the supply of steam so that it can be used in either one or both. About eight inches above the level of the firegrate projects one end of each coil, fitted at its extremity with a slit cap, like a huge gas-burner. This completes the apparatus. In the morning the engineer lights his fire. The machinery is not then automatic, because there is no steam, and, as a consequence, the volume of smoke emitted from the chimney depends entirely on the skill with which the fire is made. The fire gradually warms up the boilers, and about the time that the gage shows one or two pounds of steam the coils in the two front corners of the fire-box are heated to a dull cherry red. The engineer turns on his steam, which, as it passes through the coils, becomes superheated—the Wedgwood pyrometer showing a temperature of from 1,000 to 1,400 degrees.

THIS SUPERHEATED STEAM

is practically a partial separation of hydrogen and oxygen—the constituents of water. The hydrogen immediately rushes for the carbon developed in the slowly-consuming coal, and the oxygen jumps in to aid the combustion, which becomes fearfully furious and roars with the intensity and continuity of a young Niagara. Careful firing is necessary, so that the coal may always lie under the plane of the steam-jet. If it should at any time get above it the jet disintegrates the coal, but gives no aid whatever to the combustion, and hence there will be just as much smoke as if there were no steam-jet.

Several experiments were made yesterday to show the rapidity of the action of the superheated steam jets. This was done by cutting off and letting on, with and without firing-up. The effect was almost magical, the complete disappearance of the smoke being effected in from one to two minutes, according to the condition of the fire. With a careless fireman the machine would not have done so well. Until the absolute automaton is reached there is no doubt but what the Olsen machine, with careful firing, will accomplish all that the inventor claims, and practically satisfy the provisions of the smoke ordinance. Its inventor claims that it will insure a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent in the consumption of fuel, without any decrease in the amount or rapidity of steam production.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

How the Bogus Ones Skin the Poor and Friendless—The Old Partnership Dodge Revived.

Two more of the "skin" employment agencies with which the city has become infested have recently located in the centre of the business section, and are doing a flourishing business in drawing in and fleecing hundreds of poor and unfortunate people who are in search of work. The proprietors are not known to the patrons. Like all other "bureaus" of like character, the office business is conducted by clerks or temporary employés. The conscienceless and dishonest character of the business carried on in these places is notorious, but the proprietors count upon legal security and being left unmolested by the newspapers, because it is difficult to prove the despicable character of their vocation. The occupants of nearly all of the other offices in the building denounce them as robbers. Not a day passes but from 100 to 300 boys, men, women, and girls go to these places, where they have paid sums varying from 50 cents to $2 to be supplied with work, and 90 per cent or more of them are

TURNED AWAY DISAPPOINTED.

Some of them go day after day, for weeks and months, and finally give up and take other means to secure work, leaving their money in the pockets of the human sharks. In the course of an hour yesterday afternoon a reporter met about twenty of the victims coming away from these two places, and not one of them had secured a situation. They had paid their money, and most of them had been going to the agents every day for from one to three weeks. Without exception they pronounced the employment agency business a fraud of the first magnitude. After listening to the various stories and complaints the reporter went up and applied for a situation as bookkeeper. A hatchet-faced woman sat behind a desk, and, in response to the reporter's inquiries, called in a youth. The latter said the rate charged for finding such a position was $2, and that it would probably be a week before it could be secured. He was quite confident, however, he knew of an opening in a wholesale boot and shoe house waiting to be filled. In another room it was the same—you pay your money and wait.

There appeared to be several attendants in both these rooms, and, while the reporter and other new comers were received in them, there were other rooms where the regular daily callers after work were taken upon their entrance, in order that their complaints and demands for the return of their money might not interfere with the securing of new victims. By this plan those who have been bled are prevented from "kicking" in the presence of intended victims. There is another branch of the business, which consists of

TAKING IN PARTNERS.

Some honest man, generally a stranger in the city, who has a few hundred dollars, is induced to buy an interest in the business. After a time the original owners prove by the books that they are losing money, and the new partner is induced to sell out to a dummy for about half what he put in, or less.

Until recently one of these concerns was operated by a man who got hold of a young fellow from Washington and induced him to put $100 into the business. He then drew upon the new partner for $100 more for running expenses. The young man was taken sick and returned home to Washington. On the night of his departure his partner gave him $22 and went to the depot with him. On the way they had several drinks together. The young man stated in a letter to a detective in this city afterward that he drank to lessen the physical pain he was suffering, and that when they got to the depot he was somewhat under the influence of liquor. His partner suggested that he had better leave a power of attorney in his hands, so that he could manage the affairs of the firm. The young man signed some kind of a paper and went on home. Soon after his partner wrote him that he had sold out the business and had been robbed of the money. The young man put the matter in the hands of a detective, and the officer hunted up the partner, who confronted him with a bill of sale of the office and its fixtures, signed by the young man under the impression that he was only giving his partner a power of attorney.

As has often been said, the only safe way for persons seeking employment is to answer in person only bona-fide advertisements in the newspapers for help.

THE UNION GENERALE.

A Financial War Between Catholics and Jews.

New York Sun.

In November last the *Sun* gave an account of the origin and methods of the financial concern whose collapse has brought misery upon good Catholics in all parts of the Old World. At that date French financial circles had been greatly excited by the manipulation of a "corner" in the shares of the Union Générale and the Lander Bank. About three years before a speculator named Dervieux had founded the Union Générale, and, being a devout man, conceived the brilliant idea of inducing the Pope to give the scheme his blessing. How he accomplished this is not known, but may be guessed at, some of the Holy Father's household being sufficiently well versed in worldly matters to know a thousand-franc note when they see it. The shares of this blessed company were soon placed on the market, and, the "faithful" French bought them as eagerly as if they were passports to Heaven. The capital of the company was nominally 200,000 shares at 500 francs each, 125 francs the share being paid up. Dervieux, however, in a weak moment, placed the managing directorship of the company in the hands of one Eugène Bontoux, who had had some experience in financiering in Austria. Bontoux quickly managed to depose the confiding Dervieux, who was heard of no more in the operations. Having obtained full control of the capital of the Union Générale, Bontoux established in Austria the Lander Bank, the 200,000 shares of which were also 500 francs each, one-half paid up. With these nice little sums of money Bontoux went into mining speculations, and bought all the Austrian mines he could at prices the owners jumped at. For some time Parisian financiers had been watching for a chance to euchre M. Bontoux, and, unfortunately for themselves, instead of permitting that gentleman's schemes to fail by their own inherent weakness, determined to "bear" the shares of the two companies. In this, however, they reckoned without their host. The shares of the Lander Bank were all in the hands of Bontoux, and the French priests and devout old women would not part with one of the sanctified shares of the Union Générale. The "bears," therefore, being distinctly "cornered," Bontoux proceeded to make them dance, and calmly put the Union Générale shares up to 2,350 francs and the shares of the Lander Bank to 1,200 francs. One Parisian banker was said to have paid 7,000,000 francs before Bontoux would "let up" on him. Amusing stories were told about other prominent "bears." M. Banberger went down on his knees and begged Bontoux to have mercy. Three Hebrew bankers went to the Archbishop of Paris and offered to be publicly baptized as Christians if he would induce Bontoux to lend them the shares they had contracted to deliver.

The struggle between the Union Générale and the brokers of the Paris Stock Exchange assumed then a very bitter form. M. Bontoux had the whole Catholic world at his back—both clerical and aristocratic. The Comte de Chambord was the owner of 5,000,000 francs' worth of the company's shares. The De Broglie family, the Comte de Mun, the d'Harcourts, the De Mérodes, the Polish magnates, and all the Faubourg St. Germain had invested largely in the concern. The financial war became actually a war between the Catholics and the Jews. The Catholics were "long," the Jews were "short" of the stock, and the death of Mr. James Rothschild was attributed to the loss of some 80,000,000 francs on the short side of the market. The Hebrew contingent seemed to be badly beaten, but shrewd observers were inclined to believe that their defeat was only temporary. It is notable that such schemes as the Union Générale—which professed to be guided in its operations solely by a desire to further the cause of charity by enabling its adherents to gain an enormous percentage on their investments—invariably come to grief sooner or later. Godliness and cent per cent seldom row in the same boat without upsetting it. The Catholics had the Jews by the throat for a while, but "he laughs best who laughs last," and the children of Israel have now repeated their exploits of the land of the Pharaohs.

The financial methods of the Union Générale were by no means the methods adhered to by business-men. A fair sample of the operations of this company, as well as of the Lander Bank, which was but a branch of the Union Générale, is found in the purchase of the Innesberger Iron-Works for 1,000,000 florins more than the proprietors had valued them at a month before the sale. The Pesth-Semlin Railroad, which is another of M. Bontoux's bonanzas, has always been a losing concern. That gentleman also invested an immense sum of money in bribing the Servian Government to grant him the concession for building a railroad through that country. This railroad is in course of construction, and cannot possibly pay any dividends for years after it is completed. Besides these enormous outlays, about 2,000,000 florins were spent in advertising the Lander Bank.

The original capital of the now "busted" concern was 25,000,000 francs. This was in 1878, and at that time one-quarter of the twenty-five millions had been paid up. In the next year the capital was doubled, the new stock being allotted by preference to the old stockholders, who paid one-quarter on the new stock. Thus the capital was raised to 50,000,000 francs, of which 12,500,000 were paid up. In 1880 the capital was again doubled, bringing it to 100,000,000 francs, and last November it was resolved to increase it once more to 150,000,000 francs. It was also proposed to apply the earnings of 1881 and the premiums on the stock to the paying up in full of the 100,000,000 francs of outstanding capital. The new stock was to be issued in the same manner as before. These 50,000,000 francs were ordered to be paid up on or before Jan. 20, but before that date the time was extended to Jan. 31. Whether they will ever be paid up now is more than doubtful. That the Union Générale had at one time the confidence of the public is entirely proved by the fact that the deposits, which in 1878 were 30,000,000 francs, were at the close of last December no less than 140,000,000 francs. The wildness of recent speculation in France, and the haste which was lately shown in throwing over stocks, excite the gravest fears for the future.

It is believed that M. Bontoux is largely interested in the shares of the Ottoman Bank; indeed, that the Union Générale controls four-fifths of the capital of that institution. The stock of the Ottoman Bank was fiercely attacked by the bear party—mainly composed of the Jew bankers—and it was believed in Paris that the stock was sustained only by large purchases by M. Bontoux. But, according to another story, its strength was caused by the buying of some 160,000 shares by one of the so-called "industrial" institutions, which have been started merely for gambling on the bourse.

The short and long of the story is that French bankers and brokers had to throw overboard all the securities they held for themselves and their customers, and that this process of liquidation will have to be followed up till stock speculation is brought back to a reasonable basis.

A Novel Death-Trap—A Burglar Falls Over a Couple of Washtubs and Breaks His Neck.

Cries of "Watch!" "Police!" were heard by Patrolman Coleman, of the Eighth Precinct, New York, at 12:30 o'clock on Sunday morning while that officer was on his post in Greene street, near Charlton. Following the direction of the cries, the policeman saw John Horan, a truckman, leaning out of a second story window of the tenement house at No. 547 Greene street. Horan said that a burglar had been in his rooms and had jumped out of a rear window. The patrolman gave an alarm [illegible], and Roundsman Buckley answered the summons. The roundsman went up to Horan's rooms while the patrolman went through the alleyway to the rear of the building.

Horan and his wife had been aroused from their sleep shortly after midnight by sounds in the kitchen. Horan had jumped out of bed to make an investigation, and had seen a man [illegible] ing through the kitchen window in the rear of the second floor. There was a fire-escape [illegible] outside the window, and on the fire-escape Horan had placed two washtubs, one upon the other. The burglar had knocked over the tubs and had fallen into a stone area below the window. Horan had heard the burglar cry out "O, my God!" as he fell. Horan was [illegible] anything had been stolen, and when he began to dress himself he found his trousers lying near the window with the pockets turned inside out. He said the pockets contained $12 in money and some tobacco.

Meanwhile Officer Coleman found the body of the burglar lying in the area. The man had been killed instantly by striking his head against one of the stone steps leading to the basement. His skull behind the right ear had been crushed in, and a little blood had flowed from his mouth and nose. One of the washtubs had fallen upon him. He had evidently fallen head foremost to the area. Beside the body of the burglar was found Horan's pocketbook, and other articles which he had stolen were found in his pockets.

The body was taken to the Prince Street station, where it was identified as that of Thomas Hutton, an Irishman, who was said to have no home. Hutton was about 30 years old, and unmarried. He worked occasionally on the docks, but it was said that he had no steady employment. He had been arrested twice on suspicion of theft, but the police did not know that he ever had been convicted.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both dry and liquid form, and its action, is positive in either.—*Dallas (Tex.) Herald.*